1. JDK stands for:

- Java development kit

2. What makes the Java platform independent?

- It uses bytecode for execution

3. Can we keep a different name for the Java class name and Java file name?

- Yes

4. What is the entry point of a program in Java?

- `main()` method

5. Which of the following is the correct syntax to create a variable in Java?

- `int name;`

6. Can the Java program accept input from the command line?

- Yes, using command-line arguments

7. `String args[]` in the main method are used for:

- B) Passing arguments at run time

8. What is the use of the Access modifier "public" in Java language?

- B) To call the main method outside of Class or Package by JVM

9. What is the need to mention "static" before the main method?

- C) Both A and B

10. What does a Data Type in Java refer to?

- C) The type or variety of data being handled for reading and writing

11. Which among the following is not a Data Type in Java?

- C) long double

12. Which data type is not recommended for numeric applications in Java?

- B) float

13. What is the size of a FLOAT floating-point number in Java?

- B) 4 bytes

14. What is the abbreviation of ASCII?

- C) American Standard Code for Information Interchange

15. Java is case-sensitive language.

- a) True

16. What is the error in this code:

```java

byte b = 50;

b = b \* 50;

```

- b) \* operator has converted b \* 50 into int, which cannot be converted to byte without casting.

17. In the first code snippet:

**public class Solution {**

**public static void main(String [] args) {**

**double a = 6 / 4;**

**int b = 6 / 4;**

**double c = a + b;**

**System.out.println(c);**

**}**

**}**

ANS - a) 3.0

18. In the second code snippet:

**public class Solution {**

**public static void main(String [] args) {**

**double a = 55.5;**

**int b = 55;**

**a = a % 10;**

**b = b % 10;**

**System.out.println(a + " " + b);**

**}**

**}**

ANS - a) 5 5

19. In the third code snippet:

**public class Solution {**

**public static void main(String [] args) {**

**int var1 = 5;**

**int var2 = 6;**

**System.out.print(var1 > var2);**

**}**

**}**

ANS - b) false

20. In the if-else code snippet:

**if(a>b)**

**{**

**System.out.print("a ");**

**}**

**else**

**{**

**System.out.print("b ");**

**}**

**System.out.print("is greater");**

ANS - c) a is greater

21. In the code snippet:

**int x = 5;**

**if (x < 6)**

**System.out.print("Hello ");**

**if(x == 5){**

**System.out.print("Hi ");**

**}**

**else{**

**System.out.print("Hey ");**

**}**

ANS - a) Hello Hi

22. In the code snippet:

int var1 = 5;

int var2 = 6;

if ((var2 = 1) == var1)

System.out.print(var2);

else

System.out.print(var2 + 1);

ANS - a) 1

23. To check if one of the numbers is positive and the other is negative, you can use:

ANS - c) `a<0 || b<0`

24. In the while loop code snippet:

**int i=0;**

**while(i<10)**

**{**

**i=i+1;**

**System.out.print(i);**

**i=i+1;**

**}**

ANS - It will print: `12345`

25. In the main() code snippet:

main() {

int a=50,b=20;

if(a>b)

{

if(a>100)

print ("Ace");

if(b<100)

b=50;

}

else if(a==b)

{

print ("King");

}

else

{

print ("Queen");

}

}

ANS - There are a few issues with this code, such as the use of `print` instead of `System.out.print`, and `main()` should have a return type of `void`. However, it appears to be attempting to print "Ace" based on certain conditions.