

```

1. public class Test
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        int value = 554;
        String var = (String)value; //line 1
        String temp = "123";
        int data = (int)temp; //line 2
        System.out.println(data + var);
    }
}

```

- a) 677
- b) Compilation error due to line 1
- c) Compilation error due to line 2
- d) Compilation error due to line 1 and line 2

```

2. public class Test
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        System.out.println((100/25.0)*Integer.parseInt("5") + 50);
    }
}

```

Run on IDE

- a) Compilation error
- b) 70
- c) 70.0
- d) Runtime error

```

3. abstract class demo
{
    public int a;
    demo()
    {
        a = 10;
    }

    abstract public void set();

    abstract final public void get();
}

```

```

class Test extends demo
{
    public void set(int a)

```

```

{
    this.a = a;
}

final public void get()
{
    System.out.println("a = " + a);
}

public static void main(String[] args)
{
    Test obj = new Test();
    obj.set(20);
    obj.get();
}
}

```

- a) a = 10
- b) a = 20
- c) Compilation Error

4. Which of the following statement(s) with regard to an abstract class in JAVA is/are TRUE ? I. An abstract class is one that is not used to create objects. II. An abstract class is designed only to act as a base class to be inherited by other classes.

- a). Only I
- b). Only II
- c). Neither I nor II
- d). Both I and II

5. class Helper

```

{
    private int data;
    private Helper()
    {
        data = 5;
    }
}

public class Test
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        Helper help = new Helper();
        System.out.println(help.data);
    }
}

```

- a) Compilation error
- b) 5
- c) Runtime error
- d) None of these

6. public class Test

```
{
    public Test()
    {
        System.out.printf("1");
        new Test(10);
        System.out.printf("5");
    }
    public Test(int temp)
    {
        System.out.printf("2");
        new Test(10, 20);
        System.out.printf("4");
    }
    public Test(int data, int temp)
    {
        System.out.printf("3");
    }

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

- a) 12345
- b) Compilation error
- c) 15
- d) Runtime error

7. When the operator ++ is placed after the variable name, first assignment of the value of the variable takes place and then the value of the variable is incremented, this operation is also called

- a) pre increment
- b) post increment
- c) left to right increment
- d) right to left increment

8. When the operators are having the same priority, they are evaluated from in the order they appear in the expression.

- a) left to right
- b) right to left
- c) any of the above
- d) none of the above

9. To change the order in which expressions are evaluated are placed around the expression that are to be evaluated first.

- a) ampersand
- b) equals
- c) parentheses
- d) greater than

10. What will be the values of x, y and z after execution of the following statements?

int x, y, z;

x=9, y=10;

z=++x=y++;

- a) z=21, x=11, y=11
- b) z=20, x=10, y=11
- c) z=21, x=11, y=10
- d) z=20, x=10, y=10

11. State whether the following statements about conditional statements are True or False.

- i) The break statement is required in the default case of a switch selection structure.
 - ii) A variable declared inside the for loop control cannot be reference outside the loop.
- a) True, False
 - b) False, True
 - c) True, True
 - d) False, False

12. Which of the following control expressions are valid for an if statement?

- a) an integer expression
- b) a Boolean expression
- c) either A or B
- d) Neither A or B

13. State whether the following statements are True or False.

- i) When present, package must be the first non-comment statement in the file.
 - ii) When we implement an interface method, it should be declared as public.
- a) True, False
 - b) False, True
 - c) True, True
 - d) False, False

14. Which keyword can protect a class in a package from accessibility by the classes outside the package.

- i) private
- ii) protected
- iii) final

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) iii only
- d) None of the above

15. If a class that implements an interface does not implement all the methods of the interface, then the class becomes a/an class.

- a) abstract
- b) final
- c) static
- d) super

16. What is the output of this program?

```
class Box {
int width;
int height;
int length;
}
class mainclass {
public static void main(String args[])
{
Box obj = new Box();
System.out.println(obj);
}
}
```

- a) 0 b) 1 c) Runtime error d) Garbage value.

16. Which of the following statements are incorrect about Constructors?

- a) Default constructor is added by the compiler, if the program doesn't contain any constructor.
- b) Constructor can contain argument.
- c) Constructor can be overridden.
- d) Constructor cannot contain return Statement.

17. The java Compiler

- 1. Creates Executable
- 2. Translate java source code into byte code
- 3. Creates Class
- 4. Produces java Interpreter

18. By convention, java packages begin with letters while all the class names begin with an letter.

- a) uppercase, uppercase
- b) lowercase, lowercase
- c) uppercase, lowercase
- d) lowercase, uppercase

19. What is the output of this program?

