
	Selvam College Of Technology, Namakkal (Autonomous) IT Support & Development Training Programme (ISDTP)		
Worksheet -11 (Package & Scope)			
Bundle & Subject Name	Advanced Bundle V2 (2025) - Java Programming V2	Semester	VI

Answer Key

- What is a package in Java?
 - A mechanism to organize related classes, interfaces, and sub-packages.
 - A data structure to store variables.
 - A type of method in Java.
 - A keyword for inheritance.

Ans: A. A mechanism to organize related classes, interfaces, and sub-packages.
- What types of Java elements can be grouped within a package?
 - Only classes
 - Only methods and variables
 - Classes, interfaces, enumerations, and annotations
 - Only interfaces

Ans: C. Classes, interfaces, enumerations, and annotations
- What is the purpose of the import statement in Java?
 - To remove classes from a package
 - To add packages to the program
 - To define a new class
 - To create a new package

Ans: B. To add packages to the program
- What does the statement `import package.name.*;` do in Java?
 - Imports only the specified class from `package.name`.
 - Imports all classes from `package.name` but not its subpackages.
 - Imports all classes and subpackages from `package.name`.
 - Imports the entire `package.name` as a new package.

Ans: B. Imports all classes from `package.name` but not its subpackages.

- How do you declare a package in Java?
 - `package mypack;`
 - `package name = mypack;`
 - `import mypack;`
 - `class mypack;`

Ans: A. `package mypack;`
- What must be true about all classes in a Java package before they can be used?
 - All classes in the package must be compiled before use.
 - Only public classes must be compiled.
 - Only the first class needs to be compiled.
 - Classes in a package do not need to be compiled.

Ans: A. All classes in the package must be compiled before use.
- What does "scope" refer to in Java?
 - The time duration a variable exists in memory
 - The boundaries within which an identifier (variable, method, or class) can be accessed or modified
 - The level of access a variable or method has
 - The memory allocated for variables and methods

Ans: B. The boundaries within which an identifier (variable, method, or class) can be accessed or modified
- What must be true about local variables before they are used?
 - They must be assigned default values
 - They must be initialized before use
 - They must be declared public
 - They must be defined as static

Ans: B. They must be initialized before use
- Which of the following variables is shared by all instances of a class in Java?
 - Local Variable
 - Instance Variable
 - Static Variable
 - Method Variable

Ans: C. Static Variable
- When is an instance variable destroyed in Java?
 - When the method using it returns
 - When the method finishes execution
 - When the object is garbage-collected
 - When the class is unloaded

Ans: C. When the object is garbage-collected