Inheritence -Java Programming MCQ Questions and Answers

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. ○ 15

B. ○ 20

C. ○ **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);
	}
}
```

A. ○ **Value-B 11**

B. ○ **Value-B 10**

C. ○ **Value-A 10**

D. ○ **Value-A 11**

E. ○ **None of these**

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Answer & Solution

Answer: Option B
Solution:
If you create object of subclass with reference of super class like (A a = new B();) then subclass method and super class variable will be executed.

13. What will be the result after compiling this code?

```
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. ○ **hello (String, Integer[])**

C. ○ **Compilation fails**

D. ○ **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(){}
3.       B(String s){
4.             super(s);
5.       }
6.       void test(){
7.             // insert code here
8.       }
9. }
```

Which of the below code can be insert at line 7 to make clean compilation ?

A. ○ **A a = new B();**

B. ○ **A a = new B(5);**

C. ○ **A a = new A(String s);**

D. ○ **All of the above**

E. ○ **None of these**

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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.             B b = new B();
4.             C c = new C();
5.             newPrint(b);
6.             newPrint(c);
7.       }
8.       public static void newPrint(A a){
9.             a.printValue();
10.      }
11. }
```

A. ○ **Value-A Name-B**

B. ○ **Value-A Value-A**

C. ○ **Value-A Name-C**

D. ○ **Name-B Name-C**

E. ○ **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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Java Program

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