```java
public class MyClass {
  int a,b;
  MyClass(){
    this(0,0);
  }
  MyClass(int a, int b){
    this.a  = a;
    this.b = b;
  }
  public int add(MyClass m){
    return m.a + m.b;
  }
  public static void main(String args[]) {
    MyClass m1 = new MyClass(2,3);
    MyClass m2 = new MyClass(2,4);
    MyClass m3 = new MyClass();
    System.out.print(m1.add(m2)+" ");
    System.out.print(m1.add(m1)+" ");
    System.out.print(m1.add(m3)+" ");
  }
}
```

What is the output of the above code?

Select one:

○ 5 6 0

○ 6 5 Garbage

○ 6 5 0 ✔

○ 5 6 Garbage

The correct answer is: 6 5 0

Question **2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of
1.00

⚑ Flag
question

```
public class MyClass {
    double a,b;
    MyClass(int a, int b){
        this.a = a + 10.0;
        this.b = b + 10.0;
    }
    MyClass(double a, double b){
        this.a  = a;
        this.b = b;
    }
    public double add(MyClass m){
        return m.a + m.b;
    }
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        MyClass m1 = new MyClass(2.0,3.5);
        MyClass m2 = new MyClass(2,3);
        System.out.println(m1.add(m2) + m2.add(m1));
    }
}
```

What is the output of the code ?

Select one:
- ○ 30.5 ✓
- ○ 40.5
- ○ Prints an error message that an integer cannot be added to a float
- ○ Prints an error message that int and double cannot be used in method overloading

The correct answer is: 30.5

Question **3**

Incorrect

Mark -1.00 out
of 1.00

P Flag
question

```java
public class MyClass {

   int k = 10;

   public static void main(String args[]) {

     int x=10;

     int y=25;

     double z= x+y+k;

     System.out.println(z);

   }

}
```

What will be the output of the above code?

Select one:
- An error message that an access specifier does not exist for k
- An error message that non static variable cannot be accessed from a static function
- An error message that integer value cannot be typecast to a double
- **45 ✗**

The correct answer is: An error message that non static variable cannot be accessed from a static function

```java
public class MyClass {

    MyClass(){

        //Hii

    }

    MyClass(int x){

        int k = x;

    }

    static final int  k = 10;

    public static void main(String args[]) {

        int x=10;

        int y=25;

        int z= x+y+k;

        System.out.println(z);

    }

}
```

What will be the output of the above code?

Select one:

- An error message that constructor must have a access specifier

- An error message as static variable cannot be accessed from a static method

- 45 ✔

- An error message that there are constructor of the same name

The correct answer is: 45

Question 1

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

For the following code snippet complete the lines in the spaces provided using String Class methods. Given two Strings myStr1 and myStr2, It should ignore case and print

0 if myStr1 = myStr2

negative value if myStr1 < myStr2

positive value if myStr1 > myStr2

[NO SPACES within the answer should be given. This is autoevaluated]

System.out.println([_____] ✖);

Question 2

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

What shall be the output of the following code snippet?

```
public class MyClass {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        String myStr = "    OOP    ";
        System.out.print(myStr.trim().equals("OOP"));
    }
}
```

[NO SPACES within the answer should be given. This is autoevaluated]

| true | ✔

Question 3

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

For the following code snippet complete the lines in the spaces provided using a String Class method. Given a double x, complete the code snippet to assign the value of x as a string to myStr using only a String class method

[NO SPACES within the answer should be given. This is autoevaluated]

String myStr = String. | valueOf(x) | ✔ ;

Question 4

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

What shall be the output of the following code snippet?

[NO EXTRA SPACES within the answer should be given. This is autoevaluated]

```
public class MyClass {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        String str = "Object Oriented";
        System.out.print(str.charAt(str.length()-10));
    }
}
```

| t | ✔

What shall be the output of the following code snippet?

[NO SPACES within the answer should be given. This is autoevaluated]

```
public class MyClass {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        String myStr = "Object Oriented";
        System.out.print(myStr.indexOf('t', 4));
    }
}
```

5 ✔

For the following code snippet complete the lines in the spaces provided using String Class method. Given char[] arr, assign its value as a string, starting from index 2 till the end to myStr given below

(for the third parameter of your function, use the length function of Array class)

[NO SPACES within the answer should be given. This is autoevaluated]

```
public class MyClass {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        char[] arr = {'o', 'b', 'j', 'e', 'c', 't'};
        String myStr = String.[          ] ✘ ;

    }
}
```

For the following code snippet complete the lines in the spaces provided using String Class methods. Given a String myStr, print the String after replacing all the occurrences of 'm' in myStr by 'n'.

