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## Inheritence -Java Programming MCQ Questions and Answers

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# 11. What will be the output?

```
class One{
    final int a = 15;
}

class Two extends One{
    final int a = 20;
}

public class Test extends Two{
    final int a = 30;

    public static void main(String args[]){
        Test t = new One();
        System.out.print(t.a);
    }
}
```

A. o 15

B. O 20

C. 0 30

D. Compiler Error

E. None of these

Answer & Solution Discuss in Board (https://www.examveda.com/what-will-be-the-output-java-programming-on-inheritence-11)

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## **Answer & Solution**

Answer: Option D

Solution:

We can't store super class object in subclass reference But we can store subclass object in super class reference.

## 12. What will be the output?

```
class A{
      int i = 10;
      public void printValue(){
            System.out.print("Value-A");
      }
}
class B extends A{
      int i = 12;
      public void printValue(){
            System.out.print("Value-B");
      }
}
public class Test{
      public static void main(String args[]){
            A a = new B();
            a.printValue();
            System.out.print(a.i);
      }
}
```

C. O Value-A 10		
D. O Value-A 11		
E. O None of these		
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	Save for Later	
	ith reference of super class like ( A a = new B();) then subclass method and	super class
ou create object of subclass wriable will be executed.	ith reference of super class like ( A a = new B();) then subclass method and	super class
riable will be executed.	ith reference of super class like ( A a = new B();) then subclass method and seem of super class like ( A a = new B();) then subclass method and seem of super class like ( A a = new B();) then subclass method and seem of super class like ( A a = new B();) then subclass method and seem of super class like ( A a = new B();) then subclass method and seem of super class like ( A a = new B();) then subclass method and seem of super class like ( A a = new B();) then subclass method and seem of super class like ( A a = new B();) then subclass method and seem of super class like ( A a = new B();) then subclass method and seem of super class like ( A a = new B();) then subclass method and seem of super class like ( A a = new B();) then subclass method and seem of super class like ( A a = new B();) then subclass method and seem of super class like ( A a = new B();) then subclass method and seem of super class like ( A a = new B();) then subclass method and seem of super class like ( A a = new B();) then subclass method and seem of super class like ( A a = new B();) then subclass method and seem of super class like ( A a = new B();) then subclass method and seem of super class like ( A a = new B();) then subclass method and seem of super class like ( A a = new B();) then subclass method and seem of super class like ( A a = new B();) then subclass method and seem of super class like ( A a = new B();) then subclass method and seem of super class like ( A a = new B();) then subclass like ( A a = new B();) then subclass method and seem of super class like ( A a = new B();) then subclass method and seem of subclass like ( A a = new B();) then subclass like ( A a = new B();) then subclass like ( A a = new B();) then subclass like ( A a = new B();) then subclass like ( A a = new B();) then subclass like ( A a = new B();) then subclass like ( A a = new B();) then subclass like ( A a = new B();) then subclass like ( A a = new B();) then subclass like ( A a = new B();) then subclass like ( A a = new B();) then subclass like ( A a =	super class
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riable will be executed.		super class

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```
class SuperClass{
      public int doIt(String str, Integer... data)throws
Exception{
            String signature = "(String, Integer[])";
            System.out.println(str + " " + signature);
            return 1;
      }
}
public class Test extends SuperClass{
      public int doIt(String str, Integer... data) {
            String signature = "(String, Integer[])";
            System.out.println("Overridden: " + str + "
" +signature);
            return 0;
      }
      public static void main(String... args) {
            SuperClass sb = new Test();
            sb.doIt("hello", 3);
      }
}
```

- A. Overridden: hello (String, Integer[])
- B. o hello (String, Integer[])
- C. O Compilation fails
- D. O None of these

Answer & Solution

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### **Answer & Solution**

Answer: Option C

Solution:

```
Exception must be caught or declared to be thrown.
 14.
        class A{
                A(String s){}
                A(){}
       }
       1. class B extends A{
       2.
                    B(){}
                    B(String s) {
        3.
        4.
                             super(s);
        5.
                    void test(){
        6.
                             // insert code here
        7.
       8.
                    }
       9. }
     Which of the below code can be insert at line 7 to make clean compilation
     ?
 A. \circ A a = new B();
 B. \circ A a = new B(5);
 C. \circ A a = new A(String s);
 D. O All of the above
 E. O None of these
         Answer & Solution
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                                                                                 Answer & Solution
```

#### **Answer: Option A**

No explanation is given for this question Let's Discuss on Board (https://www.examveda.com/java-programming-on-inheritence-14)

## 15. Determine output:

```
class A{
      public void printValue(){
            System.out.println("Value-A");
      }
class B extends A{
      public void printNameB() {
            System.out.println("Name-B");
      }
class C extends A{
      public void printNameC() {
            System.out.println("Name-C");
      }
}
1. public class Test{
2.
         public static void main (String[] args) {
3.
               Bb = new B();
               C c = new C();
4.
5.
               newPrint(b);
6.
               newPrint(c);
7.
         }
8.
         public static void newPrint(A a) {
9.
               a.printValue();
10.
         }
11. }
```

- A. O Value-A Name-B
- B. O Value-A Value-A
- C. O Value-A Name-C
- D. O Name-B Name-C

#### E. O None of these

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#### **Answer & Solution**

**Answer: Option B** 

Solution:

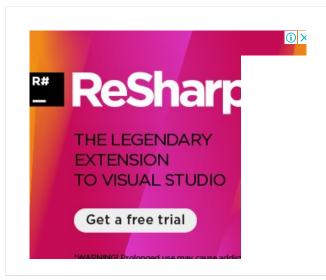
Class B extended Class A therefore all methods of Class A will be available to class B except private methods. Class C has extended Class A therefore all methods of Class A will be available to class C except private methods.

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