

SNO	Question
1	<p>Jennie is a software developer in an MNC. In one of her projects she wrote a program as:</p> <pre>class TestQuestion { int funcA(int a , int b) { System.out.println(a + b); char temp = 'a'; return temp; } public static void main(String s[]) { TestQuestion obj = new TestQuestion(); obj.funcA(1, 2); } }</pre> <p>What will be the output when the preceding program is compiled and executed?</p> <p>A. The program will display the output as: 3 B. The program will generate compilation error. C. The program will display the output as: 1 a D. The program will display the output as: 3 3</p> <p>a</p>
2	<p>Parul is a software developer in an MNC. In one of her projects, she wrote a program as:</p> <pre>class TestQuestion { /* insert code here */ } }</pre> <p>Which of the following options can be inserted at the specified comment line as /* insert code here */ ?</p> <p>A. x(int z..., int y) B. abstract x() C. final() D. TestQuestion(int x , int y)</p> <p>a</p>
3	<p>Maya is a software developer in an MNC. In one of her projects she wrote a program as:</p> <pre>class TestQuestion { public static void main(String s[]) { System.out.println(s[0] + s[1]); } }</pre> <p>What will be the output when the preceding program is run with the following command line argument: >java TestQuestion 12 24</p> <p>A. The program will display the output as: 36 B. The program will generate compilation error. C. The program will display the output as: 1224 D. The program will throw a runtime exception.</p> <p>c</p>

4	<p>Which of the following statements are correct about initialization blocks?</p> <p>A. Initialization blocks run every time a class is loaded. B. Static initialization run only once. C. Initialization blocks have return types. D. Initialization blocks execute in the order of appearance.</p>
5	<p>Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?</p> <p>A. Every java object has a public method equals(). B. Every java object has a public method length(). C. A class can extend any number of classes. D. Every java object has a public method println().</p>
6	<p>Sam works as a Programmer in Tech blue Inc. He writes the following program:</p> <pre>public class Test { String s; int val; public Test() { s += "welcome"; } public Test(int val) { this.val = val; s = "Hi" ; } public static void main(String args[]) { Test c = new Test(28); System.out.println(c.s); } }</pre> <p>What will happen when he tries to compile and execute the preceding program?</p> <p>A. The program will display: Hi welcome 28 B. The program will display: Hi C. The program will give compilation error. D. The program will throw a runtime exception.</p>
7	<p>Mr. Kishore works as a Programmer for EasySoft Inc. He writes the following program:</p> <pre>class Test { public static void main(String args[]) { int a = 9; Test t = new Test(); t.doMethod(a); System.out.print(" main() a = " + a); } void doMethod(int a) { System.out.print(" doMethod() a = " + a++); } }</pre> <p>What will be output of the preceding program?</p> <p>A. The program will display: B. The program will display: doMethod() a = 9 main() a = 9 doMethod() a = 10 main() a = 10 C. The program will display: D. The program will display doMethod() a = 9 main() a = 10 doMethod() a = 10 main() a = 9</p>

<p>d</p> <p>8</p>	<p>Maria works as a Java Developer for XYZ Software Solution. She writes the following program:</p> <pre>class Test { int a = 100; public void doMethod(int a) { a += a; System.out.println(a); } public static void main(String args[]) { Test obj1 = new Test(); obj1.doMethod(20); } }</pre> <p>What will be the output when the preceding program is compiled and executed successfully?</p> <p>A. The program will display the output as: 20 B. The program will display the output as: 100 C. The program will display the output as: 40 D. The program will display the output as: 120</p>
<p>c</p> <p>9</p>	<p>Ajay works as a Programmer in ABC Company Ltd. He writes the following program:</p> <pre>class X { private int count = 0; public static int getInstanceCount() { return count; } public X() { count++; } } class Test extends X { public static void main(String []ar) { X obj1 = new X(); X obj2 = new X(); System.out.println(X.getInstanceCount()); } }</pre> <p>What will happen when he compiles and runs the preceding program?</p> <p>A. The program will display the output as: 0 B. The program will display the output as: 2 C. The program will generate the compilation error. D. The program will throw a runtime exception.</p>

