

**MCA/MSc. (CS)-I Mid Semester Examination 2025-26**  
**CS204: Object Oriented Programming**

**Time: 1 hour**

**20 marks**

1. Write a Java class Student that has multiple constructors. One constructor should accept student name and ID, while another should accept student name, ID, and grades. Implement constructor overloading and ensure the constructors call each other using this(). [5 marks]
2. Explain the different types of constructors (default, parameterized, copy constructors) and their roles in object initialization. Discuss constructor overloading and constructor chaining. [5 marks]

3. [10 marks]
- (a) In Java, every application must contain at least one \_\_\_\_\_ method, which serves as the entry point for the program.
  - (b) When reading from or writing to files, we should always close the streams in the \_\_\_\_\_ block to ensure proper resource cleanup.
  - (c) The \_\_\_\_\_ keyword is used in method declaration to specify that the method might throw an exception.
  - (d) A class that cannot be instantiated and may contain abstract methods is called an \_\_\_\_\_ class.
  - (e) To make a method that cannot be overridden by subclasses, the method should be declared with the \_\_\_\_\_ keyword.
  - (f) The \_\_\_\_\_ keyword prevents a method from being overridden.
  - (g) The \_\_\_\_\_ exception is thrown when a program tries to access a file that doesn't exist.
  - (h) The \_\_\_\_\_ class represents mutable sequences of characters.
  - (i) In a class hierarchy with multiple levels of inheritance, the constructor invocation order follows \_\_\_\_\_ order, while destructor (finalize) follows \_\_\_\_\_ order.
  - (j) Creating your own exception class by extending the \_\_\_\_\_ class creates a checked exception.

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1. Design and implement an *Employee* class in Java. The class must ensure that every instance (each employee) is assigned a unique numerical identifier (ID). This ID should start from a base value (e.g., 1) and increment sequentially for each new employee object created. [5 marks]
2. Write a Java program that requires the user to enter a single character from the alphabet. Print Vowel or Consonant, depending on user input. If the user input is not a letter (between a and z or A and Z), or is a string of length > 1, print an error message. [5 marks]
3. [10 marks]
  - (a) The \_\_\_\_\_ keyword in Java is used to refer to the current class instance variables when they have the same name as method parameters.
  - (b) What will be the output of `String result = 50 + 30 + "TEST" + 40 + 60 + "PROG";` when printed?
  - (c) When a subclass constructor needs to explicitly call a superclass constructor, we use the \_\_\_\_\_ keyword.
  - (d) Arrays in Java can be declared using \_\_\_\_\_ and are treated as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (e) To make a method that cannot be overridden by subclasses, the method should be declared with the \_\_\_\_\_ keyword.
  - (f) Can you call a non-static method directly from a static method without creating an instance?
  - (g) In the expression `(double)(10 / 4) + 3.5 * 2`, the final result is \_\_\_\_\_ due to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ rules.
  - (h) In the code `String x = "Test"; String y = "Test"; String z = new String("Test");`, the comparison `x == y` evaluates to \_\_\_\_\_ whereas `x == z` evaluates to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (i) In a class hierarchy with multiple levels of inheritance, the constructor invocation order follows \_\_\_\_\_ order, while destructor (finalize) follows \_\_\_\_\_ order.
  - (j) Explain how \_\_\_\_\_ variables maintain state across all instances vs \_\_\_\_\_ variables which are instance-specific.