[NO SPACES within the answer should be given. This is autoevaluated]

```
System.out.print([          ] ✘ );
```

For the following code snippet complete the lines in the spaces provided using an Integer Class method. Given an int x, print the value obtained by reversing the order of the *bytes* in the two's complement representation of x.

[NO SPACES within the answer should be given. This is autoevaluated]

```
public class MyClass {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        int x = 75;
        System.out.print(Integer._____);
    }
}
```

For the following code snippet complete the lines in the spaces provided using Long Class method. Given a String str, assign it to Long num given below:

(Assume that string is numerical)

[NO SPACES within the answer should be given. This is autoevaluated]

```
public class MyClass {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        String str = "12345667";
        Long x = Long. parseLong(x) ;
        System.out.print(x);
    }
}
```

For the following code snippet complete the lines in the spaces provided using an Integer Class method. Given an Integer myInt, assign its value as a String to myStr given below. (Use only Integer class method)

[NO SPACES within the answer should be given. This is autoevaluated]

```
public class MyClass {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Integer myInt = 100;
        String myString = myInt. toString() ;
        System.out.println(myString.length());
    }
}
```

What shall be the output of the following code snippet?

[NO SPACES within the answer should be given. This is autoevaluated]

```java
public class MyClass {
   public static void main(String args[]) {
     Integer x = 10;
     System.out.print(Integer.numberOfLeadingZeros(x));
     x = -x;
     System.out.print(Integer.numberOfLeadingZeros(x));
   }
}
```

280

For the following code snippet complete the lines in the spaces provided using Integer class methods. Given an int x, assign its value in **binary** to String str given below. Also complete the next method to print the number of trailing zeros for the value stored in str.

[NO SPACES within the answer should be given. This is autoevaluated]

```java
public class MyClass {
   public static void main(String args[]) {
     int x = 6;
     String str = Integer. parseInt(x) ;

     System.out.print(Integer.numberOfTrailingZeros(Integer.                    ));

   }
}
```

For the following code snippet complete the lines in the spaces provided using Double class methods. Assuming arguments args[0] and args[1] are provided to the main function, assign their values as Double to numerator and denominator respectively. Also check if the value numerator/denominator is a NaN or not:

[NO SPACES within the answer should be given. This is autoevaluated]

```java
public class MyClass {
   public static void main(String args[]) {
     Double numerator = Double.                    ;

     Double denominator = Double.                    ;

     if(Double.                            ) System.out.print("yes");
     else System.out.print("no");
   }
}
```

```
        Double denominator = Double.[          ];

        if(Double.[                    ]) System.out.print("yes");

        else System.out.print("no");
    }
}
```

For the following code snippet complete the lines in the spaces provided using an Integer Class method. Given two Integer objects x and y, check if they are equal in value or not. You must use an Integer class method.

[NO SPACES within the answer should be given. This is autoevaluated]

```
public class MyClass {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Integer x = Integer.valueOf(123);
        Integer y = Integer.valueOf(123);
        if( x.equals(y) ) System.out.print("Equal");
        else System.out.print("Not equal");
    }
}
```

For the following code snippet complete the lines in the spaces provided using Integer Class method. Given an int x, assign its **octal** value to String str given below.

[NO SPACES within the answer should be given. This is autoevaluated]

```
public class MyClass {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Integer x = 487;
        String str = Integer.toOctalString(x) ;

    }
}
```

Question 1

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

For the following code snippet complete the lines in the spaces provided using Math Class method. Given a double num1, assign its value to the power 7 to another double num2 (use only Math class method).

[NO SPACES within the answer should be given. This is autoevaluated]

```java
import java.util.Scanner;
class MyClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
        double num1 = s.nextDouble();

        double num2 =    Math.pow(num1, 7)    ;

    }
}
```

Question 2

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

For the following code snippet complete the lines in the spaces provided using Math Class method. Given two int a and b, print the maximum of the two (use only Math class method).

