

# JAVA 1

\* Required

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1 point

Consider the following statements about Java packages:

I. Packages don't provide a mechanism to partition all class names into more manageable chunks.

II. Packages provide a visibility control mechanism.

III. One of the important properties of a package is that all classes defined inside a package is accessible by code outside that package.

IV. The .class files for classes declared to be part of a package can be stored in multiple directories.

- ☐ Which of them is correct?
- ☐ (a) Only (I) above
- ☐ (b) Only (II) above
- ☐ (c) Only (III) above
- ☐ (d) Only (IV) above

Multiple inheritance means,

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- ☐ (a) one class inheriting from more super classes
- ☐ (b) more classes inheriting from one super class
- ☐ (c) more classes inheriting from more super classes
- ☐ (d) None of the above
- ☐ (e) (a) and (b) above.



Which of the following statements about Java Threads is correct?

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- ☐ a) Java threads don't allow parts of a program to be executed in parallel
- ☐ (b) Java is a single-threaded language
- ☐ (c) Java's garbage collector runs as a high priority thread
- ☐ (d) Ready, running and sleeping are three states that a thread can be in during its life cycle
- ☐ (e) Every java application is not multithreaded.

All exception types are subclasses of the built-in class

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- ☐ (a) Exception
- ☐ (b) Runtime Exception
- ☐ (c) Error
- ☐ (d) Throwable

What is garbage collection in the context of Java?

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- ☐ (a) The operating system periodically deletes all the java files available on the system.
- ☐ (b) Any package imported in a program and not used is automatically deleted.
- ☐ (c) When all references to an object are gone, the memory used by the object is automatically reclaimed.
- ☐ (d) The JVM checks the output of any Java program and deletes anything that doesn't make sense.
- ☐ (e) Janitors working for Sun Micro Systems are required to throw away any Microsoft documentation found in the employees' offices.



The java run time system automatically calls this method while garbage collection.

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- ☐ (a) finalizer()
- ☐ (b) finalize()
- ☐ (c) finally()
- ☐ (d) finalized()

Which statement is not true in java language?

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- ☐ (a) A public member of a class can be accessed in all the packages.
- ☐ (b) A private member of a class cannot be accessed by the methods of the same class.
- ☐ (c) A private member of a class cannot be accessed from its derived class.
- ☐ (d) A protected member of a class can be accessed from its derived class.
- ☐ (e) None of the above.

An abstract data type typically comprises a ..... and a set of ..... respectively.

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- ☐ (a) Data representation, classes
- ☐ (b) Database, operations
- ☐ (c) Data representation, objects
- ☐ (d) Control structure, operations
- ☐ (e) Data representation, operations.



An overloaded method consists of,

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- ☐ (a) The same method name with different types of parameters
- ☐ (b) The same method name with different number of parameters
- ☐ (c) The same method name and same number and type of parameters with different return type
- ☐ (d) Both (a) and (b) above
- ☐ (e) (a), (b) and (c) above.

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what will be printed as the output of the following

```
public class testincr
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int i = 0;
        i = i++ + i;
        System.out.println("I = " + i);
    }
}
```

- ☐ (a) I = 0
- ☐ (b) I = 1
- ☐ (c) I = 2
- ☐ (d) I = 3



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What is the output of the following program:

```
public class testmeth
{
    static int i = 1;
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        System.out.println(i+" ", "");
        m(i);
        System.out.println(i);
    }
    public void m(int i)
    {
        i += 2;
    }
}
```

- ☐ (a) 1 , 3
- ☐ (b) 3 , 1
- ☐ (c) 1 , 1
- ☐ (d) 1,0

Which of the following is true?

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- ☐ (a) A finally block is executed before the catch block but after the try block.
- ☐ (b) A finally block is executed, only after the catch block is executed.
- ☐ (c) A finally block is executed whether an exception is thrown or not.
- ☐ (d) A finally block is executed, only if an exception occurs.
- ☐ (e) None of the above



Which one of the following is not true?

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- ☐ (a) A class containing abstract methods is called an abstract class.
- ☐ (b) Abstract methods should be implemented in the derived class.
- ☐ (c) An abstract class cannot have non-abstract methods.
- ☐ (d) A class must be qualified as 'abstract' class, if it contains one abstract method.
- ☐ (e) None of the above.

When an overridden method is called from within a subclass, it will always refer to the version of that method defined by the

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- ☐ a) Super class
- ☐ (b) Subclass
- ☐ (c) Compiler will choose randomly
- ☐ (d) Interpreter will choose randomly
- ☐ (e) None of the above.

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Consider the following code fragment  
`Rectangle r1 = new Rectangle();  
r1.setColor(Color.blue);  
Rectangle r2 = r1;  
r2.setColor(Color.red);`

After the above piece of code is executed, what are r2 (in this order)?

- ☐ (a) Color.blue, Color.red
- ☐ (b) Color.blue, Color.blue
- ☐ (c) Color.red, Color.red
- ☐ (d) Color.red Color.blue
- ☐ (e) None of the above.



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```
class prob1{
int puzzel(int n){
int result;
if (n==1)
return 1;
result = puzzel(n-1) * n;
return result;
}

class prob2{
public static void main(String args[])
{
prob1 f = new prob1();
System.out.println(" puzzel of 6 is = " + f.puzzel(6));
}
}
```

Which of the following will be the output of the above program?

- ☐ (a) 6
- ☐ (b) 120
- ☐ (c) 30
- ☐ (d) 720
- ☐ (e) 12

## A constructor

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- ☐ (a) Must have the same name as the class it is declared within.
- ☐ (b) Is used to create objects.
- ☐ (c) May be declared private
- ☐ (d) Both (A) and (B) above
- ☐ (e) (a), (b) and (c) above.



What is byte code in the context of Java?

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- ☐ (a) The type of code generated by a Java compiler.
- ☐ (b) The type of code generated by a Java Virtual Machine.
- ☐ (c) It is another name for a Java source file.
- ☐ (d) It is the code written within the instance methods of a class.
- ☐ (e) It is another name for comments written within a program.

The default value of a static integer variable of a class in Java is,

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- ☐ (a) 0
- ☐ (b) 1
- ☐ (c) Garbage value
- ☐ (d) Null

To prevent any method from overriding, we declare the method as,

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- ☐ (a) static
- ☐ (b) const
- ☐ (c) final
- ☐ (d) abstract
- ☐ (e) none of the above.





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