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Q1) A method defined in a superclass is redefined in a subclass with an identical method signature is called_____.

A. Method overloading

B .Late binding

 C. Method overriding

D. Dynamic binding

Q2) Consider the code below and choose the correct option.

```
class GameShape {  
    public void displayShape() {  
        System.out.println("displaying shape");  
    }  
    // more code  
}  
  
class PlayerPiece extends GameShape {  
    public void movePiece() {  
        System.out.println("moving game piece");  
    }  
    // more code  
}  
  
public class TestShapes {  
    public static void main (String[] args) {
```

```

    PlayerPiece shape = new PlayerPiece();

    shape.displayShape();

    shape.movePiece();

}

}

```

A. GameShape class inherits the generic displayShape() method

☒ B. PlayingPiece class inherits the generic displayShape() method

C. GameShape class inherits the generic movePiece() method

D. PlayingPiece class inherits the generic movePiece() method

Q3) A class can inherit instance variables and methods from a more abstract superclass.

☒ A. True

B. False

Q4) Constructor can have Return Type

a) True

☒ b) False

Q5) The inheriting class cannot override the definition of existing methods by providing its own implementation.

☒ A. True

B. False

Q6) Given below the sample code:

```

class Hotel {

public int bookings=2;

public void book() {

bookings++;

}

}

```

```

}

public class SuperHotel extends Hotel {

public void book() {

bookings--;

}

public void book(int size) {

book();

super.book();

bookings += size;

}

public static void main(String args[]) {

SuperHotel Shotel = new SuperHotel();

Shotel.book(2);

System.out.print(Shotel.bookings);

}

}

```

Find the output of the following code :

A. Compile error

B. No Output

C.2

☒ D.4

Q7) HAS-A relationships are based on inheritance, rather than usage.

A. True

☒ B. False

Q8) At run-time, a Java program is nothing more than objects 'talking' to _____.

A. Other binders

☒ B. Other objects

C. Other classes

☒ D. Other methods

Q9) Consider the below code and choose the correct output.

```
public class Main {  
  
    public int a;  
  
    public long b;  
  
    public void test(long b)  
    {  
        System.out.println("long b");  
    }  
  
    public void test(int a)  
    {  
        System.out.println("int a");  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        Main e=new Main();  
  
        e.test(9*1000000000);  
  
    }  
}
```

A. Error

☒ B. Int a

C. Long b

D. Long a

Q10) If you do not have access to the source code for a class, but you want to change the way a method of that class works, then could you use subclassing to do that that is to extend the "bad" class and override the method with your own better code?.

A. True

☒ B. False

Q11) Subclassing polymorphism is sometimes called "true polymorphism".

☒ A. True

B. False

Q12) If you do not have access to the source code for a class, but you want to change the way a method of that class works, then could you use subclassing to do that that is to extend the "bad" class and override the method with your own better code?

A. True

☒ B. False

Q13) The methods in class object are (choose four)

A. Concat

☒ B. Equals

☒ C. Notify

D. Compare

☒ E. Clone

☒ F. Wait

Q14) An interface cannot have an inner class.

A. True

☒ B. False

Q15) Examples of class are (choose 3)

A. White

B. Person

—C. Classroom

D. Length

E. Car

Q16) Given below the sample code :

```
1  class Hotel {  
2  public int bookings;  
3  public void book() {  
4  bookings++;  
5  }  
6  }  
7  public class SuperHotel extends Hotel {  
8  public void book() {  
9  bookings--;  
10 }  
11 public void book(int size) {  
12 book();  
13 super.book();  
14 bookings += size;  
15 }  
16 public static void main(String args[]) {  
17 Hotel hotel = new Hotel();  
18 hotel.book(2);  
19 System.out.print(hotel.bookings);  
20 }}
```

How can we correct the above code ? (choose all that apply)

A. By removing argument '2' at line number 18.

☒ B. By creating object of "SuperHotel" subclass at line 17 & calling book(2) from it at line 18

C. No correction needed.

☒ D. By adding argument "int size" to the method book at line number 3.

Q 17) Method overloading is done during _____.

☒ A. Program compilation

B. Dynamic binding

C. Runtime

D. Late binding

Q18) If no access modifier is specified in Java the default access modifier assumed is

a) private

b) public

c) protected

☒ d) package level

Q20) Which of these is the valid declarations for the main method?

A. public void main();

☒ B. public static void main (String args[])

C. public static void main(String);

D. public static int main(String args[])

Q21) A function can be abstract and final at the same time.

A. True

☒ B. False

Q22) _____ is the concept by which one class is inherited from more than one super class

☒ A. Multiple inheritance

B. Mutilevel inheritance

C. Single inheritance

D. None of the above

Q23) A class can inherit instance variables and methods from a more abstract superclass.

☒ A. True

B. False

Q24) To make salary in the following class definition read-only:

```
class Employee
```

```
{
```

```
    double salary;
```

```
}
```

a good approach would be to

a) Make the employee class private

b) Make salary protected

☒ c) Make salary private and define a method called getSalary()

d) Make salary private and define methods called getSalary() and setSalary()

Q25) Polymorphism is one interface with _____.

- ☒ A. Multiple record
- ☐ B. Single method
- ☐ C. Multiple methods
- ☐ D. Single record