[NO SPACES within the answer should be given. This is autoevaluated]

```java
import java.util.Scanner;
class MyClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
        int a = s.nextInt();
        int b = s.nextInt();
        System.out.print(   Math.max(a, b)   );

    }
}
```

Question 3

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

For the following code snippet complete the lines in the spaces provided using Math Class method. Given a double num1, assign the value of the below expression to another double num2 (use only Math class method).

$$\frac{5.0}{\sqrt{num1}}$$

[NO SPACES within the answer should be given. This is autoevaluated]

```java
import java.util.Scanner;
class MyClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
        double num1 = s.nextDouble();

        double num2 =    5.0/Math.sqrt(num1)    ;

    }
}
```

Question **4**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of
1.00

Flag
question

For the following code snippet complete the lines in the spaces provided using Math Class method. Given double num1, num2 and x, assign the value of the below expression to another double ans (use only Math class method).

$$\frac{num1^{num2}}{tan\ x}$$

[NO SPACES within the answer should be given. This is autoevaluated]

```java
import java.util.Scanner;
class MyClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
        double num1 = s.nextDouble();
        double num2 = s.nextDouble();
        double x = s.nextDouble();
        double ans = Math.pow(num1,num2)/Math.tan(x) ;

    }
}
```

Question **5**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of
1.00

Flag
question

Declare a final and static variable (which is accessible via package) in the class given below. The variable should be int type with name NUM and value 5.

[NO EXTRA SPACES within the answer should be given. This is autoevaluated]

```java
class MyClass {
    public final static int NUM = 5;
}
```

Question **6**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of
1.00

Flag
question

What shall be the output of the following code snippet?

[NO SPACES within the answer should be given. This is autoevaluated]

```java
class MyClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        long x = Math.round(2.5 + Math.random());
        System.out.print(x);
    }
}
```

3

What shall be the output of the following code snippet?

[NO SPACES within the answer should be given. This is autoevaluated]

```
class MyClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        long x = Math.round(2.5 + Math.random());
        System.out.print(x);
    }
}
```

```
3
```

For the following code snippet complete the lines in the spaces provided using Math Class methods. Given double x, assign the value of the below expression to another double ans (use only Math class methods).

$$ln\ x - e^5$$

[NO SPACES within the answer should be given. This is autoevaluated]

```
import java.util.Scanner;
class MyClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
        double x = s.nextDouble();
        double ans =    Math.log(x)-Math.exp(5.0)    ;
    }
}
```

Question **1**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of
1.00

Flag
question

Which of the given statements are true:
1. To allow subclass methods to access a superclass field define it as protected.
2. A method can be overridden only if it is accessible in Subclass.
3. Java does not support MultiLevel Inheritance.
4. Overloading deals with two methods, one in a parent class and one in a child class both having the same signature.
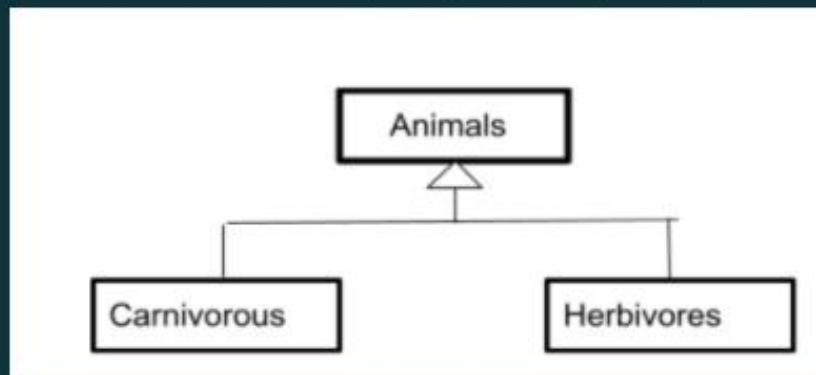
Select one or more:

☑ 1,4

☐ 1,2

☐ 2,3

☐ 3,4

Question **2**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of
1.00

Flag
question

Which of the Uml Relationship is represented by the diagram below:

Select one:
- ● Multiplicity
- ● Generalization
- ● None of the above
- ● Dependency

What will be the output of the code given below:

```java
class Car {
  public String description() {
    return "This is a Car";
  }
}

class SportsCar extends Car{
  public String description() {
    return super.description()+"This is a SportsCar";
  }
}
```

What does the following code print?

