Quiz

1.Predict the output of the below code snippet.

```
package test;
class A {
      protected String a;
}
package test;
class Main {
        public static void main(String[] args){ A
         obj=new A();
         obj.a="Hello";
            System.out.println(obj.a);
       }
 }
```

- Compilation error – 'a' has protected access in class 'A'(0.0)
- null(0.0)
- executes successfully and prints "Hello"(1.0)
- None of the listed options(0.0)

2.Predict the output of the below code snippet. class

```
Main{

  public static void main(String args[]){

          Box a= new Box();

           Box b= new Box();

             a=b;

     }

}
```

- The instance variables in b are given the same values as a(0.0)
- The instance variables in a are given the same values as b(0.0)
- a and b are considered to be the same object(1.0)
- None of the listed options(0.0)

3.Predict the output of the below code snippet. class

```
Main
 {
        public static void main(String args[])
  {
            Object obj = new Object();
            System.out.print(obj.getClass());
           }
}
```

- Object(0.0)
- class Object(0.0)
- class java.lang.Object(1.0)
- Compilation Error(0.0)

4.Predict the output of the below code snippet.

class A

```
{
   private String a;
  }
  class Main      {
       public static void main(String[] args)          {
            A obj=new A();
             obj.a="Hello";
              System.out.println(obj.a);
         }
   }
```

- Compilation error – ‘a’ has private access in class ‘A’(1.0)
- null(0.0)
- executes successfully and prints "Hello"(0.0)
- None of the listed options(0.0)

5.Predict the output of the below code snippet. class

```
Main
{
        public static void main(String args[])
        {
                Object obj = new Object();
                System.out.print(obj.getclass());
        }
}
```

- Object(0.0)
- class Object(0.0)
- class java.lang.Object(0.0)
- Compilation Error(1.0)

6.Predict the output of the below code snippet.

```
class A
    {
        int i;
        int j;
        public String toString()
        {
            return "Class A";
        }
    }
    class Main
    {
        public static void main(String args[])
        {
            A obj1 = new A();
            System.out.print(obj1);
        }
    }
```

- null(0.0)
- executes successfully and prints "obj1"(0.0)
- executes successfully and prints "Class A"(1.0)
- executes successfully and prints "A"(0.0)

7.Predict the output of the below code snippet. class A

```
{
    private int i=1;
    public int get()
    {
        return i;
    }
}
class Main
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        A obj = new A();
        System.out.println(obj.i);
    }
}
```

- Runtime error(0.0)
- compiles only if 'i' is accessed using get() method(1.0)
- executes successfully and prints "1"(0.0)
- executes successfully and prints "0"(0.0)

8...Predict the output of the below code snippet.

```
class A
{
```

```
    int i;
}
    class Main
     {
          public static void main(String args[])
          {
               A a;
               System.out.println(a.i);
            }
      }
```

- 0(0.0)
- Garbage value(0.0)
- Compilation error(1.0)
- null(0.0)

9.Predict the output of the below code snippet.

```
class A
    {
        int i;
     }
     class Main
          {
              public static void main(String args[])
              {
                   A a = new A();
                  System.out.println(a.i);
               }
           }
```

- 0(1.0)
- Garbage value(0.0)
- Compilation error(0.0)
- null(0.0)

10.While using a parameterized constructor, how to specify the parameter list ?

- No need to specify parameter list(0.0)
- Specify the parameter list as the same way it is specified in the method(1.0)
- Order of parameter list is not important(0.0)
- A constructor calls another constructor(0.0)

11. A default constructor _____

- has no argument and return type(1.0)
- has one argument(0.0)
- has one argument but no return type(0.0) None of
- the listed options(0.0)

12.All the variables of a class should be ideally declared as ?

- private(1.0)
- public(0.0)
- protected(0.0)
- default(0.0)

13.Can we give a call to the non-static method from a static method?

- Yes(0.0)
- No(1.0)

14. Which of the following is true about class Object.

I. The class Object is a superclass of all other classes.
II. A variable of type Object can hold reference to any object or a null reference.
III. You must explicitly extend class Object.
IV. All class and array types inherit the methods of a class Object.

- I and II(0.0)
- I, II and III(0.0)
- I, II and IV(1.0)
- I and IV(0.0)

15. What is Encapsulation?

Encapsulation is a technique to define different methods of same type(0.0)
Encapsulation is the ability of an object to take on many forms(0.0)

- Encapsulation is the technique of making the fields in a class private and providing access to the fields via public methods(1.0)
- None of the listed options(0.0)

16.Which of these classes is a superclass of every class in Java?

- String class(0.0)
- Object class(1.0)
- Abstract class(0.0)
- ArrayList class(0.0)

17.What will happen, if only one parameterized constructor is explicitly defined?

- Compilation succeeds(0.0)
- Runtime error(0.0)
- Compilation fails when an object is created using default constructor(1.0)
- None of the listed options(0.0)

18.Which one of these is executed first while creating an object to the class?

- Statement of constructor(0.0)
- Statement of Instance Initializer block(1.0)
- Statement of static Initialization block(0.0)
- None of the listed options(0.0)

19.A single class can have

- only one instance(0.0)
- two instances(0.0)
- any number of instances(1.0)
- None of the listed options(0.0)

20. public class Plant {
private String name;
public Plant(String name) { this.name = name; }
public String getName() { return name; }
}
1. public class Tree extends Plant {
2. public void growFruit() { }
3. public void dropLeaves() { }
4. }
Which statement is true?
A. The code will compile without changes.
B. The code will compile if public Tree() { Plant(); } is added to the Tree class.
C. The code will compile if public Plant() { Tree(); } is added to the Plant class.
D. The code will compile if public Plant() { this("fern"); } is added to the Plant class.
E. The code will compile if public Plant() { Plant("fern"); } is added to the Plant class.

21. class Super {
private int a;
protected Super(int a) { this.a = a; }
}
...
class Sub extends Super {
public Sub(int a) { super(a); }
public Sub() { this.a = 5; }
}
Which two, independently, will allow Sub to compile? (Choose two.)
A. Change line 2 to:public int a;
B. Change line 2 to :protected int a;
C. Change line 13 to :public Sub() { this(5); }
D. Change line 13 to :public Sub() { super(5); }
E. Change line 13 to :public Sub() { super(a); }

22. public class Hello {
11: String title;
12: int value;
13: public Hello() {
14: title += " World";
15: }
16: public Hello(int value) {
17: this.value = value;
18: title = "Hello";
19: Hello();
20: }
21: }
and:
30: Hello c = new Hello(5);
31: System.out.println(c.title);
What is the result?
A. Hello
B. Hello World
C. Compilation fails.
D. Hello World 5
E. The code runs with no output.
F. An exception is thrown at runtime.

23. Given:
10. class One {
11. public One() { System.out.print(1); }
12. }
13. class Two extends One {
14. public Two() { System.out.print(2); }
15. }
16. class Three extends Two {
17. public Three() { System.out.print(3); }
18. }
19. public class Numbers{
20. public static void main(String[] argv) { new Three(); }
21. }
What is the result when this code is executed?
A. 1
B. 3
C. 123
D. 321
E. The code runs with no output.