

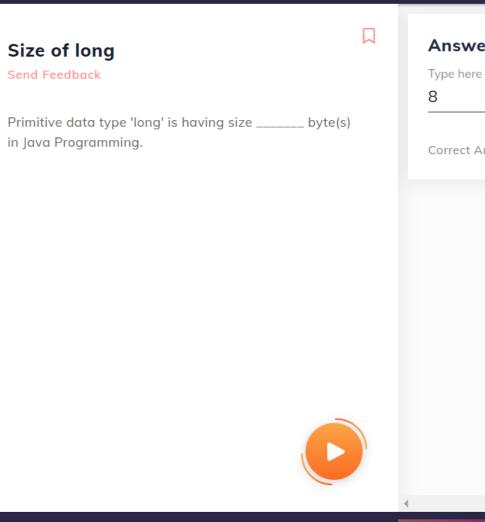
10.0/10

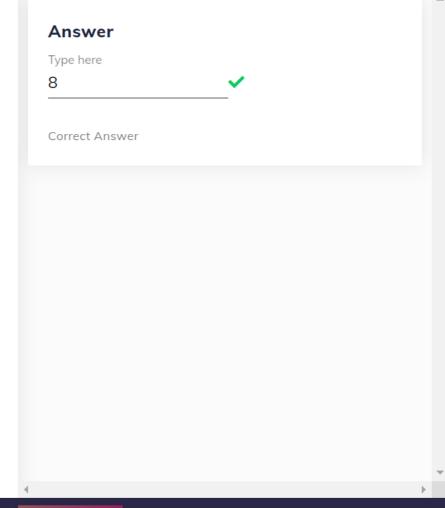
10.0/10

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10.0/10







Uninitialized Local Variable •

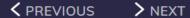
Ground Rules while creating variables

Size of long •

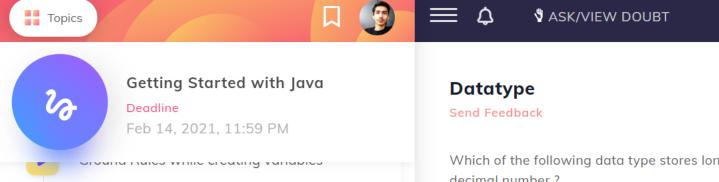
Datatype •

Boolean Variable

Valid Variable Name







Size of long •

Datatype •

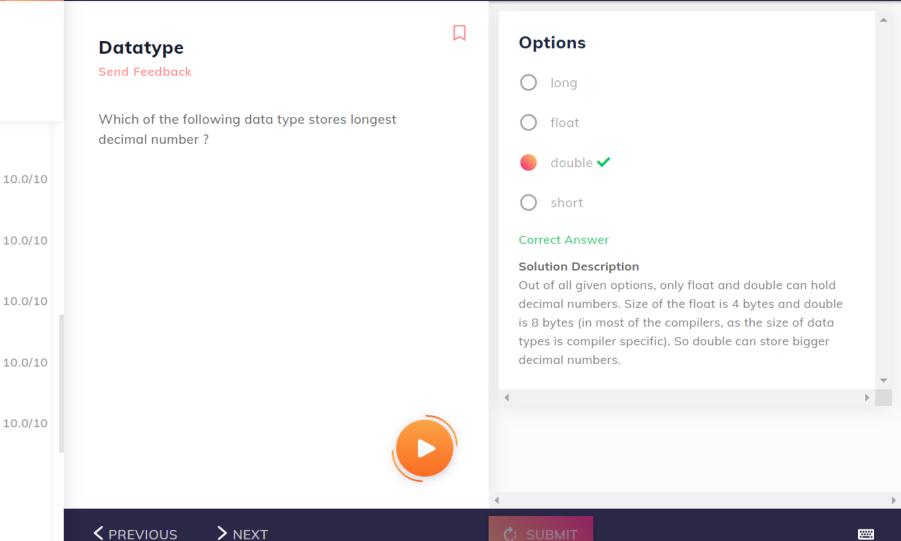
Taking Input

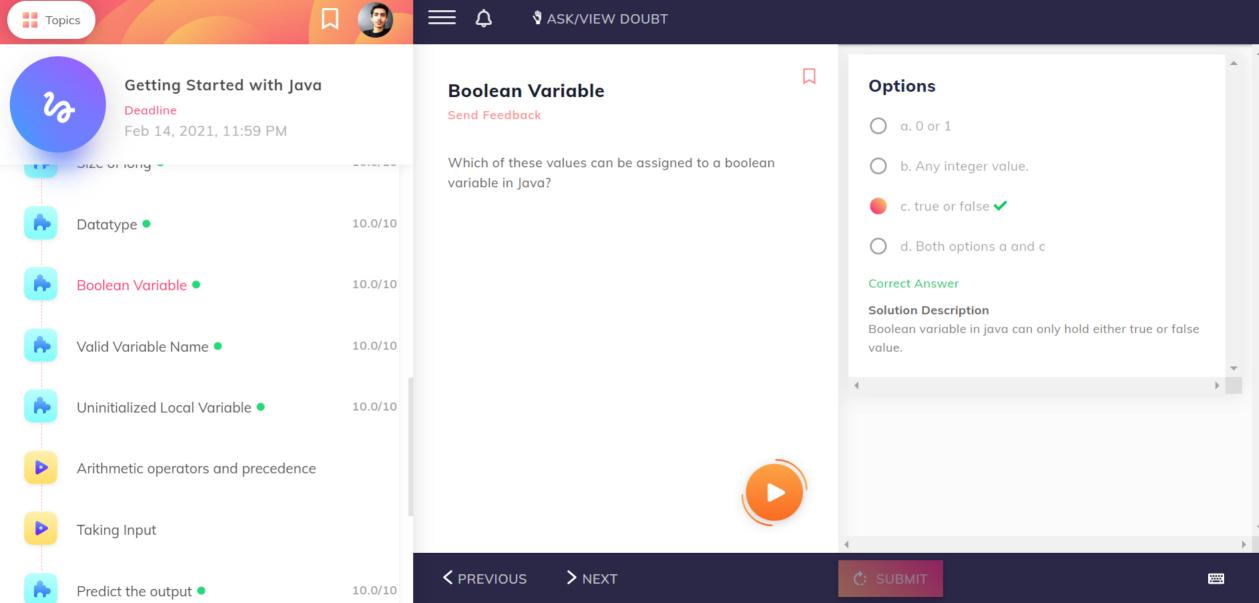
Boolean Variable •

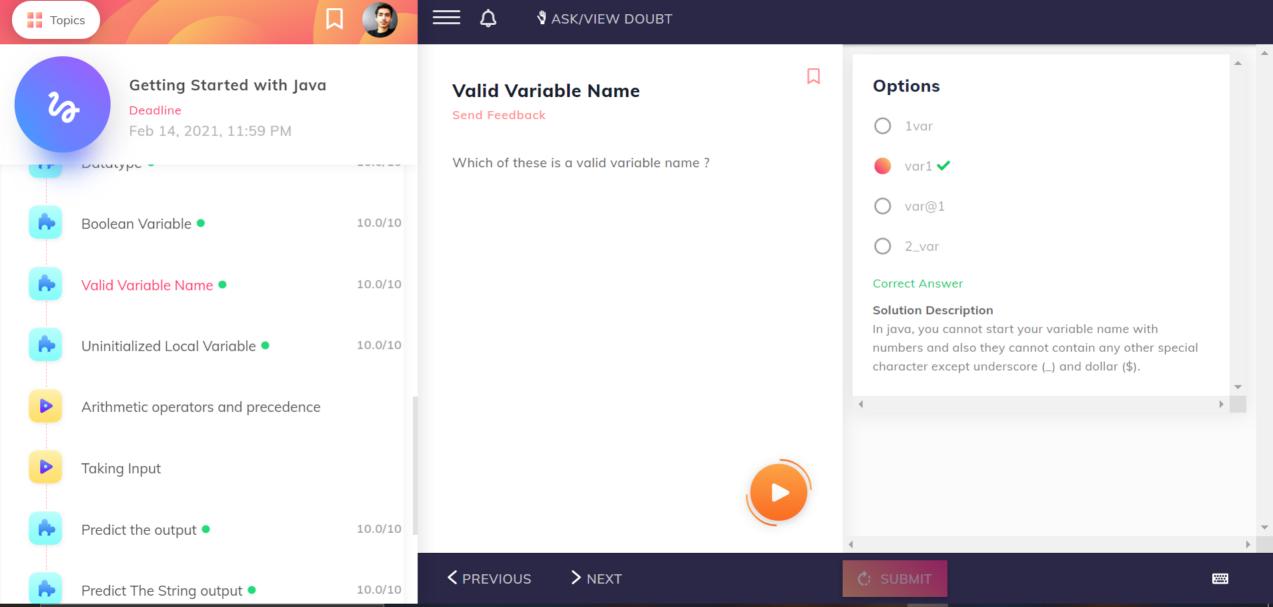
Valid Variable Name

Uninitialized Local Variable •

Arithmetic operators and precedence













10.0/10





Getting Started with Java

Deadline

Feb 14, 2021, 11:59 PM

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Valid Variable Name 10.0/10

Uninitialized Local Variable • 10.0/10

Arithmetic operators and precedence

Taking Input

Multiple inputs

Predict the output • 10.0/10

Predict The String output • 10.0/10

Uninitialized Local Variable

Send Feedback

Compiler never assigns a default value to an uninitialized local variable in Java Programming. Whether this statement is true or false?

Options





Correct Answer

Solution Description

In java, its compulsory to initialise any local variable before using it because compiler don't assign any default/garbage value to variables.







Getting Started with Java

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- Arithmetic operators and precedence
- Taking Input
- Predict the output 10.0/10
- Predict The String output 10.0/10
- Multiple inputs 10.0/10
- Integer and String 10.0/10
- 0/40 Average Marks

Predict the output

Send Feedback