Car lamborghini = new SportsCar();

System.out.println(lamborghini.description());

Answer:

What will be the output of the code given below:

```java
class BaseBuilding
{
    final public String info()
    {
        return ("Basebuilding is called") ;
    }
}
class OfficeBuilding extends BaseBuilding
{
    public String info()
    {
        return ("OfficeBuilding is called");
    }
}
class Main
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        BaseBuilding b = new OfficeBuilding();
        System.out.println(b.info());
    }
}
```

Select one:

⚪ BaseBuilding is called

Question **4**

Not answered

Marked out of
1.00

⚑ Flag
question

What will be the output of the code given below:

```
class BaseBuilding
{
    final public String info()
    {
        return ("Basebuilding is called") ;
    }
}
class OfficeBuilding extends BaseBuilding
{
    public String info()
    {
        return ("OfficeBuilding is called");
    }
}
class Main
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        BaseBuilding b = new OfficeBuilding();
        System.out.println(b.info());
    }
}
```

Select one:
- ● BaseBuilding is called
- ● None of the above
- ● Compilation Error
- ● OfficeBuilding is called

Question **5**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of
1.00

⚑ Flag
question

What shall be the output of the following code snippet?

```
class A {
    public String method1() { return("A1"); }
    public String method3() { return("A3"); }
}

class B extends A {
    public String method2() { return("B2"); }
    @Override
    public String method3() { return("B3"); }
}
public class Output
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        A var1 = new B();
        A var2 = new A();

        System.out.print(var1.method1());
        System.out.print(var2.method1());
        System.out.print(var2.method3());
        System.out.print(((A)var1).method3());
    }
}
```

Answer: error

Fill in the Blank with a proper method in the below code (java library function)

```java
class ClassDemo {
public static void main(String args[]) {

   Float obj = new Float(8);

   Class cls = obj. getClass();

   System.out.println(cls);

  }
}
```

**To get output as**

 class java.lang.Float

What will be the output of the code snippet:

```java
class Amplifier
{
 int addGain(int a)
 {
   return a+10;  }
}
class DigitalAmplifier extends Amplifier
{
 int  addGain(int a)
 {
   return super.addGain(a+5);
 }
}
public class TestAmplifier
{
  public static void main(String[] args)
```

Question **7**

Complete

Mark -1.00 out
of 1.00

⚑ Flag
question

What will be the output of the code snippet:

```
class Amplifier
{
  int addGain(int a)
  {
    return a+10;  }
}
class DigitalAmplifier extends Amplifier
{
  int  addGain(int a)
  {
    return super.addGain(a+5);
  }
}
public class TestAmplifier
{
  public static void main(String[] args)
  {
    DigitalAmplifier da = new DigitalAmplifier();
    System.out.println(da.addGain(12)+"dB"); }
}
```

Select one:

- ● 27dB
- ● 22dB
- ● 22dB 27dB
- ● None of the above

What will be the output of the code:

```
class Base
{
```

What will be the output of the code:

```
class Base

{

  public String s;

  public void getOutput(String temp)

  {

    s ="Derived class " + temp; }

}

public class Test extends Base

{

  public int getOutput(String temp)

  {

    s ="Test class " + temp;

    return 0;

  }

  public static void main(String[] args)

  {

    Test obj = new Test();

    obj.getOutput("Output");

    System.out.println(obj.s);  }

}
```

Select one:

- Derived class Output.
- Test class Output.
- None of the above
- Compilation Error

What will be the output of the given code :

```java
class Base
{
    public static String s = " Super Class ";
    public int value;
    public Base()
    {value=123;

    }
}
public class Derived extends Base
{
    public Derived()
    {   value=127;
        super();
    }
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        Derived obj = new Derived();
        System.out.printf(s);
        System.out. println(obj.value);  }
}
```

Select one:

- Compilation Error

- None of the above

- 127

- 123

What will be the output of the given code:

```
class Ancestor
{
    public String output;
    public Ancestor(String s)
    {
        output=s+ " from Ancestor class";   }
}

public class Child extends Ancestor
{
    public Child(String s)
    {
        output=s+ " from Child class";
    }
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        Ancestor obj=new Child("output is generated");
        System.out.println(obj.output);
    }
}
```

Select one:

- None of the above
- Compilation Error
- Output is generated from Ancestor Class
- Output is generated from Child Class

Suppose, the following classes are given

```
class Point2D
{
    public int x;
    public int y;

    public Point2D() {}

    public Point2D(int x,int y) {
        this.x = x;
        this.y = y;
    }
}

public class Point3D extends Point2D
```

Suppose, the following classes are given

```
class Point2D
{
  public int x;
  public int y;

  public Point2D() {}

  public Point2D(int x,int y) {
    this.x = x;
    this.y = y;
  }
}

public class Point3D extends Point2D
{
  public int z;

  // other code
}
```

Which of the following constructors will be valid for the class Point3D.

public

1. Point3D() {}

2. public Point3D(int x, int y, int z)

   {

     super(x,y);
     this.z = z;

}

3. public Point3D(int x, int y)

{

  this.x = x;
  this.y = y;
  this.z = 0;

  }

Select one:

- 1,2 and 3

- 1 and 2

- 1 and 3

- 2 and 3

All Interface methods in Java are ___ by default. Choose the best answer amongst all.

