

Sessional Test I – April, 2023

Roll No:

[Total No. of Pages: 8]

Programme: B.E. (CSE)

Time: 90 minutes

Course Title: Core Java

Course Code: CS109

Max. Marks: 40

General Instructions:

- Follow the instructions given in each section.
-

Section – A

(Q 1 to 10: Each Question carries 1 mark)

Q1. Which of these is a correct statement about args in the following line of code?

`public static void main(String args[])`

- a. args is a String
- b. args is a Character
- c. args is an array of String**
- d. args is an array of Character

Q2. Which of these data types is used to store command line arguments?

- a. Array
- b. Stack
- c. String**
- d. Integer

Q3. Which keyword is used to refer to the current object in Java?

- a. this**
- b. self
- c. current
- d. Object

Q4. When is the object created with new keyword?

- a. At compile time
- b. Depends upon the code
- c. At run time**
- d. None of the above

Q5. Automatic type conversion is possible in which of the possible cases?

- a. long to float
- b. int to long**
- c. long to int
- d. Short to byte

Q6. Which of these is necessary to specify at time of array initialization?

- a. Row**
- b. Column
- c. Both Row and Column

- d. None of the mentioned

Q7. The order of calling constructor in case of inheritance is

- a. **Super class constructor and then Subclass Constructor**
- b. Subclass constructor and then Super class Constructor
- c. Super class and subclass constructors are independent
- d. Super class and subclass constructors can be called in any order

Q8. Which of these statements are incorrect?

- a. Equal to operator has least precedence
- b. Brackets () have highest precedence
- c. **Division operator, /, has higher precedence than multiplication operator**
- d. Addition operator, +, and subtraction operator have equal precedence

Q9. What is the value of "age" in the below Java program with a DO-WHILE loop?

```
int age=20;
do
{
    age++;
}while(age<20);
System.out.println(age);
```

- a. 20
- b. **21**
- c. Compiler error
- d. None

Q10. What will be the output of the following program?

```
class jump_statments
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int x = 2;
        int y = 0;
        for ( ; y < 10; ++y)
        {
            if (y % x == 0)
                continue;
            else if (y == 8)
                break;
            else
                System.out.print(y + " ");
        }
    }
}
```

- a. 1 3 5 7
- b. 2 4 6 8
- c. **1 3 5 7 9**
- d. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Section - B
(Q 11 to 15 : Each Question carries 2 marks)

Q11. What will be the output of following code?

```
public class main{
public static void main(String [] args){
    int [] a= new int [0];
    System.out.println(a.length);
    }
}
```

- a. 0
- b. Compilation Error
- c. Runtime Error
- d. None of the these

Q12. What will be the output of the following program?

```
public class Test {
public static void main(String[] args) {
int count = 1;
while (count<=15) {
System.out.println(count%2==1?"**": "++++");
++count;
} // end while
} // end main
}
```

- a. 8 times * and 7 times +++++
- b. 15 times *
- c. 15 times +++++
- d. Both will print only once

Q13. Which of the following is not an advantage to using inheritance?

- a. Similar classes can be made to behave consistently.
- b. **One big superclass can be used instead of many little classes.**
- c. Code that is shared between classes needs to be written only once.
- d. Enhancements to a base class will automatically be applied to derived classes.

Q14. Which code line could possibly "call" this method?

```
public static int SomeMethod(double[] array, int[] number)
{
...
}
```

- a. **int value = SomeMethod(money, grades);**
- b. SomeMethod(money, grades);
- c. double value = SomeMethod(money, grades);
- d. int value = SomeMethod(money);

Q15. What is the output of the following code?

```
int x = 10;
while (x > 0) {
```

```
System.out.print(x);  
x--;  
}
```

- a. 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
- b. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
- c. 0
- d. Compilation error

Section - C

(Q 16 to 17: Each Question carries 5 marks)

Q16. Take an input N, the size of array. Take N more inputs and store that in an array. Write a function which returns the maximum value in the array. Print the value returned.

- 1.It reads a number N.
- 2.Take Another N numbers as input and store them in an Array.
- 3.calculate the max value in the array and return that value.

Input Format

First line contains integer n as size of array. Next n lines contain a single integer as element of array.

Constraints

N cannot be Negative. Range of Numbers can be between -1000000000 to 1000000000

Output Format

Print the required output.

