SECTION A

1. When one object acquires all the properties and behaviors of a parent object, it is known as
   a. Polymorphism
   b. Inheritance
   c. Property Acquiring
   d. Abstraction

2. Java is a.................. language
   a. Weakly typed
   b. Strongly typed
   c. Moderate typed
   d. None of these

3. Java language was initially called as _____
   a. Sumatra
   b. J++
   c. Oak
   d. Pine

4. The following are OOP principles except
   a. Encapsulation
   b. All of the below
   c. Subtraction
   d. None of the above

5. The new keyword is used to allocate memory at...............
   a. Code time
   b. Compile time
   c. Runtime
   d. Processing time

6. In Java, Objects can be initialized by all the following except
   a. By reference variable
   b. By method
   c. By constructor
   d. By child class

7. The State of an object represents the.....................
   a. Data (value)
   b. Where it was initialized
   c. Type of object
   d. None of the above

8. A process that involves focusing on the important characteristics of an object is known as:
   a. Encapsulation

    b. Polymorphism

    c. Abstraction

    d. Inheritance

9. Which statement is true regarding an object?

    a. An object is an instance of a class

    b. An object is a variable

    c. An object is a reference to an attribute

    d. An object is not an instance of a class.

10. In OOP, new classes can be defined by extending existing classes. This is an example of:

    a. Encapsulation

    b. Interface

    c. Composition

    d. Inheritance

11. Given a class named student, which of the following is a valid constructor declaration for the class?

    a. Student (student s) { }

    b. Private final student ( ) { }

    c. Void student ( ) { }

    d. Static void student(){ }

12. A package is a collection of

    a. Classes

    b. Interfaces

    c. Editing tools

    d. Classes and interfaces

13. URL stands for

    a. Universal reader locator

    b. Universal reform loader

    c. Uniform resource locator

    d. Uniform resource loader

14. Which one of these is a valid method declaration?

    a. void method1

    b. void method2()

    c. void method3(void)

    d. method4()

15. Given the following definition of a class, which fields are accessible from outside the package com.corporation.project?

```
packagecom.corporation.project;
public class MyClass{
int i;
public int j;
protected int k;
private int l;
}
```

    a. Field i is accessible in all classes in other packages\

    b. Field j is accessible in all classes in other packages

    c. Field k is accessible in all classes in other packages\

d. Field l is accessible in all classes in other packages

16. Who is known as father of Java Programming Language?
    a. James Gosling
    b. M. P Java
    c. Charel Babbage
    d. Blais Pascal

17. Which of the following provides runtime environment for java byte code to be executed?
    a. JDK
    b. JVM
    c. JRE
    d. JAVAC

18. What is byte code in Java?
    a. Code generated by a Java compiler
    b. Code generated by a Java Virtual Machine
    c. Name of Java source code file
    d. Block of code written inside a class

19. Which one is a template for creating different objects?
    a. An Array
    b. A class
    c. Interface
    d. Method

20. Which of these has highest precedence?
    a. ()
    b. ++
    c. *
    d. >>

21. Which of these is returned by Greater Than, Less Than and Equal To (i.e. Relational) operator?
    a. Fload
    b. Integer
    c. Boolean
    d. Double

22. Which statement transfers execution to different parts of your code based on the value of an expression?
    a. If
    b. Switch
    c. Nested-if
    d. if-else-if

23. Which variables are created when an object is created with the use of the keyword 'new' and destroyed when the object is destroyed?
    a. Local variables
    b. Instance variables
    c. Class Variables
    d. Static variables

24. Modulus operator (%) can be applied to which of these?

    a. Integers
    b. Floating - point numbers
    c. Both A and B
    d. None of These

25. What is the full form of JVM?
    a. Java Very Large Machine
    b. Java Verified Machine
    c. Java Very Small Machine
    d. Java Virtual Machine

26. In a Java code, the line that begins with /* and ends with */ is known as?
    a. Multiline comment
    b. Single line comment
    c. Both A & B
    d. None of these

Use the following snippet of code to answer questions 27 – 28

```java
public class StudentDetails {
        public void StudentAge()
        {
                int age = 0;
                age = age + 5;
                System.out.println("Student age is : " + age);
        }
        public static void main(String args[])
        {
                StudentDetailsobj = new StudentDetails();
                obj.StudentAge();
        }
}
```

27. In the above code, the variable 'age' is a ………………………
    a. Local variable
    b. Unique variable
    c. Instance variable
    d. Static variable

28. From the first method the value of 'age' will be …………………,………..
    a. 10
    b. 5
    c. 0
    d. None of the above

29. What value will 'obj.StudentAge ()' hold?
    a. 0
    b. It depends on the student's age
    c. 5
    d. None of the above

