# Java: Classes and Methods -I

Quiz

```
public class Person{
private void secret(){
private String msg="Hello"; // line 2
System.out.println(msq);
public static void main(String str[]) {
new Person().secret(); //line 1
A. Code prints: Hello
B. Code prints nothing
C. Compilation error occurs at line marked 1
D. Compilation error occurs, at line marked 2
```

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public class Person{
private void secret(){
private String msg="Hello"; // line 2
System.out.println(msq);
public static void main(String str[]) {
new Person().secret(); //line 1
A. Code prints: Hello
B. Code prints nothing
C. Compilation error occurs at line marked 1
   Compilation error occurs at line marked 2
```

```
public class A {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
       int i=10; int j=20;
       System.out.print(i + j + "" + i + j);
   } }
  What is the result of attempting to compile and run the program?
   A. Prints 10201020
   B. Prints 301020
   C. Prints 3030
   D. Prints: 102030
```

```
public class A {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
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- A. Prints 10201020
- (B.) Prints 301020
- C. Prints 3030
- D. Prints: 102030

```
public class Person{
public String name;
public static void main(String str[]) {
  Person p=null;
  System.out.print(p instanceof Person);
}
What is the result of compilation or execution of the code?
```

- A. Prints false
- B. Prints true
- C. Results in compilation error
- D. Results in runtime error

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public class Person{
public String name;
public static void main(String str[]){
Person p=null;
System.out.print(p instanceof Person);
}
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- A.) Prints false
  - B. Prints true
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"There is exactly one copy of this variable in existence, regardless of how many times the class has been instantiated."

The statement above is referring to

- A. Local variable
- B. Global variable
- C. Instance variable
- D. static variable

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The statement above is referring to

- A. Local variable
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- C. Instance variable
- D.) static variable

```
1. public class Person{
private String name;
3. public static void main(String str[]) {
4. Person p=new Person();
6. System.out.print(p.name);
7. }}
What statement can be put in line 5 so that the code prints "Rita"?
  A. p.name="Rita";
  B. p.setName("Rita");
  C. name="Rita";
  D. None of the above
```

```
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private String name;
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  A.) p.name="Rita";
  B. p.setName("Rita");
  C. name="Rita";
  D. None of the above
```

```
. public class Test{
  public static int m1(int x) {return ++x;}
  public static void main (String[] args) {
       int x = 1;
       int y = m1(x);
       System.out.println(x + ", " + y);
} }
What is the result of attempting to compile and run the program?
   A. prints 1,2
   B. prints 1,1
   C. Compilation error. m1() cannot be called without Test instance
      Prints nothing
```

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```
public class Test{
  public static int m1(int x) {return ++x;}
  public static void main (String[] args) {
    int x = 1;
    int y = m1(x);
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}
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What is the result of attempting to compile and run the program?

- A. prints 1,2
  - B. prints 1,1
  - C. Compilation error. m1() cannot be called without Test instance
  - D. Prints nothing

```
public class A {
  public A() {} // 1
  private int A; // 2
  public void A() {} // 3
}
```

Which line causes compilation error?

- A. Line marked 1 because method does not have return type.
- B. Line marked 2 because member variable name and class name clash
- C. Line marked 3 because method name is same as the class name
- D. There is no compilation error anywhere

```
public class A {
  public A() {} // 1
  private int A; // 2
  public void A() {} // 3
}
```

Which line causes compilation error?

- A. Line marked 1 because method does not have return type.
- B. Line marked 2 because member variable name and class name clash
- C. Line marked 3 because method name is same as the class name
- (D.) There is no compilation error anywhere

```
public class Test{
  private static int x=1;
  public static void m1(int i) {x+=i; i++;}
  public static void main (String[] args) {
   int y=1;
   m1(y);
   System.out.println(x + ", " + y); }}
What is the result of attempting to compile and run the program?
   A. prints 1,2
   B. prints 2,1
   C. Prints 1,1
   D. Prints 2,2
```

```
public class Test{
  private static int x=1;
  public static void m1(int i) {x+=i; i++;}
  public static void main (String[] args) {
   int y=1;
   m1(y);
   System.out.println(x + ", " + y); }}
What is the result of attempting to compile and run the program?
   A. prints 1,2
   B.) prints 2,1
   C. Prints 1,1
   D. Prints 2,2
```

#### Which of the following is false?

- A. Class name and constructor name must be same
- B. Constructor does not have return type
- C. Constructor must be public
- D. Constructor cannot be static

Which of the following is false?

