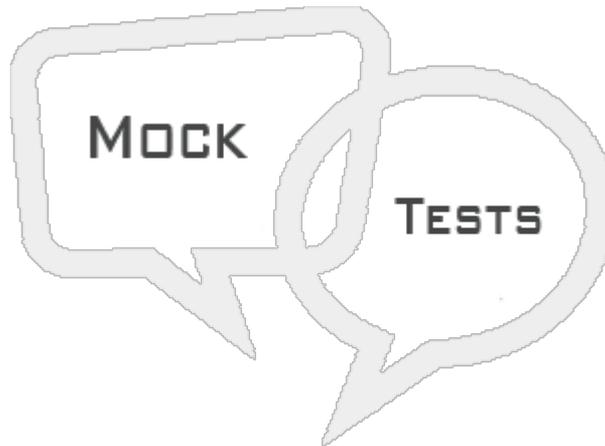


JAVA MOCK TEST

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This section presents you various set of Mock Tests related to **Java Framework**. You can download these sample mock tests at your local machine and solve offline at your convenience. Every mock test is supplied with a mock test key to let you verify the final score and grade yourself.



JAVA MOCK TEST II

Q 1 - What is the default value of long variable?

- A - 0
- B - 0.0
- C - 0L
- D - not defined

Q 2 - What is the default value of float variable?

- A - 0.0d
- B - 0.0f
- C - 0
- D - not defined

Q 3 - What is the default value of double variable?

- A - 0.0d
- B - 0.0f
- C - 0
- D - not defined

Q 4 - What is the default value of char variable?

- A - '\u0000'
- B - 0

C - null

D - not defined

Q 5 - What is the default value of String variable?

B - ""

C - null

D - not defined

Q 6 - What is the default value of Object variable?

A - undefined

B - 0

C - null

D - not defined

Q 7 - What is the default value of Boolean variable?

A - true

B - false

C - null

D - not defined

Q 8 - Which of the following is true about public access modifier?

A - Variables, methods and constructors which are declared public can be accessed by any class.

B - Variables, methods and constructors which are declared public can be accessed by any class lying in same package.

C - Variables, methods and constructors which are declared public in the superclass can be accessed only by its child class.

D - None of the above.

Q 9 - Which of the following is true about protected access modifier?

A - Variables, methods and constructors which are declared protected can be accessed by any class.

B - Variables, methods and constructors which are declared protected can be accessed by any class lying in same package.

C - Variables, methods and constructors which are declared protected in the superclass can be accessed only by its child class.

D - None of the above.

Q 10 - Which of the following is true about private access modifier?

- A - Variables, methods and constructors which are declared private can be accessed only by the members of the same class.
- B - Variables, methods and constructors which are declared private can be accessed by any class lying in same package.
- C - Variables, methods and constructors which are declared private in the superclass can be accessed only by its child class.
- D - None of the above.

Q 11 - Which of the following is true about super class?

- A - Variables, methods and constructors which are declared private can be accessed only by the members of the super class.
- B - Variables, methods and constructors which are declared protected can be accessed by any subclass of the super class.
- C - Variables, methods and constructors which are declared public in the superclass can be accessed by any class.
- D - All of the above.

Q 12 - Which of the following stands true about default modifier of class members?

- A - By default, variables, methods and constructors can be accessed by subclass only.
- B - By default, variables, methods and constructors can be accessed by any class lying in any package.
- C - By default, variables, methods and constructors can be accessed by any class lying in the same package.
- D - None of the above.

Q 13 - Which of the following is false about String?

- A - String is immutable.
- B - String can be created using new operator.
- C - String is a primary data type.
- D - None of the above.

Q 14 - Which of the following is true about String?

- A - String is mutable.
- B - String is immutable.
- C - String is a data type.
- D - None of the above.

Q 15 - What is polymorphism?

- A - Polymorphism is a technique to define different objects of same type.
- B - Polymorphism is the ability of an object to take on many forms.
- C - Polymorphism is a technique to define different methods of same type.
- D - None of the above.

Q 16 - What is inheritance?

- A - It is the process where one object acquires the properties of another.
- B - inheritance is the ability of an object to take on many forms.
- C - inheritance is a technique to define different methods of same type.
- D - None of the above.

Q 17 - What is Abstraction?

- A - Abstraction is a technique to define different methods of same type.
- B - Abstraction is the ability of an object to take on many forms.
- C - It refers to the ability to make a class abstract in OOP.
- D - None of the above.

Q 18 - What is Encapsulation?

- A - Encapsulation is a technique to define different methods of same type.
- B - Encapsulation is the ability of an object to take on many forms.
- C - Encapsulation is the technique of making the fields in a class private and providing access to the fields via public methods.
- D - None of the above.

Q 19 - What is an Interface?

- A - An interface is a collection of abstract methods.
- B - Interface is an abstract class.
- C - Interface is a concrete class.
- D - None of the above.

Q 20 - What is an immutable object?

- A - An immutable object can be changed once it is created.
- B - An immutable object can't be changed once it is created.
- C - An immutable object is an instance of an abstract class.

D - None of the above.

Q 21 - What is local variable?

- A - Variables defined inside methods, constructors or blocks are called local variables.
- B - Variables defined outside methods, constructors or blocks are called local variables.
- C - Static variables defined outside methods, constructors or blocks are called local variables.
- D - None of the above.

Q 22 - What is instance variable?

- A - Instance variables are static variables within a class but outside any method.
- B - Instance variables are variables defined inside methods, constructors or blocks.
- C - Instance variables are variables within a class but outside any method.
- D - None of the above.

Q 23 - What is class variable?

- A - class variables are static variables within a class but outside any method.
- B - class variables are variables defined inside methods, constructors or blocks.
- C - class variables are variables within a class but outside any method.
- D - None of the above.

Q 24 - A class always has a default constructor.

- A - True
- B - False

Q 25 - Inheritance represents

- A - HAS-A relationship.
- B - IS-A relationship.

ANSWER SHEET

Question Number	Answer Key
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- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | C |
| 2 | B |
| 3 | A |
| 4 | A |

5	C
6	C
7	B
8	A
9	C
10	A
11	D
12	C
13	C
14	A
15	B
16	A
17	C
18	C
19	C
20	B
21	A
22	C
23	A
24	B
25	B