#### Day 2 ASSESSMENT

# 1. Which of the following is a comparison operator in Java?

1.+=

2.==

3.88

4.%

## 2. What is the result of 5 + 3 \* 2 > 10 & (7 = 7)?

1. true

2.false

3. Erro

4. Cannot be evaluated

# 3. Which operator is used to check if two values are not equal in Java?

1.!==

21=

3. <

4.==

### 4. What will true || false && false evaluate to?

A.true

2. false

3. null

4. Error

# 5. Which of the following expressions is logically incorrect?

∠.x=5 in an if condition

3. x!= y

4.!(x>y)

### 6. In Java, what is the result of the expression!(false||true)?

1. true

2. false

3. Error

4.0

## 7. What is the precedence order among these: &&, ==, +?

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8. What's wrong here?

 $if(x = 10){$ 

System.out.println("Ten");

}

1. Missing semicolon

2. = should be ==

3. No braces used

4. x should be declared

# 9. Which of these evaluates to true only if both expressions are true?

1. [[

2.==

3.88

4.1

#### 10. Guess the Output:

int 
$$a = 10, b = 20;$$

System.out.println(a > 5 && b < 15);

1. true

\_\_\_\_ false

3. Error

4. null

### 11. What is the output of the following code?

int num = 0;

if(num > 0) System.out.println

("Positive"); else if(num < 0)

System.out.println("Negative");

else System.out.println("Zero");

1. Positive

2. Negative

Z Zero

4. Error

#### 12. In which situation would you prefer ifelse over switch?

When comparing a variable against constant values

...When performing range-based conditions

3. When matching string literals

4. When dealing with enums

- 13. What is the syntax for the ternary operator in Java?
  - → condition: true? false
    - 2. condition? valueIfTrue:

valuelfFalse

- 3. if?then:else
- 4. if (condition) {value1} else {value2}
- 14. Guess the Output:

intage=17;

System.out.println(age >= 18 ?

"Eligible": "Not Eligible");

1. Eligible

2. Not Eligible

3. Error

4. null

- 15. Which of the following represents a nested if structure correctly?
  - 1. if(a) else if(b)
  - →f(a) { if(b) { } }
    - 3. if(a) && if(b)
    - 4. if(a) then if(b)
- 16. Debug the Code:

int x = -10:

if(x > 0)

System.out.println("Positive")

else

System.out.println("Negative");

- 1. Missing braces
- Missing semicolon after println()
- 3. Wrong comparison
- 4. None
- 17. Which control structure is used when you have 3 or more mutually exclusive conditions?
  - 1. Nested if
  - 1. if-else if-else
    - 3. Ternary
    - 4. switch

18. What will the following code print? int a = 10, b = 5:

:f/a > b)

if(a > b)

if(a > 100)

System.out.println("Big");

else

System.out.println("Small");

- 1. Big
- 2.Small
- 3. Error
- 4. Nothing
- 19. What is the primary limitation of the switch statement in Java?
  - 1. Cannot compare integers
  - 2.Cannot evaluate logical expressions or ranges
    - 3. Requires semicolons after each case
    - 4. Cannot use strings
- 20. Guess the Output:

int day = 3;

switch(day){

- case 1: System.out.println("Monday"); break;
- case 2: System.out.println("Tuesday"); break;
- case 3: System.out.println("Wednesday"); break;
- default: System.out.println("Invalid"); }
  - 1. Monday
  - 2. Tuesday
  - **Z**. Wednesday
  - 4. Invalid
- 21. Which case will execute if no case matches in a switch block and no default is defined?
  - 1. First case
  - 2. Last case
  - ■. No case
    - 4. All cases

- 22. Which of the following statements is true about break in switch?
  - .Optional, but prevents fall-through
    - 2. Mandatory after every case
    - 3. Must be the last line of switch
    - 4. Required only in default
- 23. Debug the Code:

int choice = 2;

switch(choice){

case 1: System.out.println("Option 1");
case 2: System.out.println("Option 2");
default: System.out.println("Default");}

- 1. Option 2
- Option 2, Default
- 3. Option 1, Option 2, Default
- 4. Frror
- 24. Which of these is the correct usage of switch?
  - 1. switch (x > 5)
  - ✓.switch ("Hello")
    - 3. switch (x && y)
    - 4. switch (x < 10)
- 25. Which one is NOT suitable to be implemented using switch-case in Java?
  - Checking age ranges
  - 2. Menu options (1, 2, 3...)
  - 3. Weekday mapping (1–7)
  - 4. Mapping grades A, B, C
- 26. A jacket originally priced at ₹2,000 is available at a 15% discount. What is the discounted price?
  - **1.**₹1,700
    - 2.₹1.800
    - 3.₹1,750
    - 4.₹1.600

- 27. A trader gains 20% on selling an item for ₹720. What was the cost price?
  - **≱**.₹600
    - 2.₹580
    - 3.₹620
    - 4.₹700
- 28. A student scored 144 out of 160 in an exam. What percentage did she score?
  - 1.85%
  - 2.88%
  - 5.90%
  - 4.92%
- 29. A product costs ₹500. It is first marked up by 25%, then a discount of 10% is given. What is the final selling price?
  - 1.₹562.50
    - 2.₹550
    - 3.₹575
    - 4.₹600
- 30. If the price of an item is increased by 20%, by what percent must the consumption be reduced to keep the total expenditure same?
  - **1**16.67%
    - 2. 20%
    - 3. 18%
    - 3. 25%