What is the output of the following code if the input is: 5 10 ?

Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);

int a = s.nextInt();

int b = s.nextInt();

System.out.println(a+b);

Options

10

15 🗸

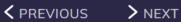
Error

Correct Answer

Solution Description

"s.nextInt()" scans and returns the next token as int. A token is part of entered line that is separated from other tokens by space, tab or newline. So when input line is: "5 10", then s.nextInt() returns the first token i.e. "5" as int and s.nextInt() again returns the next token i.e. "10" as int













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- Arithmetic operators and precedence
- Taking Input
- Predict the output 10.0/10
- Predict The String output 10.0/10
- Multiple inputs 10.0/10
- Integer and String 10.0/10
- 0/40 Average Marks

Predict The String output

Send Feedback

What is the output of the following code if the input string is "Coding Ninjas"?

Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);

String str;

str = s.next();

System.out.print(str);



- Coding Ninjas
- Coding **</**
- Ninjas
- The above code fragment does not compile

Correct Answer

Solution Description

"s.next()" returns the next token as String. A token is part of entered line that is separated from other tokens by space, tab or newline. So when input line is - "Coding Ninjas" then s.next() returns the first token i.e. "Coding"











Getting Started with Java

Deadline

Feb 14, 2021, 11:59 PM

- Arithmetic operators and precedence
- Taking Input
- Predict the output 10.0/10
- Predict The String output 10.0/10
- Multiple inputs 10.0/10
- Integer and String 10.0/10

Average Marks 0/40

Multiple inputs

