**What is the output of the below Java program?**

**int[] marks = {35,65,95};**

**System.out.print(marks.length + "," + marks[1]);**

A) 2,65

B) 3,95

C) 3,65

D) Compiler error

**What is the output of the below Java program?**

**int balls[], rounds=3;**

**balls = new int[rounds];**

**for(int i=0; i<balls.length; i++)**

**balls[i] = (i+1)\*2;**

**for(int j=0; j<balls.length; j++)**

**System.out.print(balls[j] + ",");**

A) 0,2,4,

B) 1,2,3,

C) 2,4,6,

D) Compiler error

Answer [=]

**C**

What is returned from mystery when it is passed {10, 30, 30, 60}?

**public** **static** double mystery(int[] arr)

{

double output = 0;

**for** (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++)

{

output = output + arr[i];

}

**return** output / arr.length;

}

1. 17.5  
   B. 30.0  
   C. 130  
   D. 32  
   **E. 32.5**

2. A class member declared protected becomes a member of subclass of which type?  
a) public member  
**b) private member**c) protected member  
d) static member

5. What will be the output of the following Java program?

1. **class** A
2. {
3. **int** i;
4. **void** display()
5. {
6. System.out.println(i);
7. }
8. }
9. **class** B **extends** A
10. {
11. **int** j;
12. **void** display()
13. {
14. System.out.println(j);
15. }
16. }
17. **class** inheritance\_demo
18. {
19. **public** **static** **void** main(String args[])
20. {
21. B obj = **new** B();
22. obj.i=1;
23. obj.j=2;
24. obj.display();
25. }
26. }

a) 0  
b) 1  
**c) 2**  
d) Compilation Error

**8) After compilation, an Interface or Abstract-Class is kept in a \_\_\_ file in Java programming.**

A) .java

B) .cls

**C) .class**

D) .interface

**17) An object is created at \_\_ time in Java.**

A) Compile-time

B) Run time

C) Assembling time

D) None of the above

Answer [=]

**B**

What will be the output of the following Java code?

1. **class** overload
2. {
3. **int** x;
4. **double** y;
5. **void** add(**int** a , **int** b)
6. {
7. x = a + b;
8. }
9. **void** add(**double** c , **double** d)
10. {
11. y = c + d;
12. }
13. overload()
14. {
15. **this**.x = 0;
16. **this**.y = 0;
17. }
18. }
19. **class** Overload\_methods
20. {
21. **public** **static** **void** main(String args[])
22. {
23. overload obj = **new** overload();
24. **int** a = 2;
25. **double** b = 3.2;
26. obj.add(a, a);
27. obj.add(b, b);
28. System.out.println(obj.x + " " + obj.y);
29. }
30. }
31. 6 6  
    b) 6.4 6.4  
    c) 6.4 6  
    d) 4 6.4

Answer: d  
Explanation: For obj.add(a,a); ,the function in line number 4 gets executed and value of x is 4. For the next function call, the function in line number 7 gets executed and value of y is 6.4

1. **class** test
2. {
3. **int** a;
4. **int** b;
5. **void** meth(**int** i , **int** j)
6. {
7. i \*= 2;
8. j /= 2;
9. }
10. }
11. **class** Output
12. {
13. **public** **static** **void** main(String args[])
14. {
15. test obj = **new** test();
16. **int** a = 10;
17. **int** b = 20;
18. obj.meth(a , b);
19. System.out.println(a + " " + b);
20. }
21. }
22. **10 20**  
    b) 20 10  
    c) 20 40  
    d) 40 20

3. If a class inheriting an abstract class does not define all of its function then it will be known as?  
a) Abstract  
b) A simple class  
c) Static class  
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a  
Explanation: Any subclass of an abstract class must either implement all of the abstract method in the superclass or be itself declared abstract.

6. What will be the output of the following Java code?

1. **class** A
2. {
3. **public** **int** i;
4. **private** **int** j;
5. }
6. **class** B **extends** A
7. {
8. **void** display()
9. {
10. **super**.j = **super**.i + 1;
11. System.out.println(**super**.i + " " + **super**.j);
12. }
13. }
14. **class** inheritance
15. {
16. **public** **static** **void** main(String args[])
17. {
18. B obj = **new** B();
19. obj.i=1;
20. obj.j=2;
21. obj.display();
22. }
23. }
24. 2 2  
    b) 3 3  
    c) Runtime Error  
    d) Compilation Error

Answer: d  
Explanation: Class contains a private member variable j, this cannot be inherited by subclass B and does not have access to it.  
output:

1. **What is the output of the below Java code snippet?**
2. **char ch = 'A';//ASCII 65**
3. **int a = ch + 1;**
4. **ch = (char)a;**
5. **System.out.println(ch);**

A) 66

B) A

C) B

D) 65

Answer [=]

**C**

**Explanation:**

**ch is promoted to int and 1 is added. int value 66 is again type casted to char type. So out will be the next character of A i.e B.**

**What is the output of the Java code snippet?**

**int a = 260;**

**byte b= (byte)a;**

**System.out.println(b);**

A) 0

B) 4

C) 255

D) 260

Answer [=]

**B**

**Explanation:**

**If a number is too big for a data type, it applies Modulo Division by the highest number possible of that data type. Byte range is -128 to +127. 260 > 127. So, modulo division is applied.**

**260%256 = 4**

1. **class** A
2. {
3. **final** **public** **int** calculate(**int** a, **int** b) { **return** 1; }
4. }
5. **class** B **extends** A
6. {
7. **public** **int** calculate(**int** a, **int** b) { **return** 2; }
8. }
9. **public** **class** output
10. {
11. **public** **static** **void** main(String args[])
12. {
13. B object = **new** B();
14. System.out.print("b is " + b.calculate(0, 1));
15. }
16. }
17. b is : 2  
    b) b is : 1  
    c) Compilation Error  
    d) An exception is thrown at runtime

Answer: c  
Explanation: The code does not compile because the method calculate() in class A is final and so cannot be overridden by method of class b.

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