Q) //Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```java
class X
{
    int x;
    X(int x)
    {
        x=2;
    }
}
class Y extends X
{
    Y(){}

    void displayX()
    {
        System.out.print(x);
    }
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        new Y().displayX();
    }
}
```

a)Compiles and display 2

b) Compiles and runs without any output

c) Compiles and display 0

d) Compilation Error

ANS: d

Q) //Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```java
class Test
{
    private void display()
```

```java
    {

        System.out.println("Display()");

    }

    private static  void show()

    {

        display();

        System.out.println("show()");

    }

    public static void main(String arg[])

    {

        show();

    }

}
```

a)Compiles and prints show()

2)Compiles and prints Display() show()

c)Compiles but throws runtime exception

d)Compilation error

ANS: d

Q) Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```java
class A

{

    A()

    {

        System.out.print("From A");

    }

}

class B extends A

{

    B(int z)

    {

        z=2;
```

```java
    }
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        new B(3);
    }
}
```

a)Compilation error

b)Comiples and prints From A

c)Compiles but throws runtime exception

d)Compiles and display 3

ANS::b

Q) class One

```java
{
    int var1;
    One (int x)
    {
        var1 = x;
    }
}
class Derived extends One
{
    int var2;
    void display()
    {
        System.out.println("var 1="+var1+"var2="+var2);
    }
}
class Main
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
```

```
        Derived obj = new Derived();

        obj.display();

    }

}
```

consider the code above & select the proper output from the options.

a)0 , 0

b)compiles successfully but runtime error

c)compile error

d)none of these

ANS:: C

Q) package aj;


```
public class A {

    protected int j;

}
```

package bj;

//import aj.A;


```
class B extends A

{

    public static void main(String ar[])

    {

        System.out.print(new A().j=23);

    }

}
```

a)code compiles fine and will display 23

b)code compiles but will not display output

c)j can not be initialized

d)compliation error

ANS:D

Q) class Order

{

  Order()

  {

    System.out.println("Cat");

  }

  public static void main(String... Args)

  {

    Order obj = new Order();

    System.out.println("Ant");

  }

  static

  {

    System.out.println("Dog");

  }

  {

    System.out.println("Man");

  }

}

consider the code above & select the proper output from the options.

a)compile error

b)Man Dog Cat Ant

c)Dog Man Cat Ant

d)Cat Ant Dog Man

ANS:C

Q) public class MyAr

{

  public static void main(String argv[])

  {

    MyAr m = new MyAr();

    m.amethod();

```
    }
    public void amethod()
    {
        final int i1;
        System.out.println(i1);
    }
}
```

What is the Output of the Program?

a)Unresolved compilation problem: The local variable i1 may not have been initialized

b)Compilation and output of null

c)None of the given optionsclass

ANS:A

Q)

```
class MyClass1
{
    private int area(int side)
    {
        return(side * side);
    }
    public static void main(String args[ ])
    {
        MyClass1 MC = new MyClass1( );
        int area = MC.area(50);
        System.out.println(area);
    }
}
/*What would be the output?
```

a)Compilation error

b)Runtime Exception

c)2500

d)50

ANS:2500

Q) class Sample

```java
class Sample
{
    int a,b;
    Sample()
    {
        a=1; b=2;
        System.out.println(a+"\t"+b);
    }
    Sample(int x)
    {
        this(10,20);
        a=b=x;
        System.out.println(a+"\t"+b);
    }
    Sample(int a,int b)
    {
        this();
        this.a=a;
        this.b=b;
        System.out.println(a+"\t"+b);
    }
}
class This2
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        Sample s1=new Sample (100);
    }
}
```

What is the Output of the Program?

a)100 100 1 2 10 20

b)1 2 100 100 10 20

c)10 20 1 2 100 100

d)1 2 10 20 100 100

ANS:D

Q) Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
 public class MyClass
{
   public static void main(String arguments[])
   {
     amethod(arguments);
   }
   public void amethod(String[] arguments)
   {
     System.out.println(arguments[0]);
     System.out.println(arguments[1]);
   }
}
/*Command Line arguments -Hi, Hello
```

a)prints Hi Hello

b)Compiler Error

c)Runs but no output

d)Runtime Error

ANS:B

Q) Given:

```
public class Yikes
{
   public static void go(Long n)
   {
     System.out.print("Long ");
   }
```

```java
    public static void go(Short n)

    {

        System.out.print("Short ");

    }

    public static void go(int n)

    {

        System.out.print("int ");

    }

    public static void main(String [] args)

    {

        short y = 6;

        long z = 7;

        go(y);

        go(z);

    }

}
```

What is the result?

a)int Long

b)Short Long

c)Compilation fails.

d)An exception is thrown at runtime.

