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**Test Results**

user:Ahsan Ahsan Habib - 1144421

test:**R-18 Core Java mock test 1**  
R-18 Core Java mock test 1

start time:2013-08-03 03:58:54

end time:2013-08-03 04:33:59

test time:00:35:05

points:33.000 / 42.000 (79%)

correct:33 / 42 (79%)

comment:

1. **[1.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 03:58:54 | 04:01:05 | 02:11 | 110.416)**   
   Examine the following section of code:  
     
   String strA = new String("Roasted ");  
   String strB = new String("Toasted ");  
   String strC = new String("Fried ");  
   String strD = new String("Baked ");  
   String strE = new String("Beans ");  
     
   How many objects (total) are created? After the last statement has executed, how many objects are now accessible (don't count garbage)?
   1. created: 5 now accessible: 1
   2. created: 1 now accessible: 1
   3. x ® created: 5 now accessible: 5
   4. This section of code is incorrect.
2. **[1.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:01:05 | 04:02:32 | 01:27 | 87.549)**   
   What are the static variables and methods of a class?
   1. Variables and methods that belong to all objects in the computer system.
   2. Variables and methods that belong only the objects of that class.
   3. Variables and methods that form the foundation of each object of that class.
   4. x ® Variables and methods that are part of the class definition, but not of its objects.
3. **[1.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:02:32 | 04:02:43 | 00:11 | 10.746)**   
   What is the main function of any variable ?
   1. To print words on the screen
   2. To add numbers together
   3. To write Java
   4. x ® To keep track of data in the memory of the computer
4. **[1.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:02:43 | 04:02:51 | 00:08 | 7.206)**   
   What is Java?
   1. x ® An object-oriented programming language
   2. An interactive website
   3. A type of coffee
   4. None of the above
5. **[1.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:02:51 | 04:03:07 | 00:16 | 16.377)**   
   Which of the following is correct?
   1. x ® String alpha = "Hello Quiz!" ;
   2. String = "Hello Quiz!" ;
   3. String alpha("Hello Quiz!") ;
   4. String alpha = new "Hello Quiz!" ;
6. **[1.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:03:07 | 04:03:41 | 00:34 | 33.611)**   
   What term is used for hiding the details of an object from the other parts of a program?
   1. Obfustication.
   2. Compilation.
   3. Data Mining.
   4. x ® Encapsulation.
7. **[1.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:03:41 | 04:04:59 | 01:18 | 79.12)**   
   What is written to the monitor by the following section of code:  
     
   String strA = new String("Roasted ");  
   String strB = new String("Acorns ");   
     