- A. Class name and constructor name must be same
- B. Constructor does not have return type
- C. Constructor must be public
- D. Constructor cannot be static

D. Compilation error

```
public class A {
public static void main(String[] args) {
int[] matrix1[]={{1,1},{1,1},{1,1}};
int[] matrix2[]={{2,2,2,2,2,2}};
System.out.print(matrix1.length);
System.out.println(" "+matrix2.length);
} }
What is the result of compilation and execution of the code?
A. 26
B. 31
C. 21
```

D. Compilation error

```
public class A {
public static void main(String[] args) {
int[] matrix1[]={{1,1},{1,1},{1,1}};
int[] matrix2[]={{2,2,2,2,2,2}};
System.out.print(matrix1.length);
System.out.println(" "+matrix2.length);
} }
What is the result of compilation and execution of the code?
A. 26
C. 21
```

Assume the below give code snippet.

```
15. String a=new String ();
16. String b=new String ();
17. String c=new String ();
18. String d=new String ();
19. d=c=b=a;
20. d=null;
```

At the end of line 20, how many objects are eligible for garbage collection?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- **C**. 3
- D. 4

Assume the below give code snippet.

```
15. String a=new String ();
16. String b=new String ();
17. String c=new String ();
18. String d=new String ();
19. d=c=b=a;
20. d=null;
```

At the end of line 20, how many objects are eligible for garbage collection?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- **(C.)** 3
  - D. 4

Run-time error

```
public class Test1 {
public static void main(String[] args) {
int[]a1[] = \{\{1,2\},\{3,4,5\},\{6,7,8,9\},\{\}\}\};
        for (int i = 0; i < a1.length; i++) {</pre>
          System.out.print(a1[i].length+",");
}}
What is the result of attempting to compile and run the program?
A. Prints: 2,3,4,0,
B. Prints: 1,2,5,0,
C. Compile-time error
```

What is the result of attempting to compile and run the program?

- (A.) Prints: 2,3,4,0,
- B. Prints: 1,2,5,0,
- C. Compile-time error
- D. Run-time error

Given the following,

```
public class CommandArgs {
   public static void main(String [] args) {
    String s1 = args[1]; String s2 = args[2];
    System.out.print(s1 + s2); }
}
```

The code is compiled and execute using the following command

java CommandArgs 1 2 3 4. What will be displayed?

- A. 12
- B. 23
- C. 5
- D. nothing

Given the following,

```
public class CommandArgs {
   public static void main(String [] args) {
    String s1 = args[1]; String s2 = args[2];
    System.out.print(s1 + s2); }
}
```

The code is compiled and execute using the following command

java CommandArgs 1 2 3 4. What will be displayed?

- A. 12
- (B.) 23
- C. 5
- D. nothing

```
int a[]= {1,2,3,4,5};
for( _____)
System.out.println(j);
```

What needs to be filled in order to print the content of the array?

A. j:aB. int j:aC. a:int jD. int a:j

```
int a[]= {1,2,3,4,5};
for( _____)
System.out.println(j);
```

What needs to be filled in order to print the content of the array?

- A. j:a
- B) int j:a
  - C. a:int j
  - D. int a:j

D. Prints nothing

What is the result of compiling and executing the code? public class A { static String s1; static String s2; public static void main(String args[]) { s2 = s1+s2;System.out.println(s2); A. Prints nullnull B. Compilation error C. NullPointerException is thrown at runtime

D. Prints nothing

What is the result of compiling and executing the code? public class A { static String s1; static String s2; public static void main(String args[]) { s2 = s1+s2;System.out.println(s2); Prints nullnull B. Compilation error C. NullPointerException is thrown at runtime

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Assume the below give code snippet.

```
15. String a="1";
16. String b="1";
17. String c="1";
18. String d="1";
19. d=c=b=a;
20. d=null;
At the end of line 20, how many instances are destroyed.
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. none
```

Assume the below give code snippet.

```
15. String a="1";
16. String b="1";
17. String c="1";
18. String d="1";
19. d=c=b=a;
20. d=null;
At the end of line 20, how many instances are destroyed.
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
```

```
public class B{
public static void main(String[] args) {
final String a[];//line 1
a= args;//line 2
a[0]="a";//line 3
a[3]="b";//line 4
a=new String[2];//line 5
} }
Which of the following statements are true?
A. Line 1 gives compilation error
B. Line 2 gives compilation error
C. Line 4 will throw an runtime error
D. Line 5 gives compilation error
```

```
public class B{
public static void main(String[] args) {
final String a[];//line 1
a= args;//line 2
a[0]="a";//line 3
a[3]="b";//line 4
a=new String[2];//line 5
} }
Which of the following statements are true?
A. Line 1 gives compilation error
B. Line 2 gives compilation error
   Line 3 will throw runtime error
   Line 5 gives compilation error
```