30. In the above code, there is/are ………………..method(s).
    a. 1
    b. 2

c. 3

d. 4

31. If a class has multiple methods having same name but different in parameters, it is known as ………………………………...
    a. **Method Duplication**
    b. **Method Overloading**
    c. **Method Overriding**
    d. **Method Multiplication**

Use the following code to answer question 32- 33

```
class Adder{
        staticint add(inta,int b){return a+b;}
        staticint add(inta,intb,int c){return a+b+c;}
}
class Test1{
        public static void main(String[] args){
        System.out.println(Adder.add(11,11));
        System.out.println(Adder.add(11,11,11));
}}
```

32. Which of the following is done in the code above?
    a. Method Duplication
    b. Method Overloading
    c. Method Overriding
    d. Method Multiplication

33. What will be the output of the code?
    a. 11, 11 & 11, 11, 11
    b. 1111, 111111
    c. 55
    d. 22, 33

34. If subclass (child class) has the same method as declared in the parent class, it is known as…………………………...
    a. Method Duplication
    b. Method Overloading
    c. Method Overriding
    d. **Method Multiplication**

35. Which of the following is mainly used to develop web and enterprise applications?
    a. Java EE
    b. Java SE
    c. Java ME
    d. Java FX

36. Which of the following is mainly used to develop desktop applications?
    a. Java EE
    b. Java SE
    c. Java ME
    d. Java FX

Analyse the following code and answer the questions 37- 38

```
class Marks {
    intengMarks;
    intmathsMarks;
}
classMarksDemo {
    publicstaticString name = "Harsh";

    public static void main(String args[])
    {
            // first object
            Marks obj1 = new Marks();
            obj1.engMarks = 50;
            obj1.mathsMarks = 80;

            // second object
            Marks obj2 = new Marks();
            obj2.engMarks = 80;
            obj2.mathsMarks = 60;

            // displaying marks for first object
            System.out.println("Marks for first object:");
            System.out.println(obj1.engMarks);
            System.out.println(obj1.mathsMarks);

            // displaying marks for second object
            System.out.println("Marks for second object:");
            System.out.println(obj2.engMarks);
            System.out.println(obj2.mathsMarks);
    }
}
```

37. The variables declared in **'class Marks'** are examples of
    a. Local variables
    b. Unique variable
    c. Instance Variables
    d. Static variables

38. How many static variables exist in the code?
    a. 0
    b. 1
    c. 2
    d. 3

39. Which of the following methods contains a static variable?
    a. Marks
    b. MarksDemo1
    c. Main
    d. None of the above

40. One of the following is not a type of programming language................
    a. Structured

b. Semi structured
c. Unstructured
d. Object Oriented

41. What is known as the classes that extend Throwable class except RuntimeException and Error?
   a. Checked Exception
   b. Unchecked Exception
   c. Error
   d. None of the above

42. JRE stands for...........................
   a. Java Reserved Environment
   b. Java Resources Encapsulation
   c. Java Runtime Environment
   d. Java Runtime Enjoyment

43. JDK stands for ....
   a. Java Development Kit
   b. Java Development Kite
   c. Java Development Knit
   d. Java Delvik Kit

44. Which of the following are object oriented languages?
   i.   Java
   ii. Cobol
   iii. C#
   iv. C++
   v.   C

   a. I, III, and IV only
   b. I, III, and V only
   c. I, III, IV, and V only
   d. I and IV only

45. Which of the following is used for multi-line commenting in JAVA?
   a. ///
   b. */ /*
   c. /* /*
   d. /* */

46. Assuming that + and * are arithmetic operators (addition and multiplication), to what does the expression 2 + 4 * 5 + 1 evaluate?
   a. 36
   b. 31
   c. 26
   d. 23

47. Single line comments are written in Java using
   a. /* */
   b. //
   c. // //
   d. /

48. Which of the following for loop declaration is not valid?
   a. for (int i = 99; i >= 0; i / 9)
   b. for (int i = 7; i <= 77; i += 7)
   c. for (int i = 20; i >= 2; --i)
   d. for (int i = 2; i <= 20; i = 2* i)

Consider the following code and answer questions 49 to 50

```
class Simple{
public static void main(String[] args){
float f=10.5f;
int a=f;
int a=(int)f;
System.out.println(f);
System.out.println(a);
}}
```

49. What will happen on the fourth line?
    a. Nothing
    b. Overriding
    c. Error
    d. A Pause

50. What will 'System.out.println(f)' return?
    a. Error
    b. 10.5

    c. 10
    d. 10.0