Inheritence -Java Programming MCQ Questions and Answers

16. Determine output:

```
class A{
	public void printName(){
		System.out.println("Name-A");
	}
}
class B extends A{
	public void printName(){
		System.out.println("Name-B");
	}
}
class C extends A{
	public void printName(){
		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.		b = c;
6.		newPrint(b);
7.	}
8.	public static void newPrint(A a){
9.		a.printName();
10.	}
11. }
```

A. ○ **Name B**

B. ○ **Name C**

C. ○ **Compilation fails due to an error on lines 5**

D. ○ **Compilation fails due to an error on lines 9**

E. ○ **None of these**

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Answer & Solution

Answer: Option C
Solution:
Reference variable can refer to any object of the same type as the declared reference OR can refer to any subtype of the declared type. Reference variable "b" is type of class B and reference variable "c" is a type of class C. So Compilation fails.

17. What is the output for the below code ?

```
class A{
	private void printName(){
		System.out.println("Value-A");
	}
}
class B extends A{
	public void printName(){
		System.out.println("Name-B");
	}
}
public class Test{
	public static void main (String[] args){
		B b = new B();
		b.printName();
	}
}
```

A. ○ **Value-A**

B. ○ **Name-B**

C. ○ **Value-A Name-B**

D. ○ **Compilation fails - private methods can't be override**

E. ○ **None of these**

Answer & Solution

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Answer & Solution

Answer: Option B
Solution:
You can not override private method , private method is not availabe in subclass . In this case printName() method a class A is not overriding by the printName() method of class B. printName() method of class B is a different method. So you can call printName() method of class B.

18. What will be the result of compiling and running the given code?

```
class A{
	int b=10;
	private A(){
		this.b=7;
	}
	int f(){
		return b;
	}
}
class B extends A{
	int b;
}
public class Test{
	public static void main(String[] args){
		A a = new B();
		System.out.println(a.f());
	}
}
```

A. ○ Compilation Fails

B. ○ Prints 0

C. ○ Prints 10

D. ○ Prints 7

E. ○ None of these

Answer & Solution

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Answer & Solution

Answer: Option A
Solution:
Choice A is the correct answer.

The code does not compile because the constructor of class A is declared as private. This creates a problem when the subclass constructor makes an implicit super() call to the parent class constructor at the time B is instantiated.

Since the code does not compile, all the other choices are incorrect. If the constructor of A had not been private, the output would have been 7.

19. What will be the result of compiling and executing the following program code?

```
class Vehicle{
	public void printSound(){
		System.out.print("vehicle");
	}
}
class Car extends Vehicle{
	public void printSound(){
		System.out.print("car");
	}
}
class Bike extends Vehicle{
	public void printSound(){
		System.out.print("bike");
	}
}
public class Test{
	public static void main(String[] args){
		Vehicle v = new Car();
		Bike b = (Bike) v;

		v.printSound();
		b.printSound();
	}
}
```

A. ○ **Compilation fails.**

B. ○ **ClassCastException exception is thrown at runtime.**

C. ○ **"vehiclecar" is printed.**

D. ○ **"vehiclebike" is printed.**

E. ○ **"carcar" is printed.**

Answer & Solution

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Answer & Solution

Answer: Option B
No explanation is given for this question **Let's Discuss on Board (https://www.examveda.com/what-will-be-the-result-of-compiling-and-executing-the-following-program-code-java-programming-on-inheritence-19)**

20. Determine output:

```
class Small{
	public Small(){
		System.out.print("a ");
	}
}
class Small2  extends Small{
	public Small2(){
		System.out.print("b ");
	}
}
class Small3 extends Small2{
	public Small3(){
		System.out.print("c ");
	}
}
public class Test{
	public static void main(String args[]){
		new Small3();
	}
}
```

A. ○ **a**

B. ○ **c**

C. ○ **a b c**

D. ○ **c b a**

E. ○ **The code runs without output..**

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Answer & Solution

Answer: Option C

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Java Program

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