Send Feedback

What is the output of the following code if input is: 10 abc def

Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);

int a = s.nextInt();

String str = s.next();

System.out.print(a);

System.out.println(str);

Options

- 10 abc def
- 10abc 🗸
- 10abcdef
- 10 abc

Correct Answer

Solution Description

"s.nextInt()" scans and returns the next token as int. A token is part of entered line that is separated from other tokens by space, tab or newline. So when input line is -"10 abc def" then s.nextInt() returns the first token as int i.e. "10" and s.next() returns the next token "abc". While printing, in first statement a is printed and then str. There is no space or nextline between both print. Hence output is: 10abc.













Getting Started with Java Deadline Feb 14, 2021, 11:59 PM

Arithmetic operators and precedence

Taking Input

Predict the output • 10.0/10

Predict The String output • 10.0/10

Multiple inputs • 10.0/10

Integer and String • 10.0/10

0/40 Average Marks

Integer and String

Send Feedback

What is the output of the following code if input is: abc def 10

Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);

String str = s.next();

int a = s.nextInt();

System.out.print(str + " " + a);



abc def 10

abc 10

InputMismatchException <

abc InputMismatchException

Correct Answer

Solution Description

"s.next()" scans and returns the next token as String. A token is part of entered line that is separated from other tokens by space, tab or newline. So when input line is -"abc def 10" then s.next() returns the first token as String i.e. "abc" and s.nextInt() tries to convert the next token i.e. "def" into an int, which gives InputMismatchException.



