

# OOPJ TEST

Total points 31/40 ?

TIME-45 min , 40 questions

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Kharghar

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

1/1

- ☒ -128 to 127
- ☐ -32768 to 32767
- ☐ -2147483648 to 2147483647
- ☐ None of the mentioned



✓ what will be the output of following code?

1/1

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

- ☐ 24
- ☐ 25
- ☒ 32
- ☐ 33



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

1/1

- ☐ The destination type is smaller than source type
- ☒ The destination type is larger than source type
- ☐ The destination type can be larger or smaller than source type
- ☐ None of the mentioned



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

- ☐ long
- ☐ int
- ☒ double
- ☐ float



✓ what will be the output of following code?

1/1

```
class c
{
    public void main( String[] args )
    {
        System.out.println( "Hello" + args[0] );
    }
}
```

- ☐ Hello c
- ☐ Hello
- ☐ Hello world
- ☒ Runtime Error



✓ what will be the output of following code?

1/1

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

- ☒ EU
- ☐ UE
- ☐ VE
- ☐ UF



✓ what will be the output of following code?

1/1

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

- ☐ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
- ☐ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
- ☐ i j k l m n o p q r
- ☒ i i i i i i i i i i



✓ Which of these is an incorrect array declaration?

1/1

- ☐ int arr[] = new int[5]
- ☐ int [] arr = new int[5]
- ☐ int arr[] = new int[5]
- ☒ int arr[] = int [5] new



✓ Which one is a valid declaration of a boolean?

1/1

- ☐ boolean b1 = 1;
- ☐ boolean b2 = 'false';
- ☒ boolean b3 = false;
- ☐ boolean b4 = 'true'



✓ what will be the output of following code?

1/1

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

- ☐ 0 2 4 6 8
- ☐ 1 3 5 7 9
- ☒ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
- ☐ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



✓ Which of these are selection statements in Java?

1/1

- ☒ if()
- ☐ for()
- ☐ continue
- ☐ break



✓ what will be the output of following code?

1/1

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

- ☐ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4



✗ Which component is responsible for converting bytecode into machine specific code? 0/1

- ☐ JVM
- ☐ JDK
- ☒ JIT
- ☐ JRE

✗

Correct answer

- ☒ JVM

✓ What is use of interpreter? 1/1

- ☐ They convert bytecode to machine language code
- ☒ They read high level code and execute them
- ☐ They are intermediated between JIT and JVM
- ☐ It is a synonym for JIT

✓

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

- ☐ 0
- ☒ null
- ☐ 0.0d
- ☐ false

✓





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

- ☐ Constructor of C then B, finally of A
- ☐ Constructor of A then C, finally of B
- ☐ Constructor of C then A, finally B
- ☒ Constructor of A then B, finally C



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

- ☐ The argument object is passed by reference
- ☒ It can be defined with zero arguments
- ☐ Used when an object is passed by value to a function
- ☐ Used when a function returns an object



✗ what will be the output of following code?

0/1

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

- ☐ Object s3, syntax error
- ☐ Only object s1 and s2 will be created
- ☐ Program runs and all objects are created
- ☒ Program will give compile time error

✗

Correct answer

- ☒ Program runs and all objects are created



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

- ☒ this()
- ☐ that()
- ☐ super()
- ☐ sub()



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

- ☒ Private
- ☐ Protected
- ☐ Public
- ☐ Default



✗ what will be the output of following code?

0/1

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

- ☐ Objects can be created with one parameter or without parameter
- ☒ Object can be created only with one parameter
- ☐ Object can be created with more than one parameter
- ☐ Objects can be create only without parameter

✗

Correct answer

- ☒ Objects can be created with one parameter or without parameter

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

- ☐ Constructor will make c=1 for each object created
- ☐ Constructor will make c=0 for each object created
- ☒ Constructor will keep number of objects created
- ☐ Constructor will just initialize c=0 then increment by 1

✓



✗ What are local classes?

0/1

- ☐ Classes declared inside a package
- ☐ Classes declared inside a function
- ☒ Classes declared inside a class
- ☐ Classes declared inside structure

✗

Correct answer

- ☒ Classes declared inside a function

✗ All the member functions of local classes are \_\_\_\_\_ by default.

0/1

- ☐ Static
- ☒ Inline
- ☐ Abstract
- ☐ Virtual

✗

Correct answer

- ☒ Abstract





0/1

What will be the output of the following Java code?

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

- ☐ 10 20
- ☒ 20 10
- ☐ 20 40
- ☐ 40 20



Correct answer

- ☒ 10 20



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

- ☐ Single inheritance
- ☒ Multiple inheritance
- ☐ Multilevel inheritance
- ☐ Hierarchical inheritance



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

- ☒ Base class constructor
- ☐ Derived class constructor
- ☐ Both class constructors at a time
- ☐ Runtime error



✓ Why do we need to handle exceptions? 1/1

- ☒ To prevent abnormal termination of program
- ☐ To encourage exception prone program
- ☐ To avoid syntax errors
- ☐ To save memory



✓ Which is the universal exception handler class?

1/1

- ☐ Object
- ☐ Math
- ☐ Errors
- ☒ Exceptions



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

- ☐ a) After derived class is not allowed by compiler
- ☒ b) Before derived class is not allowed by compiler
- ☐ c) Before derived class is allowed
- ☐ d) After derived class can't be done



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

- ☐ a) The catch parameters are not final
- ☒ b) The catch parameters are final
- ☐ c) The catch parameters are not defined
- ☐ d) The catch parameters are not used





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

1/1

- ☐ a) Downward to the inheritance tree
- ☒ b) Upward to the inheritance tree
- ☐ c) Either upward or downward
- ☐ d) Doesn't apply on inheritance



✗ Which property is shown most when upcasting is used?

0/1

- ☒ a) Code reusability
- ☐ b) Code efficiency
- ☐ c) Complex code simple syntax
- ☐ d) Encapsulation



Correct answer

- ☒ c) Complex code simple syntax

✓ Upcasting is \_\_\_\_\_ without an explicit type cast.

1/1

- ☒ a) Always allowed for public inheritance
- ☐ b) Always allowed for protected inheritance
- ☐ c) Always allowed for private inheritance
- ☐ d) Not allowed



✗ What happens when new fails?

0/1

- ☐ a) Returns zero always
- ☒ b) Throws an exception always
- ☐ c) Either throws an exception or returns zero
- ☐ d) Terminates the program

✗

Correct answer

- ☒ c) Either throws an exception or returns zero

✓ The new operator \_\_\_\_\_

1/1

- ☐ a) Can allocate reference types too
- ☒ b) Doesn't allocate reference types
- ☐ c) Can allocate reference to objects
- ☐ d) Doesn't allocate any data

✓

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

1/1

- ☐ a) Finalize
- ☐ b) Arg
- ☒ c) Initializer
- ☐ d) Allocator

✓



✓ Which among the following is false?

1/1

- ☐ a) Object must be created before using members of a class
- ☐ b) Memory for an object is allocated only after its constructor is called
- ☒ c) Objects can't be passed by reference ✓
- ☐ d) Objects size depends on its class data members

✓ The object can't be \_\_\_\_\_

1/1

- ☐ a) Passed by reference
- ☐ b) Passed by value
- ☐ c) Passed by copy
- ☒ d) Passed as function ✓

✗ `class student { int rollno; char name[20]; static int studentno; };`

0/1

- ☒ a) 20 ✗
- ☐ b) 22
- ☐ c) 24
- ☐ d) 28

Correct answer

- ☒ c) 24

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