Sprint 1 - Day 1

Sprint 1 - Day 1

Question #1 (1 point)

Which of these selection statements test only for equality or value based checking?

○ None of the mentioned

○ **switch**✓

○ if

○ if & switch

Question #2 (1 point)

What is the numerical range of a char in Java?

○ 0 to 32767

○ **0 to 65535**✓

○ -128 to 127

○ 0 to 256

Question #3 (1 point)

Which of the following are legal lines of Java code?
1. int w = (int)888.8;
2. byte x = (byte)100L;
3. long y = (byte)100;
4. byte z = (byte)100L;

○ 1 and 2

○ 2 and 3

○ **All statements are correct.** ✓

○ 3 and 4

Question #4 (1 point)

What is the output of this program?

```
class Relational_operator {
public static void main(String args[])
{
```

```
int var1 = 5;
int var2 = 6;
System.out.print(var1 > var2);
}
}
```

○ 1

○ 0

○ **false**✓

○ true

Question #5 (1 point)

What is the value stored in x in following lines of code?

```
int x, y, z;
x = 0;
y = 1;
x = y = z = 8;
```

○ 1

○ **8**✓

○ 9

○ 0

Question #6 (1 point)

What is the output of this program?

```
class bitwise_operator {
public static void main(String args[])
{
int a = 3;
int b = 6;
int c = a | b;
int d = a & b;
System.out.println(c + " " + d);
}
}
```

○ 7 5

○ 7 7

○ **7 2**✓

○ 5 2

Question #7 (1 point)

What is the output of this program?

```
class mainclass
{
public static void main(String args[])
{
boolean var1 = true;
boolean var2 = false;
if (var1)
System.out.println(var1);
else
System.out.println(var2);
}
}
```

○ false

○ 0

○ **true**✓

○ 1

Question #8 (1 point)

What is the output of this program?

```
class Output {
public static void main(String args[])
{
boolean a = true;
boolean b = false;
boolean c = a ^ b;
System.out.println(!c);
}
}
```

○ 1

○ **false**✓

○ 0

○ true

Question #9 (1 point)

Which of these values can a boolean variable contain?

○ Any integer value

○ **true & false**✓

○ true

○ 0 & 1

Question #10 (1 point)

What is the output of this program?

```
class Output {
public static void main(String args[])
{
int x, y = 1;
x = 10;
if (x != 10 && x / 0 == 0)
System.out.println(y);
else
System.out.println(++y);
}
}
```

○ 1

○ Unpredictable behavior of program.

○ Runtime error owing to division by zero in if condition.

○ **2**✓

Question #11 (1 point)

Which of these is necessary condition for automatic type conversion in Java?

○ None of the mentioned

○ The destination type can be larger or smaller than source type.

○ The destination type is smaller than source type.

○ **The destination type is larger than source type.** ✓

Question #12 (1 point)

What is the output of this program?

```
class Asciicodes {
public static void main(String args[])
{
char var1 = 'A';
char var2 = 'a';
System.out.println((int)var1 + " " + (int)var2);
}
}
```

○ 66 98

○ **65 97**✓

○ 67 95

○ 162

Question #13 (1 point)

Which of these is not a bitwise operator?

○ |

○ <=✓

○ &

○ ^

Question #14 (1 point)

3.Which of these literals can be contained in a data type float variable?

○ 1.7e+308

○ 3.4e-050

○ **3.4e-038**✓

○ a) 1.7e-308 1.7e-308

Question #15 (1 point)

Which of these coding types is used for data type characters in Java?

○ None of the mentioned

○ **UNICODE**✓

○ ISO-LATIN-1

○ ASCII

Question #16 (1 point)

What is the output of this program?

```
class bitwise_operator {
public static void main(String args[])
{
int var1 = 42;
int var2 = ~var1;
System.out.print(var1 + " " + var2);
}
}
```

○ 43 43

○ 42 42

○ 42 43

○ **42 -43**✓

Question #17 (1 point)

What is the error in this code?

```
byte b = 50;
b = b * 50;
```

○ No error in this code

○ b can not contain value 100, limited by its range.