Select one:
- ● abstract
- ● None of the above
- ● public and abstract ✔
- ● public

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: public and abstract

Given below is an interface,which line will cause the compilation error:

```
interface Verbose {
            static int SILENT = 0;        // line 1
            final int TERSE = 1;          // line 2
            private int NORMAL = 2;       // line 3
            public int VERBOSE = 3;       // line 4

            void setVerbosity (int level);
            int getVerbosity();
      }
```

Select one:
- ● **line2 only**
- ● **line4 only**
- ● **line3 only** ✔
- ● **line1 and line2**

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: **line3 only**

Consider Interface A and B. Class C wants to implement both interfaces.

Which one is the correct declaration for implementing two interfaces?

Consider Interface A and B. Class C wants to implement both interfaces.

Which one is the correct declaration for implementing two interfaces?

Select one:

- ● class C implements A extends B

- ● None of the above

- ●
  class C implements A, B ✔

- ● class C implements A, implements B

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:
class C implements A, B

Choose the correct option amongst all, when the given code snippet is compiled and executed.

```
interface MyInterface{
  void display();}
interface MySubInterface extends MyInterface{
  void display();
}
public class Test implements MySubInterface{
  public void display(){
  System.out.print("Welcome to Exam");
  }
  public static void main(String args[]){
  Test t = new Test();
  t.display();
  }
}
```

Select one:

- ● The code will compile and execute successfully showing the output Welcome to Exam. ✔

- ● None of these

- ● The code will lead to a compilation error as a declaration of the display method has been provided in two interfaces.

- ● The code will lead to a compilation error due to the public modifier while declaring the display method.

Your answer is correct.

Check whether the given program will execute correctly without error? If yes, find out the output, and if no, point out the error.
Answer format-
For compilation Error : write CE in Answer.
For Runtime Error : write RE in Answer.
Example for Compilation error response will be : No,CE
If no error: Yes,output.

```
class A implements B
{
        public int methodB(int i)
        {
            i = i + i * i;
            return i;
        }
}

interface B
{
        int methodB(int i);
}

public class MainClass
{
        public static void main(String[] args)
        {
            B b = new A();

            System.out.println(b.methodB(4));
        }
}
```

Answer: 20   ✗

Write the output of the given Java Program:-

{AUTOEVALUATED: Answer should be without any spacing or any kind of syntax. Including any spaces or synta

{Also mention only CE for Compilation Error and RE for Runtime error as an output if any}

What is the output of the Java program given below:
If compilation error, write CE.

Question **6**

Not answered

Marked out of
1.00

⚐ Flag
question

Write the output of the given Java Program:-

{AUTOEVALUATED: Answer should be without any spacing or any kind of syntax. Including any spaces or syntax before, after, or in the middle, and small letters will result in no marks being awarded.}

{Also mention only CE for Compilation Error and RE for Runtime error as an output if any}

```
What is the output of the Java program given below:
If compilation error, write CE.
For runtime error RE.

interface IShape {
        String function1();
}

class Circle implements IShape {

        public String function1() {
                return "Interface";
        }
        public String c() {
                return "class";
        }
}

public class Main {

        public static void main(String[] args) {

                IShape obj = new Circle();
        System.out.println(obj.function1());
        }
}
```

Answer: ❌

The correct answer is: Interface

Find the output of the given code (Assume all classes are under same package)

```
class A{

    int i = 10;
    public String giveValue(){

    return "Value-A";
    }
}
class B extends A{
    int i = 12;
    public String giveValue(){
    return "Value-B";
    }
}
public class Test{

    public static void main(String args[]){
    A a = new B();

    System.out.print(a.giveValue());

    System.out.print(a.i);
    }
}
```

