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

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:

class Test

{

private void display()

{

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:

class A

{

A()

{

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

}

}

class B extends A

{

B(int z)

{

z=2;

}

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

{

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

{

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 ");

}

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

🡪

1. Only B and C is TRUE
2. Only A is TRUE
3. All are FALSE
4. Only A and C is TRUE

ANS:C

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

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

{

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

{

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;

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

{

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:

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