● *** operator has converted b * 50 into int, which can not be converted to byte without casting.** ✓

○ b can not contain value 50.

Question #18 (1 point)

What is the output of this program?

```
class increment {
public static void main(String args[])
{
int g = 3;
System.out.print(++g * 8);
}
}
```

○ 24

○ **32**✓

○ a) 1.7e-308 25

○ 33

Question #19 (1 point)

Which one is a valid declaration of a boolean?

○ boolean b2 = ëfalseí;

○ **boolean b3 = false;** ✓

○ boolean b1 = 1;

○ boolean b4 = ëtrueí

Question #20 (1 point)

What is the range of data type short in Java?

○ -128 to 127

○ None of the mentioned

○ -2147483648 to 2147483647

○ **-32768 to 32767**✓

Submit Logout

Sprint 1 - Day 2

Sprint 1 - Day 2

Question #1 (1 point)

What is the process of defining more than one method in a class differentiated by method signature?

○ Function overriding

○ None of the mentioned

○ Function doubling

● **Function overloading**✓

Question #2 (1 point)

What is the output of this program?

```
class test
{
int a,b;
test(int i, int j)
{
a = i;
b = j;
}
void meth(test o)
{
o.a *= 2;
o.b /= 2;
}
}
class Output
{
public static void main(String args[])
{
test obj = new test(10 , 20);
obj.meth(obj);
System.out.println(obj.a + " " + obj.b);
}
}
```

○ 20 40

○ **20 10**✓

○ 40 20

○ 10 20

Question #3 (1 point)

Which of the following statements are incorrect?

○ Constructor can be parameterized.

○ **finalize() method is called when a object goes out of scope and is no longer needed ✓.**

○ Default constructor is called at the time of declaration of the object if a constructor has not been defined.

○ finalize() method must be declared protected.

Question #4 (1 point)

Which of these is used as default for a member of a class if no access specifier is used for it?

○ public

○ private

○ **default**✓

○ protected

Question #5 (1 point)

Which of these statement is incorrect?

○ Main method return void as return type.

○ **Every class must contain a main() method.** ✓

○ There can be only one main() method in a program.

○ main() method must be made public.

Question #6 (1 point)

Which of these access specifiers must be used for main() method?

○ **public**✓

○ private

○ protected

○ protected

Question #7 (1 point)

Which of the following is a method having same name as that of itís class?

○ class

○ finalize

● **constructor**✓

○ delete

Question #8 (1 point)

Which of these is correct about passing an argument by call-by-value process?

○ **Copy of argument is made into the formal parameter of the subroutine✓.**

○ opy of argument is made into the formal parameter of the subroutine and changes made on parameters of subroutine have effect on original argument.

○ Reference to original argument is passed to formal parameter of the subroutine.

○ Reference to original argument is passed to formal parameter of the subroutine and changes made on parameters of subroutine have effect on original argument.

Question #9 (1 point)

What is the output of this program?

```
class box
{
int width,height,length,volume;
void volume()
{
volume = width*height*length;
}
}
```

```
class Output
{
public static void main(String args[])
{
box obj = new box();
obj.height = 1;
obj.length = 5;
obj.width = 5;
obj.volume();
System.out.println(obj.volume);
}
}
```

○ 26

○ **25** ✓

○ 0

○ 1

Question #10 (1 point)

What is the output of this program?

```
class overload
{
int x,y;
void add(int a) {
x = a + 1;
}
void add(int a, int b){
x = a + 2;
}
}
class Overload_methods
{
public static void main(String args[])
{
overload obj = new overload();
int a = 0;
obj.add(6);
System.out.println(obj.x);
}
}
```

- ○ 8
- ○ 6
- ○ **7**✓
- ○ 5

Question #11 (1 point)

Which of the following is a valid declaration of an object of class Box?

