QUIZIZZ Worksheets

Name

OOPSJAVA-UNIT2-TEST3

Total questions: 15

Worksheet time: 30mins

Instructor name: Mr. PRASHANT ATMAKURI

Class

Date

1. Defining Java Methods: What is a method in Java?

   a) A method in Java is a block of code that performs a specific task and is defined within a class.

   b) A method in Java is a type of variable

   c) A method in Java is a type of data structure

   d) A method in Java is a form of loop

2. Defining Java Methods: What is the purpose of a return type in a Java method?

   a) It controls the visibility of the method.

   b) It determines the number of parameters the method can accept.

   c) It specifies the type of value that the method will return.

   d) It specifies the name of the method.

3. Passing parameters to Java Methods: What are parameters in Java methods?

   a) Special characters used to indicate the method's return type

   b) Containers used to store the method's code

   c) Reserved keywords used to define the method's behavior

   d) Variables used to pass values to the method

4. Passing parameters to Java Methods: Explain the process of passing parameters to a Java method.

   a) You declare the parameters within the parentheses of the method declaration and provide the actual values when calling the method.

   b) You declare the parameters within the body of the method

   c) You declare the parameters after the method declaration

   d) You declare the parameters in a separate file

5. Passing parameters to Java Methods: What is the difference between actual parameters and formal parameters in Java?

   a) Actual parameters are the values passed to a method during a method declaration, while formal parameters are the variables listed in the method call.

   b) Actual parameters are the values passed to a method during a method call, while formal parameters are the variables listed in the method declaration.

   c) Actual parameters are the variables listed in the method declaration, while formal parameters are the values passed to a method during a method call.

   d) Actual parameters are the values listed in the method declaration, while formal parameters are the variables passed to a method during a method call.

6. Method overloading in Java: What is method overloading in Java?

   a) When a class has multiple methods with the same name but different parameters.

   b) When a class has multiple methods with the same name and same parameters

   c) When a class has only one method with different parameters

   d) When a class has no methods with the same name

7. Method overloading in Java: What are the rules for method overloading in Java?

   a) The return type must always be different

   b) The rules for method overloading in Java are that the methods must have the same name but different parameters, and the return type may or may not be different.

   c) The methods must have the same name and the same parameters

   d) The methods must have different names and different parameters

8. Local scope in Java methods: What is local scope in Java methods?

   a) Variables declared within a method can be accessed from any other method

   b) Variables declared within a method can only be accessed within that method.

   c) Local scope in Java methods refers to variables declared outside of any method

   d) Local scope in Java methods allows variables to be accessed globally

9. Local scope in Java methods: Explain the concept of local variables in Java methods.

   a) Local variables can be accessed from any method within the same class

   b) Local variables are accessible from any class within the same package

   c) Local variables are accessible globally within the Java program

   d) Local variables are only accessible within the method in which they are declared.

10. Local scope in Java methods: How is the scope of local variables determined in Java methods?

    a) By the name of the variable

    b) By the return type of the method

    c) By the order in which the variables are declared

    d) By the block of code in which the variable is declared

11. Global scope in Java methods: What is global scope in Java methods?

a) Variables and methods accessible only within the class
b) Variables and methods accessible only within the method
c) Variables and methods accessible only within the package
d) Accessibility of variables and methods throughout the entire program

12. Global scope in Java methods: Explain the concept of global variables in Java methods.

a) Global variables in Java methods are accessible to all methods within the class.
b) Global variables in Java methods are only accessible within the method they are declared in.
c) Global variables in Java methods can only be accessed by other classes, not within the same class.
d) Global variables in Java methods are automatically initialized to a value of 0.

13. Global scope in Java methods: How is the scope of global variables different from local variables in Java methods?

a) Global variables cannot be accessed outside of the method.
b) Global variables have a narrower scope than local variables.
c) Global variables have a wider scope than local variables.
d) Local variables have a wider scope than global variables.

14. Java Methods: What is a method signature in Java?

a) It is the name and the parameters of the method.
b) It is the visibility and the return type of the method.
c) It is the name and the return type of the method.
d) It is the visibility and the parameters of the method.

15. Method overloading in Java: What is the main advantage of method overloading in Java?

a) It allows for better error handling.

b) It improves the performance of the code.

c) It reduces the complexity of the code.

d) It allows for better organization of code.

Answer Keys

1. a) A method in Java is a block of code that performs a specific task and is defined within a class.
2. c) It specifies the type of value that the method will return.
3. d) Variables used to pass values to the method
4. a) You declare the parameters within the parentheses of the method declaration and provide the actual values when calling the method.
5. b) Actual parameters are the values passed to a method during a method call, while formal parameters are the variables listed in the method declaration.
6. a) When a class has multiple methods with the same name but different parameters.
7. b) The rules for method overloading in Java are that the methods must have the same name but different parameters, and the return type may or may not be different.
8. b) Variables declared within a method can only be accessed within that method.
9. d) Local variables are only accessible within the method in which they are declared.
10. d) By the block of code in which the variable is declared
11. d) Accessibility of variables and methods throughout the entire program
12. a) Global variables in Java methods are accessible to all methods within the class.
13. c) Global variables have a wider scope than local variables.
14. a) It is the name and the parameters of the method.
15. d) It allows for better organization of code.