ANS:A

Q) abstract class MineBase

{

    abstract void amethod();

    static int i;

}

public class Mine extends MineBase

{

    public static void main(String argv[])

```
   {

      int[] ar=new int[5];

      for(i=0;i < ar.length;i++)

         System.out.println(ar[i]);

   }

}
```

a)A Sequence of 5 zero's will be printed like 0 0 0 0 0

b)A Sequence of 5 one's will be printed like 1 1 1 1 1

c)IndexOutOfBoundes Error

d)Compilation Error occurs and to avoid them we need to declare Mine class as abstract

ANS:D

Q) What will be the result when you attempt to compile this program?

```
public class Rand

{

   public static void main(String argv[])

   {

      int iRand;

      iRand = Math.random();

      System.out.println(iRand);

   }

}
/*
```

a)Compile time error referring to a cast problem

b)A random number between 1 and 10

c)A random number between 0 and 1

d)A compile time error as random being an undefined method

ANS:A

Q) Which of the following declarations are correct? (Choose TWO)

```
public class Declaration {
```

boolean b = TRUE; //line 1

byte b = 256; //line 2

String s = "null"; ////line 3

int i = new Integer("56"); ////line 4

}

a)line 1

b)line 2

c)line 3

d)line 4

ANS: C & D

Q) class A, B and C are in multilevel inheritance hierarchy repectively .

In the main method of some other class if class C object is created, in what sequence the three constructors execute?

a)Constructor of A executes first, followed by the constructor of B and C

b)Constructor of C executes first followed by the constructor of A and B

c)Constructor of C executes first followed by the constructor of Band A

d)Constructor of A executes first followed by the constructor of C and B

ANS:A

Q) What will be the result when you try to compile and run the following code?

private class Base

{

  Base()

  {

    int i = 100;

    System.out.println(i);

  }

}

public class Pri extends Base

{

  static int i = 200;

  public static void main(String argv[])

```
  {

    Pri p = new Pri();

    System.out.println(i);

  }

}
```

/*

a)200

b)100 followed by 200

c)Compile time error

d)100

ANS:C

Q) Suppose class B is sub class of class A:

A) If class A doesn't have any constructor, then class B also must not have any constructor
B) If class A has parameterized constructor, then class B can have default as well as parameterized constructor
C) If class A has parameterized constructor then call to class A constructor should be made explicitly by constructor of class B
→

    a) Only B and C is TRUE
    b) Only A is TRUE
    c) All are FALSE
    d) Only A and C is TRUE

ANS:C

Q) What will be printed out if you attempt to compile and run the following code ?

```java
public class AA
{
  public static void main(String[] args)
  {
    int i = 9;
    switch (i)
    {
      default:
        System.out.println("default");
      case 0:
        System.out.println("zero");
        break;
```

```
        case 1:
            System.out.println("one");
        case 2:
            System.out.println("two");
    }
  }
}
```

a)default zero
b)one two
c)default zero
c)Compilation Error
d)default
ANS:C
Q)Consider the following code and choose the correct option:
package aj;
 private class S
 {
    int roll;
    S(){roll=1;
    }
 }
package aj;

 class T

 {

    public static void main(String ar[])

   {

      System.out.print(new S().roll);

   }

 }
/*

a)Compiles but no output

b)Compiles and diplay 0

c)Compilation error

d)Compiles and display 1

ANS: C

Q) public class Q

```
{
    public static void main(String argv[])
    {
        int anar[] = new int[] { 1, 2, 3 };
        System.out.println(anar[1]);
    }
}
```

a)Compiler Error: anar is referenced before it is initialized

b)2

c)1

d)Compiler Error: size of array must be defined

ANS:B

Q) Which statements, when inserted at (1), will not result in compile-time errors?

```
public class ThisUsage
{
    int planets;
    static int suns;
public void gaze()
{
int i;
// (1) INSERT STATEMENT HERE
}
}
```

a)i = this.planets;

b)i = this.suns;

c)this = new ThisUsage();

d)this.i = 4;

ANS: A Or B

Q) Given the following code what will be output?

