class A{

public static void main(String args[]){

int x;

x = 10;

if(x == 10){

int y = 20;

System.out.print("x and y: "+ x + " " + y);

y = x\*2;

}

y = 100;

System.out.print("x and y: " + x + " " + y);

}

}

Which of the following automatic type conversion will be possible?

A. short to int

B. byte to int

C. int to long

D. long to int

**class A{**

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

**byte b;**

**int i = 258;**

**double d = 325.59;**

**b = (byte) i;**

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

**i = (int) d;**

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

**b = (byte) d;**

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

**}**

**}**

## .

## What would be the output of the following fraction of code?

**int Integer = 34 ;**

**char String = 'S' ;**

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

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

## . 34S

## What will be output of the following program code?

**public class Test{**

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

**short x = 10;**

**x = x\*5;**

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

**}**

**}**

**There is no output, there is a type mismatch error when you try to multiply the short (x) by 5.**

## What is the output for the below code ?

**class A{**

**int k;**

**boolean istrue;**

**static int p;**

**public void printValue(){**

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

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

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

**}**

**}**

**public class Test{**

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

**A a = new A();**

**a.printValue();**

**}**

**}**

**The above will print out nothing, since the int (k), the Boolean (istrue), and the static int (p) have no values.**

**1. public class Test{**

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

**3. byte b = 6;**

**4. b+=8;**

**5. System.out.println(b);**

**6. b = b+7;**

**7. System.out.println(b);**

**8. }**

**9. }**

**1421, since there are no line breaks to separate the prints**

## Determine output:

**public class Test{**

**int a = 10;**

**public void method(int a){**

**a += 1;**

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

**}**

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

**Test t = new Test();**

**t.method(3);**

**}**

**}**

**The above pri8nts out: 5.**

## 2.

## Which one of the following is a valid statement?

A. char[] c = new char();

B. char[] c = new char[5];

C. char[] c = new char(4);

D. char[] c = new char[];

## What is the result of compiling and running the following code?

**public class Test{**

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

**int[] a = new int[0];**

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

**}**

**}**

**The system prints out: 0**

## What is output of the following code:

**public class Test{**

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

**int[] x = {120, 200, 016 };**

**for(int i = 0; i < x.length; i++)**

**System.out.print(x[i] + " ");**

**}**

**}**

## The system prints out: 120 200 14

## Determine output:

**public class Test{**

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

**int[] x = {1, 2, 3, 4};**

**int[] y = x;**

**x = new int[2];**

**for(int i = 0; i < x.length; i++)**

**System.out.print(y[i] + " ");**

**}**

**}**

**The system prints out: 1 2**

## What will be the output?

**public class Test{**

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

**int[] a = new int[4];**

**a[1] = 1;**

**a = new int[2];**

**System.out.println("a[1] is " + a[1]);**

**}**

**}**

**The system prints out:** a[1] is 0

## 12.

## Which will legally declare, construct, and initialize an array?

A. int [] myList = {};

B. int [] myList = (5, 8, 2);

C. int myList [] [] = {4,9,7,0};

D. int myList [] = {4, 3, 7};

## Determine output:

**public class Test{**

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

**String s1 = "SITHA";**

**String s2 = "RAMA";**

**System.out.println(s1.charAt(0) > s2.charAt(0));**

**}**

**}**

**The system prints out: true**

## What will be the output?

**String str1 = "abcde";**

**System.out.println(str1.substring(1, 3));**

**Output: bc**

## What will be the output of the following program?

**public class Test{**

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

**String str1 = "one";**

**String str2 = "two";**

**System.out.println(str1.concat(str2));**

**}**

**}**

**Output: onetwo**

## How many objects will be created?

**String a = new String("Examveda");**

**String b = new String("Examveda");**

**String c = "Examveda";**

**String d = "Examveda";**

**2 Objects were created.**

## What will be output?

**String S1 = "S1 ="+ "123"+"456";**

**String S2 = "S2 ="+(123+456);**

**public class Test{**

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

**String str = null;**

**if(str.length() == 0){**

**System.out.print("1");**

**}**

**else if(str == null){**

**System.out.print("2");**

**}**

**else{**

**System.out.print("3");**

**}**

**}**

**}**

**This code will cause an error since s1 and s2 are created outside of the static main method.**

## Consider the following program written in Java.

**class Test{**

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

**int x=7;**

**if(x==2); // Note the semicolon**

**System.out.println("NumberSeven");**

**System.out.println("NotSeven");**

**}**

**}**

## What would the output of the program be?

## Output will be both “NumberSeven” & “NotSeven.” Each on new console lines.

## What will be the output?

**public class Test{**

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

**int x=10, y=0;**

**if(x && y){**

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

**}**

**else{**

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

**}**

**}**

**}**

**The above will result in an error since the “&&” operator is undefined in this case, and cannot compare the two ints logically.**

## What will be the value of y after execution of switch statement?

**public class Test{**

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

**int x = 3, y = 4;**

**switch(x + 3){**

**case 6: y = 0;**

**case 7: y = 1;**

**default: y += 1;**

**}**

**}**

**}**

**Y will be equal to 2.**