Answer: Value-B12   ✖

The correct answer is: Value-B10

Question 8
Incorrect
Mark 0.00 out of
1.00
Flag
question

What will be the output of the following program:
If Compilation error write CE
for Runtime Error : RE

```
interface Worm
{
  int teeth=2;
}
class BookWorm implements Worm
{
  int teeth=4;
  int show()
  {
    return teeth;
  }
}
public class OutputClass
{
  public static void main(String[] args)
  {
    System.out.println( "teeth:" +new BookWorm().show()); }}
```

Answer: CE   ✖

The correct answer is: teeth:4

Question 9
Correct
Mark 1.00 out of
1.00
Flag
question

What will be the output of the code snippet given below:
Write CE for compilation error And RE incase of runtimeerror.

```
interface TopFloor
{
  TopFloor(){ }
}
public class InterfaceTest
{
  public static void main(String[] args)
  {
    System.out.print("TopFloor");
  }
}
```

Answer: CE   ✔

Find the output of the code given below:
Write CE - if Compilation Error.
RE- if Runtime Error.

```java
interface Car
{
  int basePrice=1000;
}
public class InterfaceTest2 implements Car
{
  int changePrice()
  {
    basePrice = 2000;
    return basePrice + 2000;
  }
  public static void main(String[] args)
  {
    int price = new InterfaceTest2().changePrice();
    System.out.println(price);
  }
}
```

Answer: CE   ✔

The correct answer is: CE

What will be the output of the given code snippet:

[Note: Output should be written without space]

```java
import java.util.*;

public class priorityQueue {
PriorityQueue<Integer> queue = new PriorityQueue<>();

        queue.add(11);
        queue.add(10);
        queue.add(22);
        queue.add(5);
        queue.add(12);
        queue.add(2);

    while (queue.isEmpty() == false)
    System.out.print(queue.remove());

        System.out.println("\n");
        }
        }
```

Answer: CE ✔

The correct answer is: 2510111222

What will be the output of the given code snippet:

```java
import java.util.LinkedHashSet;
import java.util.Set;

class LinkedHashSetTest {
    public static void main(String args[]) {

        Set s = new LinkedHashSet();
        s.add("1");
        s.add(1);
        s.add(3);
        s.add(2);
        System.out.print(s);

    }
}
```

Answer: CE ✘

The correct answer is: [1,1,3,2]

What will be the output of the code given below.

```java
import java.util.*
public class linkedList {
public static void main(String[] args){
List<String> list1 = new LinkedList<>();
        list1.add("Geeks");
        list1.add("For");
        list1.add("Geeks");
        list1.add("GFG");
    list1.add("GeeksforGeeks");

List<String> list2 = new LinkedList<>();
        list2.add("Geeks");

        list1.retainAll(list2);

        for (String temp : list1)
        System.out.printf(temp);


            }
        }
```

Answer: GeeksGeeks ✔

The correct answer is: CE

For the given code snippet, what should be the output:

```java
import java.util.*;
class Collection_Iterators {
public static void main(String args[]){
LinkedList list = new LinkedList();
        list.add(new Integer(2));
        list.add(new Integer(8));
        list.add(new Integer(5));
        list.add(new Integer(1));
        Iterator i = list.iterator();
        Collections.sort(list);
        Collections.reverse(list);
            while(i.hasNext())
        System.out.print(i.next());
                }
            }
```

Answer: 8521 ✔

The correct answer is: 8521

Assume there are some code lines below with some hashcode methods which will use this (hashCode) method. Which statement is true amongst the options?

```
class Test1 {
    public int value;
    public int hashCode() {
        return 42;
    }
    ....
}
class Test2 {

    public int value;
    public int hashcode() {
    return (int)(value^5);
    }

    ....
}
```

Select one:

- ● class Test1 will not compile.

- ● class Test2 will not compile.

- ● The Test1 hashCode() method is more efficient than the Test2 hashCode() method.

- ● The Test1 hashCode() method is less efficient than the Test2 hashCode() method. ✔

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: **The Test1 hashCode() method is less efficient than the Test2 hashCode() method.**

Question **7**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of
1.00

⚑ Flag
question

What will be the output of the following Java program?

```
import java.util.*;
class Array {
public static void main(String args[]){
int array[] = new int [5];
for (int i = 5; i > 0; i--)
array[5-i] = i;
Arrays.fill(array, 1, 4, 8);
for (int i = 0; i < 5 ; i++)
System.out.print(array[i]);
}
}
```

Answer: 58881 ✔

The correct answer is: 58881