- ○ **Box obj = new Box();**✓
- ○ Box obj = new Box;
- ○ new Box obj;
- ○ obj = new Box();

Question #12 (1 point)

What is the output of this program?

```
class box
{
int width,height,length;
}
class mainclass {
public static void main(String args[])
{
box obj = new box();
obj.width = 10;
obj.height = 2;
obj.length = 10;
int y = obj.width * obj.height * obj.length;
System.out.print(y);
}
}
```

○ **200**✓

○ 12

○ 100

○ 400

Question #13 (1 point)

What is the output of this program?

```
class test {
int a;
int b;
void meth(int i , int j) {
i *= 2;
j /= 2;
}
}
class Output {
public static void main(String args[])
{
test obj = new test();
int a = 10;
int b = 20;
obj.meth(a , b);
System.out.println(a + " " + b);
}
}
```

○ 20 10

○ 20 40

○ **10 20**✓

○ 40 20

Question #14 (1 point)

Which of the following is a method having same name as that of itís class?

○ class

○ finalize

○ **constructor**✓

○ delete

Question #15 (1 point)

Which of these is used to access member of class before object of that class is created?

○ public

○ protected

○ private

○ **static**✓

Question #16 (1 point)

Which of these can be overloaded?

○ Methods

○ **All of the mentioned**✓

○ Constructors

○ None of the mentioned

Question #17 (1 point)

What is the stored in the object obj in following lines of code?
box obj;

○ Garbage

○ **NULL**✓

○ Any arbitrary pointer

○ Memory address of allocated memory of object.

Question #18 (1 point)

What is the output of this program?

```
class box
{
int width,height,length,volume;
void volume(int height, int length, int width)
{
volume = width*height*length;
}
}
class Prameterized_method
{
public static void main(String args[])
{
box obj = new box();
obj.height = 1;
obj.length = 5;
obj.width = 5;
obj.volume(3,2,1);
System.out.println(obj.volume);
}
}
```

○ **6**✓

○ 0

○ 25

○ 1

Question #19 (1 point)

What is the process of defining a method in terms of itself, that is a method that calls itself?

○ **Recursion**✓

○ Polymorphism

○ Abstraction

○ opy of argument is made into the formal parameter of the subroutine and changes made on parameters of subroutine have effect on original Encapsulation

Question #20 (1 point)

What is the return type of a method that does not returns any value?

○ int

○ float

○ double

○ **void**✓

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Spring-1-Sprint 1 :: Day4 :: Assignment-3

Spring-1-Sprint 1 :: Day4 :: Assignment-3

Question #1 (1 point)

What is the output of this program?

```
final class A {
int i;
}
class B extends A {
int j;
System.out.println(j + " " + i);
}
class inheritance {
```

```
public static void main(String args[])
{
B obj = new B();
obj.display();
}
}
```

○ 2 2

○ 3 3

○ Runtime Error

○ **Compilation Error**✓

Question #2 (1 point)

Which of these access specifiers must be used for main() method?

○ private

● **public**✓

○ protected

○ None of the above.

Question #3 (1 point)

What is the output of this program?

```
class A {
public void display() {
System.out.println("A");
}
}
class B extends A {
public void display() {
System.out.println("B");
}
}
class Dynamic_dispatch {
```

```
public static void main(String args[])
{
A obj1 = new A();
B obj2 = new B();
A r;
r = obj1;
r.display();
r = obj2;
r.display();
}
}
```

○ **A B**✓

○ B A

○ Runtime Error

○ Compilation Error

Question #4 (1 point)

Which of these is used to access member of class before object of that class is created?

○ public

○ private

○ **static**✓

○ protected

Question #5 (1 point)

What is the output of this program?

```
class A
{
int i;
void display() {
System.out.println(i);
}
}
class B extends A {
int j;
void display() {
System.out.println(j);
}
}
class method_overriding
{
public static void main(String args[])
{
B obj = new B();
obj.i=1;
obj.j=2;
obj.display();
}
}
```

○ 0

○ 1

○ **2**✓

○ Compilation Error

Question #6 (1 point)

Which of these keywords is used to refer to member of base class from a sub class?