<p>10</p>	<p>Neeraj works as a Programmer in Kogent Solutions Inc. He writes the following program:</p> <pre> class Test { public void doMethod() { //1 } public String doMethod() { //2 return "a"; } public double doit(int x) { //3 return 1.0; } } </pre> <p>What will happen when he tries to compile and execute the preceding program?</p> <p>A. The program will generate a compilation error at the line marked as 1.</p> <p>B. The program will generate a compilation error at the line marked as 2.</p> <p>C. The program will generate a compilation error at the line marked as 3.</p> <p>D. The program will throw a runtime exception.</p>
<p>11</p>	<p>Arvind works as a Java Programmer for Tech Inc. He writes the following program:</p> <pre> public class Check21 { public Integer val; public void fun1() { Integer grade1 = new Integer(25); val = grade1; fun2(grade1); } private void fun2(Integer grade2) { grade2 = grade2 .intValue(); if(grade2==val) { System.out.println("equal"); } Else { System.out.println("not equal"); } } public static void main(String ar[]) { Check21 c=new Check21(); c.fun1(); } } </pre> <p>What will happen when he tries to compile and execute the preceding program?</p> <p>A. It will produce the output as: equal B. It will produce the output as: not equal</p> <p>C. It will generate a compilation error. D. It will throw a runtime exception.</p>

Neha works as a programmer in the ABC Company and has written the following program:

```
class A {  
  
    public Boolean testIfB(String str)  
    {  
        return Boolean.valueOf(str);  
    }  
  
    public void testIfA() { if(testIfB("True")) System.out.println("true");  
  
        else  
        System.out.println("not true");  
    }  
    public static void main(String s[]) { A obj = new A();  
        obj.testIfA();  
    }  
}
```

- a What will be the output after compilation and execution of the preceding program?
A. true B. false C. not true D. Program will not compile successfully.

13	<p>Imagine that you are a Java programmer and during a lab session you have written a program as:</p> <pre> class Test { int a; Test(int i) { a = i; } Test inc() { Test temp = new Test(a+10); return temp; } } class TestQuestion { public static void main(String s[]) { Test ref1 = new Test(10); Test ref2; ref2 = ref1.inc(); System.out.println(ref1.a); System.out.println(ref2.a); ref2 = ref1.inc(); System.out.println(ref2.a); } } </pre> <p>What will be the output when the preceding program is compiled and executed?</p> <p>A. The program will display the output as: 10 10 10</p> <p>B. The program will generate compilation error.</p> <p>C. The program will display the output as: 10 20 20</p> <p>D. The program will throw a runtime exception.</p>
14	<p>Maria is reading a book on Java programming. In one of the chapters, she found the following program:</p> <pre> class DemoTest { private DemoTest() { System.out.println("in constructor"); } } class TestQuestion extends DemoTest { public static void main(String s[]) { TestQuestion obj = new TestQuestion(); } } </pre> <p>What will be the output when the preceding program is compiled and executed?</p> <p>A. The program will display the output as: in constructor</p> <p>B. The program will generate compilation error.</p> <p>C. The program will compile and execute successfully, but no output will be shown.</p> <p>D. The program will throw a runtime exception.</p>

<p>15</p>	<p>What happens when a constructor is not defined for a user-defined class?</p> <p>A. You cannot instantiate the class.</p> <p>B. There is a default constructor, which takes arguments of the same type as the data members in order.</p> <p>C. There is a default constructor which initializes data members of the class with the default values.</p> <p>D. There is a default constructor which does not initialize the data members of the class.</p>
<p>16</p>	<p>Hardy works as a Programmer for Shine Inc. He writes the following program:</p> <pre>public class Car12 { private static final int gear; public Car12(int gear) { this.gear = gear; } public static void main(String[] args) { Car12 f1 = new Car12(2); System.out.println(f1.gear); Car12 f2 = new Car12(4); System.out.println(f2.gear); } }</pre> <p>What will happen when he tries to compile and execute the preceding program?</p> <p>A. It will produce the output as: 2 4</p> <p>B. It will produce the output as: 4</p> <p>C. It will generate a compilation error, as gear is a final variable that cannot be reassigned.</p> <p>D. It will throw a runtime exception.</p>