   strA = strB;  
   System.out.print ( strA );  
   System.out.println( strB );
   1. x ® Acorns Acorns
   2. Acorns Roasted
   3. Roasted Acorns
   4. Roasted Roasted
8. **[1.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:05:00 | 04:05:29 | 00:29 | 29.858)**   
   What will be the value of “num” after the following statements?  
   int num;  
   num = (5+4);  
   num = num / 9;  
   num = 12;
   1. 9
   2. x ® 12
   3. 0
   4. 1
9. **[0.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:05:29 | 04:06:56 | 01:27 | 86.758)**   
   Methods of a class that are used by "outsiders" to access private (and other) data of the class are called...
   1. Private methods.
   2. ® Access methods.
   3. x   Public methods.
   4. Member methods.
10. **[0.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:06:56 | 04:08:28 | 01:32 | 91.734)**   
    What will happen if a main() method of a "testing" class tries to access a private instance variable of an object using dot notation?
    1. The compiler will automatically change the private variable to a public variable.
    2. ® The compiler will find the error and will not make a .class file.
    3. The program will compile successfully, but the .class file will not run correctly.
    4. x   The program will compile and run successfully.
11. **[1.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:08:28 | 04:08:50 | 00:22 | 22.359)**   
    When the access modifier is omitted from the definition of a member of a class (instance variable or method) the member has ..... ?
    1. univeral access.
    2. x ® default access.
    3. public access.
    4. private access.
12. **[1.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:08:50 | 04:09:27 | 00:37 | 36.75)**   
    Which of the following invokes the method length() of the object str and stores the result in val?
    1. val = length( str ) ;
    2. val = length().str ;
    3. val = length.str() ;
    4. x ® val = str.length() ;
13. **[1.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:09:27 | 04:10:24 | 00:57 | 57.107)**   
    What is the effect of giving a class member private access?
    1. When a member of a class is declared private there will be only one instance of it, no matter how many objects are instantiated.
    2. When a member of a class is declared private it can only be used by other private members of other classes.
    3. When a member of a class is declared private it can be used in only one place in a program.
    4. x ® When a member of a class is declared private it can be used only in methods that are members of that class.
14. **[0.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:10:24 | 04:10:42 | 00:18 | 17.538)**   
    What does AWT stands for ?
    1. x   Advanced Window Toolkit
    2. ® Abstract window Toolkit
    3. Adjust Window Toolkit
    4. None of these
15. **[1.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:10:42 | 04:10:55 | 00:13 | 12.425)**   
    What is another name for creating an object?
    1. initialization
    2. inheritance
    3. insubordination
    4. x ® instantiation
16. **[0.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:10:55 | 04:12:13 | 01:18 | 78.047)**   
    Which of the following are true about a Java source code file?
    1. It must contain at least one public class or interface.
    2. x   It must take the name of a class or interface that is declared within it.
    3. ® It must end with the .java extension.
    4. It must begin with a package statement.
17. **[1.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:12:13 | 04:13:24 | 01:11 | 71.465)**   
    What is essential in making sure that your loop is not infinite ?
    1. x ® That your Boolean statement will at some point be false
    2. That there is a Boolean statement somewhere in your code
    3. That your Boolean statement will at some point be true
    4. All of the above
18. **[1.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:13:24 | 04:13:46 | 00:22 | 21.399)**   
    What is an Applet ?
    1. An interactive website
    2. x ® A Java program that is run through a web browser
    3. A type of fruit
    4. Type of computer
19. **[0.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:13:46 | 04:14:11 | 00:25 | 25.047)**   
    What attributes do all real world objects have?
    1. x   Objects have state and behavior.
    2. Objects have size and weight.
    3. ® Objects have identity, state, and behavior.
    4. Objects have existence.
20. **[1.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:14:11 | 04:15:16 | 01:05 | 64.996)**   
    Examine the following section of code:  
      
    int area;  
    String name;  
      
    How many objects have been created?
    1. One---there is one object reference variable so there must be one object.
    2. Two---one for each type.
    3. x ® None---there is one object reference variable, but no objects yet.
    4. Two---one for each variable.
21. **[1.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:15:16 | 04:16:24 | 01:08 | 67.765)**   
    Examine the following section of code:  
      
    String strA = new String("Roasted ");  
    String strB = new String("Acorns ");   
      
    strA = strB;  
      
    How many objects have been created? After the last statement has executed, how many objects are now accessible (don't count garbage)?
    1. created: 2 now accessible: 2
    2. created: 0 now accessible: 0
    3. x ® created: 2 now accessible: 1
    4. created: 1 now accessible: 1
22. **[1.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:16:24 | 04:17:41 | 01:17 | 77.191)**   
    Which of the following means that in order for the conditional to happen, either x must be less than 3 or y must be greater than or equal to 4 ?
    1. x ® if ((x < 3) || (y > = 4))
    2. if ((x < 3) && (y > 4))
    3. if ((x > 3) || (y < = 4))
    4. if (x < 3 y >= 4)
23. **[0.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:17:41 | 04:19:43 | 02:02 | 121.791)**   
    Here is the general syntax for method definition:  
      
    accessModifier returnType methodName( parameterList )  
    {  
    Java statements  
      
    return returnValue;  
    }  
      
    What is true for the returnType and the returnValue?
    1. x   The returnValue must be exactly the same type as the returnType.
    2. If the returnType is void then the returnValue can be any type.
    3. The returnValue can be any type, but will be automatically converted to returnType when the method returns to the caller.
    4. ® The returnValue must be the same type as the returnType, or be of a type that can be converted to returnType without loss of information.
24. **[1.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:19:43 | 04:20:30 | 00:47 | 46.878)**   
    What is written to the monitor by the following section of code:  
      
