Day 2 ASSESSMENT

Which of the following is a comparison operator in Java?

1. += 3. && 2.==

- 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.!==

2.!=

3. <

4.==

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

1. true

2. false

3. null

4. Error

5. Which of the following expressions is logically incorrect?

(2.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: &&, ==, +?

- Name: Nikhil k
- 8. What's wrong here?

$$if(x = 10)$$
{

System.out.println("Ten");

}

- 1. Missing semicolon
- 2. = should be ==
- 3. No braces used
- 4.xshould be declared
- 9. Which of these evaluates to true only if both expressions are true?

1. ||

2.==

3.&&

> 4.!

10. Guess the Output:

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

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

1. true

2. 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

3. Zero

4. Error

- 12. In which situation would you prefer ifelse over switch?
 - 1. When comparing a variable against constant values
 - 2. 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?
 - 1. 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(<u>a</u>) else if(b)
 - 2. if(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
- 2. 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
 - 2. if-else if-else
 - 3. Ternary
 - 4. switch

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

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
 - 3. 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
 - 3. No case
 - 4. All cases

- 22. Which of the following statements is true about break in switch?
 - 1. 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
- 2. Option 2, Default
 - 3. Option 1, Option 2, Default
 - 4. Error
- 24. Which of these is the correct usage of switch?
 - 1. switch (x > 5)
 - 2. switch ("Hello")
 - 3. switch (x && y)
 - 4. switch (x < 10)
- 25. Which one is NOT suitable to be implemented using switch-case in Java?
 - 1. 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?

1.₹600
2.₹580
3.₹620
4 ₹700

28. A student scored 144 out of 160 in an exam. What percentage did she score?

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%