public class Pass

```java
{
    static int j=20;
    public static void main(String argv[])
    {
        int i=10;
        Pass p = new Pass();
        p.amethod(i);
        System.out.println(i);
        System.out.println(j);
    }
    public void amethod(int x)
    {
        x=x*2;
        j=j*2;
    }
}
/*
```

a)Error: amethod parameter does not match variable

b)10 and 40

c)10, and 20

d)20 and 40

ANS:B

Q) class Order

```java
{
    Order()
    {
        System.out.println("Cat");
    }

    public static void main(String... Args)
```

```
    {

      System.out.println("Ant");

    }

    static

    {

      System.out.println("Dog");

    }

    {

      System.out.println("Man");

    }

}
```

/*consider the code above & select the proper output from the options.

a)Dog Ant

b)Dog Man Cat Ant

c)Man Dog Ant

d)Dog Man Ant

ANS:A

Q) public class C123 {

```
  private C123()

  {

    System.out.println("Hellow");

  }

  public static void main(String args[])

  {

    C123 o1 = new C123();

    C213 o2 = new C213();

  }

}
```

```
class C213

{

   private C213()

   {

      System.out.println("Hello123");

   }

}
```

What is the output?

a)Hellow

b)It is not possible to declare a constructor as private

c)Compilation Error

d)Runs without any output

ANS:C

Q) class A

```
{

   int i, j;


A(int a, int b)

{

i = a;

j = b;

}


void show()

{

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

}

}
```

class BB extends A

```
{

   int k;
```

```java
    BB(int a, int b, int c)

    {

        super(a, b);

        k = c;

    }

    void show(String msg)

    {

        System.out.println(msg + k);

    }

}

public class Override

{

    public static void main(String args[])

    {

        BB subOb = new BB(3, 5, 7);

        subOb.show("This is k: "); // this calls show() in B

        subOb.show();// this calls show() in A

    }

}

/*What would be the ouput?

a)This is j: 5 i and k: 3 7

b)This is i: 3 j and k: 5 7

c)This is i: 7 j and k: 3 5

d)This is k: 7 i and j: 3 7

ANS:D

Q) public class MyAr

{

    static int i1;

    public static void main(String argv[])

    {

        MyAr m = new MyAr();
```

```
        m.amethod();
    }
    public void amethod()
    {
        System.out.println(i1);
    }
}
```

What is the output of the program?

a)Compilation Error

b)Garbage Value

c)It is not possible to access a static variable in side of non static method

d)0

ANS:D

Q) Given:

```
package bj;
class Meal
{
    Meal()
    {
        System.out.println("Meal()");
    }
}
class Cheese
{
    Cheese()
    {
        System.out.println("Cheese()");
    }
}
class Lunch extends Meal
{
```

```java
    Lunch()
    {
      System.out.println("Lunch()");
    }
}
class PortableLunch extends Lunch
{
  PortableLunch()
  {
    System.out.println("PortableLunch()");
  }
}
class Sandwich extends PortableLunch
{
  private Cheese c = new Cheese();
  public Sandwich()
  {
    System.out.println("Sandwich()");
  }
}
public class MyClass7
{
  public static void main(String[] args)
  {
    new Sandwich();
  }
}
/*What would be the output?
a)Meal() Lunch() PortableLunch() Cheese() Sandwich()
b)Meal() Cheese() Lunch() PortableLunch() Sandwich()
c)Meal() Lunch() PortableLunch() Sandwich() Cheese()
```

d)Cheese() Sandwich() Meal() Lunch() PortableLunch()

ANS:A

Q) Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```java
class AA
{
    int a;
    AA(int a)
    {
        a=4;
    }
}
class BBB extends AA
{
    BBB()
    {
        super(3);
    }
    void displayA()
    {
        System.out.print(a);
    }
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        new BBB().displayA();
    }
}
```

a)compiles and display 0

b)compilation error

c)Compiles and display 4

d)Compiles and display 3

ANS:A\

Q) class Order1

{

  Order1()

  {

    System.out.println("Cat");

  }

  public static void main(String... Args)

  {

    Order1 obj = new Order1();

    System.out.println("Ant");

  }

  static

  {

    System.out.println("Dog");

  }

}

consider the code above & select the proper output from the options.

a)Cat Ant Dog

b)Dog Cat Ant

c)Ant Cat Dog

d)none

ANS:B

Q) What will happen if a main() method of a "testing" class tries to access a private instance variable of an object using dot notation?

a)The compiler will automatically change the private variable to a public variable

b)The compiler will find the error and will not make a .class file

c)The program will compile and run successfully

d)The program will compile successfully, but the .class file will not run correctly

ANS:C

Q)Page no 10