    String strA;  
    String strB = new String("Cheese");  
      
    System.out.print ( strB );  
    strA = new String(" Whizz");  
    System.out.println( strA );
    1. Cheese
    2. x ® Cheese Whizz
    3. Whizz
    4. Whizz Cheese
25. **[1.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:20:30 | 04:21:16 | 00:46 | 45.906)**   
    Why is the main() method special in a Java program?
    1. Every class must have a main() method.
    2. Only the main() method may create objects.
    3. The main() method must be the only static method in a program.
    4. x ® It is where the Java interpreter starts the whole program running.
26. **[0.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:21:16 | 04:22:06 | 00:50 | 49.871)**   
    What's the difference between an Applet and an application ?
    1. x   Applets can paint words, applications cannot.
    2. ® Applets are run over the web.
    3. An application is only available on Windows
    4. None of the above.
27. **[1.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:22:06 | 04:22:50 | 00:44 | 43.306)**   
    When you run a Java application by typing java someClass what is the first method that starts?
    1. The someClass method.
    2. x ® The main() method of someClass.
    3. The run() method someClass.
    4. The applet method.
28. **[0.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:22:50 | 04:23:44 | 00:54 | 53.996)**   
    What is a class?
    1. x   A class is a section of the hard disk reserved for object oriented programs.
    2. A class is a section of computer memory containing objects.
    3. A class is the part of an object that contains the variables.
    4. ® A class is a description of a kind of object.
29. **[1.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:23:44 | 04:24:37 | 00:53 | 52.535)**   
    What is written to the monitor by the following section of code:  
      
    String strA = new String("Roasted ");  
    String strB = new String("Acorns ");   
      
    strA = strB;  
    if ( strA == strB )  
    system.out.println("Two copies of a reference.");  
    else  
    system.out.println("Two different references.");
    1. Two copies of a reference.  
       Two different references.
    2. Two different references.
    3. Roasted Acorn references.
    4. x ® Two copies of a reference.
30. **[1.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:24:37 | 04:25:01 | 00:24 | 24.715)**   
    What is an assignment statement ?
    1. Adding a number to an int
    2. Assigning a name to a variable
    3. x ® Assigning a value to a variable
    4. Assigning a multiplication
31. **[1.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:25:01 | 04:25:46 | 00:45 | 44.251)**   
    The following statements make “length” be what number ?  
    int length;  
    length = 4;  
    length ++;
    1. 8
    2. 6
    3. 4
    4. x ® 5
32. **[1.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:25:46 | 04:26:09 | 00:23 | 23.442)**   
    What is the difference between private and public functions ?
    1. x ® Public functions can be used by anyone, private can only be used by other code in the class you are writing
    2. Public functions can’t be used
    3. Public functions are the only ones you can download
    4. Public functions are free, you have to buy private ones
33. **[1.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:26:09 | 04:27:45 | 01:36 | 95.892)**   
    Examine the following section of code:  
      
    String strA = new String("Roasted ");  
    String strB = strA;  
    String strC = strA;  
    String strD = strA;  
    String strE = strA;  
      
    How many objects (total) are created? After the last statement has executed, how many objects are now accessible (don't count garbage)?
    1. x ® created: 1 now accessible: 1
    2. created: 5 now accessible: 5
    3. created: 5 now accessible: 1
    4. This section of code is incorrect.
34. **[1.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:27:45 | 04:27:55 | 00:10 | 9.989)**   
    Booleans are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    1. Text
    2. x ® True or False
    3. All numbers
    4. Single characters
35. **[1.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:27:55 | 04:28:08 | 00:13 | 12.047)**   
    What is the proper way to declare a variable ?
    1. variableName variableType;
    2. variableName;
    3. x ® variableType variableName;
    4. variableType;
36. **[1.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:28:08 | 04:28:44 | 00:36 | 35.972)**   
    Examine the following declarations:  
      
    int area;  
    String name;  
      
