Q1 )What is output of below program

class Super

{

int a=10;

public Void m1()

{

System.out.println("Super class a value is"+a);

}

}

class Sub extends Super

{

int a=20;

public Void m1()

{

System.out.println("Sub class a value is"+a);

}

public static void main(String a[])

{

Super ob1 =new Sub();

Ob1.m1();

System.out.println("value of ob1 is"+ ob1.a);

}

}

Ans)

Q2)Which two statements are true about has-a and is-a relationships? (Choose

two.)

A. Inheritance represents an is-a relationship.

B. Inheritance represents a has-a relationship.

C. Interfaces must be used when creating a has-a relationship.

D. Instance variables can be used when creating a has-a relationship.

Ans)

Q3)

interface A { public void aMethod(); }

2. interface B { public void bMethod(); }

3. interface C extends A,B { public void cMethod(); }

4. class D implements B {

5. public void bMethod(){}

6. }

7. class E extends D implements C {

8. public void aMethod(){}

9. public void bMethod(){}

10. public void cMethod(){}

11. }

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails because of an error in line 3.

B. Compilation fails because of an error in line 7.

C. Compilation fails because of an error in line 9.

D. If you define D e = new E(), then e.bMethod() invokes the version of bMethod()

defined in Line 5.

E. If you define D e = (D)(new E()), then e.bMethod() invokes the version of bMethod()

defined in Line 5.

F. If you define D e = (D)(new E()), then e.bMethod() invokes the version of bMethod()

defined in Line 9.

Ans)

Q4)

public static void test(String str) {

12. if (str == null | str.length() == 0) {

13. System.out.println("String is empty");

14. } else {

15. System.out.println("String is not empty");

16. }

17. }

And the invocation:

31. test(null);

What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at runtime.

B. "String is empty" is printed to output.

C. Compilation fails because of an error in line 12.

D. "String is not empty" is printed to output.

Answer:

Q5)Given:

12. public class Wow {

13. public static void go(short n) {System.out.println("short");}

14. public static void go(Short n) {System.out.println("SHORT");}

15. public static void go(Long n) {System.out.println(" LONG");}

16. public static void main(String [] args) {

17. Short y = 6;

18. int z = 7;

19. go(y);

20. go(z);

21. }

22. }

What is the result?

A. short LONG

B. SHORT LONG

C. Compilation fails.

D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer:

Q6) String s1="abc";

String s2=null;

Char s3 ='aaaaaaaaaabbbbbbbbbbbbbbcccccc';

How many bytes of memory is allocated for s1 ,s2,s3

Ans)

Q7) class Student

{

int sno =101;

string sname="Jon";

char sDept='C';

public static void main(String a[])

{

Student ob1=new Student();

}

}

How many bytes of memory is allocated for ob1 object

Ans)

Q8)write a sample program on interface and abstract class and its implementation classes.And create objects for each of the implemented class using interface and abstract class references