○ **super**✓

○ None of the mentioned

○ this

○ upper

Question #7 (1 point)

What is the output of this program?

```
class A {
public int i;
public int j;
A() {
i = 1;
j = 2;
}
}
class B extends A {
int a;
B() {
super();
}
}
class super_use {
public static void main(String args[])
{
B obj = new B();
System.out.println(obj.i + " " + obj.j)
}
}
```

○ **1 2**✓

○ 2 1

○ Runtime Error

○ Compilation Error

Question #8 (1 point)

What is Abstraction?

○ Abstraction is a technique to define different methods of same type.

○ Abstraction is the ability of an object to take on many forms.

○ **It refers to the ability to make a class abstract in OOP.** ✓

○ None of the above.

Question #9 (1 point)

Which of these keyword can be used in subclass to call the constructor of superclass?

○ **super**✓

○ this

○ extent

○ extends

Question #10 (1 point)

What is the output of this program?

```
class Output {
static void main(String args[])
{
int x , y = 1;
x = 10;
if (x != 10 && x / 0 == 0)
System.out.println(y);
else
System.out.println(++y);
}
```

○ 1

○ 2

○ Runtime Error

○ **Compilation Error**✓

Question #11 (1 point)

What is the output of this program?

```
class A {
int i;
void display() {
```

```
System.out.println(i);
}
}
class B extends A {
int j;
void display() {
System.out.println(j);
}
}
class inheritance_demo {
public static void main(String args[])
{
B obj = new B();
obj.i=1;
obj.j=2;
obj.display();
}
}
```

○ 0

○ 1

○ **2**✓

○ Compilation Error

Question #12 (1 point)

Which of these is correct way of calling a constructor having no parameters, of superclass A by subclass B?

○ super(void);

○ superclass.();

○ super.A();

○ **super();**✓

Question #13 (1 point)

Which of these is correct way of inheriting class A by class B?

○ class B + class A {}

○ class B inherits class A {}

○ **class B extends A {}**✓

○ class B extends class A {}

Question #14 (1 point)

What is the output of this program?

```
class A
{
int i;
}
class B extends A {
int j;
void display() {
super.i = j + 1;
System.out.println(j + " " + i);
}
}
class inheritance {
public static void main(String args[])
{
B obj = new B();
obj.i=1;
obj.j=2;
obj.display();
}
}
```

○ 2 2

○ 3 3

○ **2 3**✓

○ 3 2

Question #15 (1 point)

A class member declared protected becomes member of subclass of which type?

○ public member

○ **private member**✓

○ protected member

○ static member

Question #16 (1 point)

What is the output of this program?

```
class equality {
int x;
int y;
boolean isequal(){
return(x == y);
}
}
class Output {
public static void main(String args[])
{
equality obj = new equality();
obj.x = 5;
obj.y = 5;
System.out.println(obj.isequal());
}
}
```

○ false

○ **true**✓

○ 0

○ 1

Question #17 (1 point)

Which of the following statements are incorrect?

○ public members of class can be accessed by any code in the program.

○ private members of class can only be accessed by other members of the class.

○ **private members of class can be inherited by a sub class, and become protected members in sub class.** ✓

○ protected members of a class can be inherited by a sub class, and become private members of the sub class.

Question #18 (1 point)

Which of these is supported by method overriding in Java?

○ Abstraction

○ Encapsulation

○ **Polymorphism**✓

○ None of the mentioned

Question #19 (1 point)

Which of these keyword must be used to inherit a class?

○ **extends**✓

○ this

○ extent

○ super

Question #20 (1 point)

What is composition?

○ Composition is a data structure.

○ Composition is a way to create an object.

● **Holding the reference of the other class within some other class is known as composition.** ✓

○ None of the above.

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Sprint-1 - Day-5 :: Assignemnt

Sprint-1 - Day-5 :: Assignemnt

Question #1 (1 point)

Which of these method of ArrayList class is used to obtain present size of an object?