    Which of the following is true?
    1. area is a reference variable, and name is a primitive variable.
    2. both are reference variables
    3. x ® area is a primitive variable, and name is a reference variable.
    4. both are primitive variables
37. **[1.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:28:44 | 04:29:44 | 01:00 | 60.061)**   
    What access modifier explicitly says that a method or variable of an object can be accessed by code outside of the object?
    1. static
    2. private
    3. default
    4. x ® public
38. **[1.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:29:44 | 04:31:09 | 01:25 | 84.807)**   
    Which of the following is the general scheme for a class definition:
    1. Class ClassName  
       {  
       // Description of the instance variables.  
         
       // Description of the constructors.  
         
       // Description of the methods.  
       }
    2. x ® class AclassName  
       {  
       // Description of the instance variables.  
         
       // Description of the constructors.  
         
       // Description of the methods.  
       }
    3. class ClassName  
       {  
       public static void main ( String[] args )  
       {  
       // entire program goes here  
         
       }  
         
       }
    4. ClassName  
       {  
       // Description of the instance variables.  
         
       // Description of the constructors.  
         
       // Description of the methods.  
       }
39. **[1.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:31:09 | 04:31:29 | 00:20 | 20.451)**   
    Examine the following section of code:  
      
    String strA;  
    String strB = new String("Cheese");  
      
    How many objects have been created?
    1. three
    2. two
    3. x ® one
    4. zero
40. **[1.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:31:29 | 04:32:58 | 01:29 | 88.749)**   
    Here is the general syntax for method definition:  
      
    accessModifier returnType methodName( parameterList )  
    {  
    Java statements  
      
    return returnValue;  
    }  
      
    What is true for the accessModifier?
    1. It must always be private or public.
    2. x ® It can be omitted, but if not omitted there are several choices, including private and public .
    3. The access modifier must agree with the type of the return value.
    4. It can be omitted, but if not omitted it must be private or public.
41. **[0.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:32:58 | 04:33:31 | 00:33 | 32.97)**   
    Examine the following section of code:  
      
    String strA = new String("Roasted ");  
    strA = new String("Toasted ");  
    strA = new String("Fried ");  
    strA = new String("Baked ");  
    strA = new String("Beans ");  
      
      
    How many objects (total) are created? After the last statement has executed, how many objects are now accessible (don't count garbage)?
    1. This section of code is incorrect.
    2. created: 5 now accessible: 5
    3. ® created: 5 now accessible: 1
    4. x   created: 1 now accessible: 1
42. **[1.000] (IP:281473913979153 | 04:33:31 | 04:33:59 | 00:28 | 27.615)**   
    Java runs on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    1. Windows
    2. Mac
    3. Unix/Linux
    4. x ® All of the Above

**topics**

* 33 / 42 (79%) 33 / 42 (79%) **Core Java**
  + 21 / 28 (75%) 21 / 28 (75%) Class and Objects 4-1
  + 12 / 14 (86%) 12 / 14 (86%) general

[PDF](http://bari/TCExam/public/code/tce_pdf_results.php?mode=3&testid=147&groupid=0&userid=72)

[< index](http://bari/TCExam/public/code/index.php)

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question number. [score] (user IP | viewing time in hh:mm:ss| time of last modification in hh:mm:ss| time to answer in mm:ss)   
The symbol ® indicates a question correctly answered, while the answers chosen by the user are indicated by an 'x'. The [PDF] button outputs the results in a PDF document.

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user: 1144421 [logout](http://bari/TCExam/public/code/tce_logout.php)

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