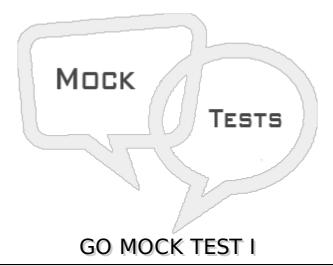# GO MOCK TEST

This section presents you various set of Mock Tests related to **Go**. 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.

GO MOCK TEST I

Q 1 - Which of the following is true about Go programming language?

A - Go is a general-purpose language designed with systems programming in mind.

B - It is strongly and statically typed, provides inbuilt support for garbage collection.

C - It supports concurrent programming.

D - All of the above.

Q 2 - Which of the following is true about Go programming language?

A - Programs are constructed using packages, for efficient management of dependencies.

B - Go programming implementations use a traditional compile and link model to generate executable binaries.

C - Both of the above.

D - None of the above.

Q 3 - Does Go support type inheritance?

A - yes

B - no

Q 4 - Does Go support operator overloading?

A - yes

B - no

Q 5 - Does Go support method overloading?

A - yes

B - no

Q 6 - Does Go support pointer arithmetics?

A - yes

B - no

Q 7 - Does Go support generic programming?

A - yes

B - no

Q 8 - Is Go a case sensitive language?

A - yes

B - no

Q 9 - Which of the following is true about static type declaration of a variable in Go?

A - Static type variable declaration provides assurance to the compiler that there is one variable existing with the given type and name.

B - A variable declaration has its meaning at the time of compilation only, compiler needs actual variable declaration at the time of linking of the program.

C - Both of the above.

D - None of the above.

Q 10 - Which of the following is true about dynamic type declaration of a variable in Go?

A - A dynamic type variable declaration requires compiler to interpret the type of variable based on value passed to it.

B - Compiler don't need a variable to have type statically as a necessary requirement.

C - Both of the above.

D - None of the above.

Q 11 - Which of the following is true about packages in Go?

A - The first line of the program package defines the package name in which a Go program should lie.

B - It is a must statement as Go programs runs in packages.

C - Each package has a path and name associated with it.

D - All of the above.

Q 12 - Which of the following is true about exporting methods in Go?

A - In Go language, a name is exported if it starts with capital letter.

B - Exported means that a function or variable/constant is accessible to importer of the respective package.

C - Both of the above.

D - None of the above.

Q 13 - Can you declared multiple types of variables in single declaration in Go?

A - true

B - false

Q 14 - Which of the following is not a boolean type in Go?

A - true

B - false

C - 0

D - All of the above.

Q 15 - Which of the following is not a integer type in Go?

A - uint8

B - uint64

C - complex128

D - All of the above.

Q 16 - Which of the following is not a floating type in Go?

A - float128

B - complex64

C - complex128

D - All of the above.

Q 17 - Which of the following is a derived type in Go?

A - Pointer types

B - Array types

C - Structure types

D - All of the above.

Q 18 - Which of the following is a derived type in Go?

A - Union types

B - Function types

C - Slice types

D - All of the above.

Q 19 - Which of the following is a derived type in Go?

A - Interface types

B - Map types

C - Channel types

D - All of the above.

Q 20 - Which of the following is correct about lvalue expression in Go?

B - An lvalue may appear as either the left-hand or right-hand side of an assignment.

C - Variables are lvalues and so may appear on the left-hand side of an assignment.

D - All of the above.

Q 21 - Which of the following is correct about rvalue expression in Go?

A - The term rvalue refers to a data value that is stored at some address in memory.

B - An rvalue is an expression that cannot have a value assigned to it which means an rvalue may appear on the right- but not left-hand side of an assignment.

C - Numeric literals are rvalues and so may not be assigned and can not appear on the left-hand side.

D - All of the above.

Q 22 - Which of the following operator gives remainder of after an integer division in Go?

A - ^

B - %

C - $

D - None of the above.

Q 23 - Which of the following operator increases integer value by one in Go?

A - ++

B - %

C - --

D - None of the above.

Q 24 - Which of the following operator decreases integer value by one in Go?

A - ++

B - %

C - --

D - None of the above.

Q 25 - Which of the following operator checks if the values of two operands are equal or not in Go?

A - !=

B - <>

C - eq

D - None of the above.

ANSWER SHEET

Question Number	Answer Key
1	D
2	C
3	B
4	B
5	B
6	B
7	B
8	A
9	C
10	C
11	D
12	C
13	A
14	C
15	C
16	A

17	D
18	D
19	D
20	D
21	D
22	B
23	A
24	C
25	A