

Certification

SCJP/OCJP

Mock Inner

class

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1. Inner class

4. Chapter: Inner class

1. Inner class Questions

4.1.1. What is the expected output?

Author: JavaChamp Team

What is the expected output?

```
public class OuterTest {  
  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
  
        Airplane airplane = new Airplane(); //line 5  
        Airplane.BlackBox box = airplane.new BlackBox(); // line 6  
        box.printVariables();  
  
    }  
}  
  
class Airplane {  
    String code = "11";  
  
    class BlackBox {  
        String code = "22";  
  
        public void printVariables() {  
            System.out.print(code); // line 19  
            System.out.print(Airplane.this.code); // line 20  
  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Please choose only one answer:

- Compile error because of lines 5-6 (incorrect instantiation)
- Compile error because of line 20 (can't access Airplane's variables)
- 2222
- 1111
- 2211

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:

Question: [How to access an outer class member from inside its inner class?](#)

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4.1.2. What is the expected output?

Author: JavaChamp Team

What is the expected output?

```
public class OuterTest {  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        Airplane.BlackBox box = new Airplane().new BlackBox(); // line 1  
        box.printVariables();  
    }  
}  
  
class Airplane {  
    String code = "11";  
  
    class BlackBox {  
        String code = "22";  
  
        public void printVariables() {  
            System.out.print(code);  
            System.out.print(Airplane.this.code); // line 20  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Please choose only one answer:

- Compile error because of line 1 (incorrect instantiation)
- Compile error because of line 20 (can't access Airplane's variables)
- 2222
- 1111
- 2211

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:

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4.1.3. Which of the instantiations for a BlackBox are correct and compile-...

Author: JavaChamp Team

Which of the instantiations for a BlackBox are correct and compile-free?

```
public class OuterTest {  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        // instantiation 1  
        Airplane airplane = new Airplane();  
        Airplane.BlackBox box1 = airplane.new BlackBox();  
  
        // instantiation 2  
        Airplane.BlackBox box2 = new Airplane().new BlackBox();  
  
        // instantiation 3  
        Airplane airplane3 = new Airplane();  
        BlackBox box3 = airplane3.new BlackBox();  
    }  
}  
  
class Airplane {  
    class BlackBox {  
    }  
}
```

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- Instantiation 1
- Instantiation 2
- Instantiation 3

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:

Question: [How to instantiate an inner class inside main\(\)?](#)

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4.1.4. Which of the instantiations for a Engine are correct and compile-free?

Author: JavaChamp Team

Which of the instantiations for a Engine are correct and compile-free?

```
public class AirJet {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        // instantiation 1  
        Engine engine1 = new AirJet().new Engine();  
  
        // instantiation 2  
        AirJet.Engine engine2 = new AirJet().new Engine();  
  
        // instantiation 3  
        AirJet airjet = new AirJet();  
        Engine engine3 = airjet.new Engine();  
  
        // instantiation 4  
        Engine engine4 = new Engine();  
    }  
    class Engine{  
    }  
}
```

Please choose all the answers that apply:

- Instantiation 1
- Instantiation 2
- Instantiation 3
- Instantiation 4

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:

Question: [How to instantiate an inner class?](http://www.quizover.com/question/how-to-instantiate-an-inner-class?pdf=3044)

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4.1.5. Are the lines 1 and 2 correct and free of compilation errors?

Author: Yasser Ibrahim

Are the lines 1 and 2 correct and free of compilation errors?

```
public class AirPlane {  
    public void fly(int speed) {  
        final int e = 1;  
        class FlyingEquation {  
            {  
                System.out.println(e);// line 1  
                System.out.println(speed);// line 2  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Please choose only one answer:

- Both statements at lines 1 and 2 are correct
- Both statements at lines 1 and 2 are incorrect and cause compilation errors
- Compilation error at line 1 , inner class can't access outer class local variables
- Compilation error at line 2, inner class can't access method's arguments

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Question: [How to declare java inner class inside a method?](#)

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Interactive Question:

<http://www.quizover.com/question/how-to-declare-java-inner-class-inside-a-method?pdf=3044>

4.1.6. What statement,inserted independently at // insert statement here, ...

Author: JavaChamp Team

What statement,inserted independently at // insert statement here, would produce output "Body" ?

```
public class Body {  
    String name = "Body";  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println(new Body().new Heart().getPName());  
    }  
  
    class Heart {  
        String name = "Heart";  
  
        String getPName() {  
            // insert statement here  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Please choose only one answer:

- return Body.name;
- return Body.this.name;
- return super.name;
- return this.super.name;

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:

Question: [How java inner class access outer class?](#)

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4.1.7. whether program will compile?

Author: Aroraila975

whether program will compile?

```
public class outer
{
public static void main(String[] a)
{
static class inner{
}
}
}
```

Please choose only one answer:

- No, because local class can not be explicitly declared static.
- Yes its correct

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:

Question: [java inner class](#)

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4.1.8. What is the right output?

Author: MrDick

What is the right output?

```
class Outer {
    private int i = 5; // line 1
    Outer(int i){ // line 2
        this.i = i; // line 3
        System.out.print(++i); // line 4
    }
    class Inner{
        Inner(){
            System.out.print(", "+ i++); // line 5
        }
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int i = 6;
        Outer.Inner in = new Outer(i).new Inner(); // line 6
    }
}
```

Please choose only one answer:

- 6,6
- 5,6
- 7,6
- 7,7
- Compilation error in line 6
- Compilation error in line 5 inner class can't access to private variables

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:

Question: [java inner class access control](#)

Flashcards:

<http://www.quizover.com/flashcards/java-inner-class-access-control?pdf=3044>

Interactive Question:

<http://www.quizover.com/question/java-inner-class-access-control?pdf=3044>

4.1.9. What will be the result of above code ?

Author: Kausik

What will be the result of above code ?

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        new OuterClass(); // line 3  
    }  
}  
  
class OuterClass {  
    private int x = 9; // line 5  
  
    public OuterClass() {  
        InnerClass inner = new InnerClass(); // line 7  
        inner.innerMethod();  
    }  
  
    class InnerClass {  
        public void innerMethod() {  
            System.out.println(x);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Please choose only one answer:

- (1) Prints 9
- (2) Error during compilation at line 3
- (3) Error during compilation at line 5
- (4) Error during compilation at line 7

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:

Question: [java inner class access](#)

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