# **Sudokode**

- 1. What is OUTPUT of this code?
  - **▼** Code

```
class Main
{
    final int x=10;
    final int y=20;
public static void main(String arg[])
{
    x=x+y;
    y=x-y;
    x=x-y;
    System.out.println(x);
    System.out.println(y);
}
```

- **▼** Ans
  - Answer= Compile Time Error because of final keyword
- 2. What is OUTPUT of this code?
  - **▼** Code

```
class Main
{
    static void m1(int x)
    {
        System.out.println(1);
    }
    static void m1(String y)
    {
        System.out.println(2);
    }
    static void m2()
    {
        System.out.println(3);
        m3();
    }
    void m3()
```

```
{
    System.out.println(4);
}
public static void main(String arg[])
    {
    System.out.println("start");
    m1(10);
    m1("java");
    System.out.println("end");
}
```

 Compile Time Error, Because we cannot make static reference to non-static members, static members are loaded at compile time using static binding.

#### ▼ Solution

• Create an object for

```
class Main
   static void m1(int x)
     System.out.println(1);
   static void m1(String y)
     System.out.println(2);
   static void m2()
     System.out.println(3);
     Main h=new Main();
    h.m3();
   }
   void m3()
     System.out.println(4);
  public static void main(String arg[])
   System.out.println("start");
   m1(10);
   m1("java");
   System.out.println("end");
 }
-----OUTPUT-----
```

```
start

1

2
end
```

## 3. What is OUTPUT of this code?

## **▼** Code

```
public class MainRunner2
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        String s1="java";
        String s2=s1;
        String s3=new String(s1);
        System.out.println(s1==s2);
        System.out.println(s1.equals(s2));
        System.out.println(s2==s3);
        System.out.println(s2.equals(s3));
    }
}
```

## ▼ Ans

true true false true

# 4. What is OUTPUT of this code?

## **▼** Code

```
public class MainRunner
{
   public static void main(String[] args)
   {
     try {
       int y=10/0;
       }
     catch(Exception e)
     {
       System.out.println(e);
     }
     catch(ArithmeticException r)
```

```
{
    System.out.println(r);
}
}
```

 We will get some Compilation Error, because already the exception is catched by the super class that is Exception. then there is need to put other subclass that is ArithmeticException. Hence we will get the Compilation Error.

## 5. What is OUTPUT of this code?

#### **▼** Code

```
class Test
{
  public static void main(String[] args)
  {
    String s1 = new String("manu");
    String s2 = new String("manu");
    System.out.println(s1.equals(s2));

    StringBuffer s3 = new StringBuffer("manu");
    StringBuffer s4 = new StringBuffer("manu");
    System.out.println(s3.equals(s4));
  }
}
```

#### ▼ Ans

true

false

## 6. What is OUTPUT of this code?

#### **▼** Code

```
public static void main(String[] args)
{
   int k=1;
   for (int i = 1; i<=9; i++)</pre>
```

```
{
    for (int j = 1; j <=2; j++)
    {
        i=i+8;
        k=k+i;
    }
}
System.out.println(k);
}</pre>
```

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## 7. What is OUTPUT of this code?

## **▼** Code

```
public static void main(String[] args)
{
   int a=9;
   System.out.println("Main Start");
   if(a%3!=0)
      System.out.println(a%3);
   System.out.println("Main Ends");
}
```

#### ▼ Ans

Main Start

Main Ends

- 8. What is OUTPUT of this code?
  - **▼** Code

```
public static void main(String[] args)
{
   int sum=0;
   int i;
   for(i=1;;i++)
      if(i==10)
        break;
   sum=sum+i;
   System.out.println(sum);
}
```

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- 9. What is OUTPUT of this code?
  - **▼** Code

```
public static void main(String[] args)
{
  int sum=0;
  for(int i=1;;i++)
    if(i==10)
      break;
  System.out.println(i);
}
```

▼ Ans

CTE, Because i is a local variable cannot be accusable to outside the block

- 10. What is OUTPUT of this code?
  - **▼** Code

```
public static void main(String[] args)
{
   int sum=0;
   for(int i=1;;i++)
   {
      sum=sum+i;
      if(i==10)
         break;
   }
   System.out.println(sum);
}
```

▼ Ans

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