○ capacity()

○ index()

○ **size()**✓

○ length()

Question #2 (1 point)

What is the output of this program?

```
import java.util.*;
class Output {
public static void main(String args[]) {
ArrayList obj = new ArrayList();
obj.add("A");
obj.add(0, "B");
System.out.println(obj.size());
}
}
```

○ **2** ✓

○ Any Garbage Value

○ 1

○ 0

Question #3 (1 point)

What is the output of this program?

```
import java.util.*;
class Arraylist {
public static void main(String args[]) {
ArrayList obj = new ArrayList();
obj.add("A");
obj.add("B");
obj.add("C");
obj.add(1, "D");
System.out.println(obj);
}
}
```

○ **[A, D, B, C]** ✓

○ [A, D, C]

○ [A, B, C, D]

○ [A, B, C]

Question #4 (1 point)

Which of these keywords is used to define packages in Java?

○ Package

○ **package**✓

○ pkg

○ Pkg Pkg

Question #5 (1 point)

Which of these methods can be used to obtain a static array from an ArrayList object?

○ covertArray()

○ **Array()**✓

○ toArray()

○ covertoArray()

Question #6 (1 point)

Which of these standard collection classes implements a dynamic array?

○ **ArrayList**✓

○ AbstractList

○ LinkedList

○ AbstractSet

Question #7 (1 point)

Which of this access specifies can be used for a class so that its members can be accessed by a different class in the same package?

○ No Modifier

○ Protected

○ **All of the mentioned**✓

○ Public

Question #8 (1 point)

What is the output of this program?

```
import java.util.*;
class Output
{
public static void main(String args[])
{
ArrayList obj = new ArrayList();
obj.add("A");
obj.add(0, "B");
System.out.println(obj.size());
}
}
```

○ 1

○ **2**✓

○ 0

○ Any Garbage Value

Question #9 (1 point)

Which of these class is superclass of every class in Java?

○ **Object class**✓

○ String class

○ ArrayList class

○ Abstract class

Question #10 (1 point)

Which of the following is correct way of importing an entire package ëpkgí?

○ Import pkg.*

○ import pkg.

○ **import pkg.*** ✓

○ Import pkg.

Question #11 (1 point)

Which of the following is correct way of implementing an interface salary by class manager?

○ None of the mentioned.

○ class manager extends salary {}

○ **class manager implements salary {}**✓

○ class manager imports salary {}

Question #12 (1 point)

Which collection class allows you to grow or shrink its size and provides indexed access to its elements, but whose methods are not synchronized?

○ java.util.LinkedHashSet

○ java.util.List

○ java.util.HashSet

○ **java.util.ArrayList**✓

Question #13 (1 point)

Which of the following is incorrect statement about packages?

○ Interfaces specifies what class must do but not how it does.

○ All variables in interface are implicitly final and static.

○ **All variables are static and methods are public if interface is defined pubic.** ✓

○ Interfaces are specified public if they are to be accessed by any code in the program.

Question #14 (1 point)

Which of the following package stores all the standard java classes?

○ util

○ java

○ **lang**✓

○ java.packages

Question #15 (1 point)

Which of these can be used to fully abstract a class from its implementation?

○ None of the Mentioned.

○ Packages

○ Objects

○ **Interfaces**✓

Question #16 (1 point)

Which of these access specifiers can be used for an interface?

○ **Public**✓

○ Protected

○ private

○ All of the mentioned

Question #17 (1 point)

What is the output of this program?

```
import java.util.*;
class Output {
public static void main(String args[]) {
ArrayList obj = new ArrayList();
obj.add("A");
obj.ensureCapacity(3);
System.out.println(obj.size());
}
}
```

○ 2

○ 3

○ 1✓

○ 4

Question #18 (1 point)

What is the output of this program?

```
interface calculate {
void cal(int item);
}
class display implements calculate {
int x;
public void cal(int item) {
x = item * item;
}
}
class interfaces {
public static void main(String args[]) {
display arr = new display();
arr.x = 0;
arr.cal(2);
System.out.print(arr.x);
}
}
```

○ 2

○ 0

○ None of the mentioned

○ **4**✓

Question #19 (1 point)

Which of these keywords can be used to prevent inheritance of a class?

○ **final**✓

○ super

○ Class

○ constant

Question #20 (1 point)

Which of these class can generate an array which can increase and decrease in size automatically?

○ **ArrayList()**✓

○ DynamicList()

○ DynamicList()

○ LinkedList()

Submit Logout