Sample Input

```
4  
2  
8  
6  
4
```

Sample Output

```
8
```

Explanation

Arrays= {2, 8, 6, 4} => Max value = 8.

SOLUTION:

```
import java.util.*;  
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);  
        int n=sc.nextInt();  
        int arr[]=new int[n];  
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++){  
            arr[i]=sc.nextInt();  
        }  
        int max=Integer.MIN_VALUE;  
        for(int i:arr){  
            max=Math.max(max,i);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
System.out.println(max);
}
}
```

Test Cases:

Input	Output
6 -101 -102 -105 -107 -99 -200002	-99
1 18	18
9 6 0 -2 4 -8 1 7 16 8	16
2 45 -45	45
2 45 80	80

Q17: Working with 2D arrays is quite important. Here we will do swapping of columns in a 2D array. You are given a matrix M of r rows and c columns. You need to swap the first column with the last column.

Input format:

First line contains two integers n and m.

Next lines contain n*m matrix.

Output format:

Print the matrix after modification.

Sample Input:

```
3 4
1 2 3 4
4 3 2 1
6 7 8 9
```

Sample Output:

4 2 3 1
1 3 2 4
9 7 8 6

	Test Case 1	Test Case 2	Test Case 3
Input	2 2 1 2 3 4	3 4 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9 1 2 1 2	4 4 1 2 3 4 4 3 2 1 6 5 7 8 1 2 3 4
Output	2 1 4 3	4 2 3 1 9 6 7 5 2 2 1 1	4 2 3 1 1 3 2 4 8 5 7 6 4 2 3 1

Solution:

```
import java.util.Scanner;
class Main{
    static void solve(int a[][],int r, int c){
        for(int i = 0;i<r;i++){
            int temp = a[i][0];
            a[i][0] = a[i][c-1];
            a[i][c-1] = temp;
        }
        for(int i = 0;i<r;i++){
            for(int j = 0;j<c;j++){
                System.out.print(a[i][j] + " ");
            }
            System.out.println();
        }
        public static void main(String arg[])
        {
            int n,m;
            Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
            n=sc.nextInt();
            m=sc.nextInt();
            int a[][] = new int[n][m];
            for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
            {
                for(int j=0;j<m;j++)
                a[i][j] = sc.nextInt();
            }
            solve(a,n,m); } }
```

Section - D

(Q 18: Question carries 10 marks)

Q18: Write a Java program to print a Water Image Mirror form of Star Dot pattern for a size of N.

Input format:

The first line of the input contains the size of the pattern.

Constraints:

1 <= N <= 100

Output format:

The output will contain the mirror form of N sized pattern using star(*) and dot(.)

Sample Input:

4

Sample Output:

```
...*
..**
.***
****
****
.***
..**
...*
```

Explanation: -Use the dot(.) character in place of whitespace before the first star(*) character of any row.

There is no space between star(*) characters.

There is no space after the last star(*) character.

SOLUTION:

```
import java.util.*;
public class Main {
    private static void displayUpperPart(int size)
    {
        int m, n;
        for (m = size - 1; m >= 0; m--) {
            for (n = 0; n < m; n++) {
                System.out.print(".");
            }
            for (n = m; n <= size - 1; n++) {
                System.out.print("*");
            }
            System.out.println();
        }
    }
    private static void displayLowerPart(int size)
    {
        int m, n;
        for (m = 1; m <= size; m++) {
            for (n = 1; n < m; n++) {
                System.out.print(".");
            }
            for (n = m; n <= size; n++) {
                System.out.print("*");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

    }
    System.out.println();
}
}
public static void main(String[] args)
{
    Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
    int size = sc.nextInt();
    displayUpperPart(size);
    displayLowerPart(size);
    sc.close();
}
}

```

Test case 1	Test case 2	Test case 3	Test Case 4	Test case 4
Input 2	Input 3	Input 5	Input 6	Input 7
Output	Output	Output	Output	Output
. *	.. *	... * * *
**	. **	... ** ** **
**	***	.. ***	... *** ***
. *	***	. ****	.. ****	... ****
	. **	*****	. *****	.. *****
	.. *	*****	*****	. *****
		. ****	*****	*****
		.. ***	. *****	*****
		... **	.. ****	. *****
	 *	... ***	.. *****
		 **	... ****
		 * ***
			 **
			 *