```
final class A
{
```

```

        int i;
    }
    class B extends A
    {
        int j;

    }
    class inheritance
    {
        public static void main(String args[])
        {
            B rv1 = new B();
            System.out.println("j value is"+j);
            System.out.println("i value is"+i);

        }
    }

```

a) 2 2
b) 0 0
c) Runtime Error
d) Compilation Error

20. What is the output of this program?

```

class Demo
{
    public static void default()
    {
        int i=20;
        System.out.println(i++);
    }
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        default();

    }
}

```

a) 20;
b) 21;
c) compilation error
d) Runtime error

21) What is the output of this program?

```

class Demo
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int a,b,c,d;
        a=b=c=d=20
        a+=b-=c*=d/=20
    }
}

```

```

        System.out.println(a+" "+b+" "+c+" "+d);
    }
}

```

- a) compile time error
- b) runtime error
- c) a=20 b=0 c=20 d=1
- d) none of the mentioned

22) What happens when constructor is defined for an interface?

- a) Compilation failure
- b) Runtime Exception
- c) The interface compiles successfully
- d) The implementing class will throw exception

23) What type of methods an interface contain by default?

- a) abstract
- b) static
- c) final
- d) private

24) What is the output of this program?

```

class Output
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int a = 1;
        int b = 2;
        int c;
        int d;
        c = ++b;
        d = a++;
        c++;
        b++;
        ++a;
        System.out.println(a + " " + b + " " + c);
    }
}

```

- a) 3 2 4
- b) 3 2 3
- c) 2 3 4
- d) 3 4 4

25) What is the output of this program?

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

- a) 25
- b) 24
- c) 32
- d) 33

26) Which of these is an incorrect array declaration?

- a) `int arr[] = new int[5]`
- b) `int [] arr = new int[5]`
- c) `int arr[] = new int[5]`
- d) `int arr[] = int [5] new`

27) What is the output of this program?

```
class Sample
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int arr[][] = new int[3][];
        arr[0] = new int[1];
        arr[1] = new int[2];
        arr[2] = new int[3];
        int sum = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < 3; ++i)
            for (int j = 0; j < i + 1; ++j)
                arr[i][j] = j + 1;
        for (int i = 0; i < 3; ++i)
            for (int j = 0; j < i + 1; ++j)
                sum += arr[i][j];
        System.out.print(sum);
    }
}
```

- a) 11
- b) 10
- c) 13
- d) 14

28) What is the first statement in a default Constructor?

- a) `this()`
- b) `super()`
- c) `both`
- d) `anyone one of them`
- e) `depends on programmer`

29) Can we define a method with same name of class?

- a) True
- b) False
- c) Error

30) If we place return type in constructor prototype?

- a) Error
- b) No error

31) Which of the following statements are valid ?

- a) `public static void main(String[] args)`
- b) `static public void main(String[] args)`
- c) `public static void main(String args[])`
- d) `public void static main(String[] args)`

32) Which of the following statements are incorrect about Constructors?

- a) Default constructor is added by the compiler, if the program doesn't contain any constructor.
- b) Constructor can contain argument.
- c) Constructor can be Overridden.
- d) Constructor cannot contain return Statement.

33). What would be the behaviour if `this()` and `super()` used in a method?

- a) Runtime error
- b) Throws exception
- c) compile time error
- d) Runs successfully

34) What is the output of this program?

- 1. `x++;`
- 2. `x = x + 1;`
- 3. `x += 1;`
- 4. `x =+ 1;`
- a) 1, 2 & 3
- b) 1 & 4
- c) 1, 2, 3 & 4
- d) 3 & 2

35). What is the process of defining a method in subclass having same name & type signature as a method in its superclass?

- a) Method overloading
- b) Method overriding
- c) Method hiding
- d) None of the mentioned