

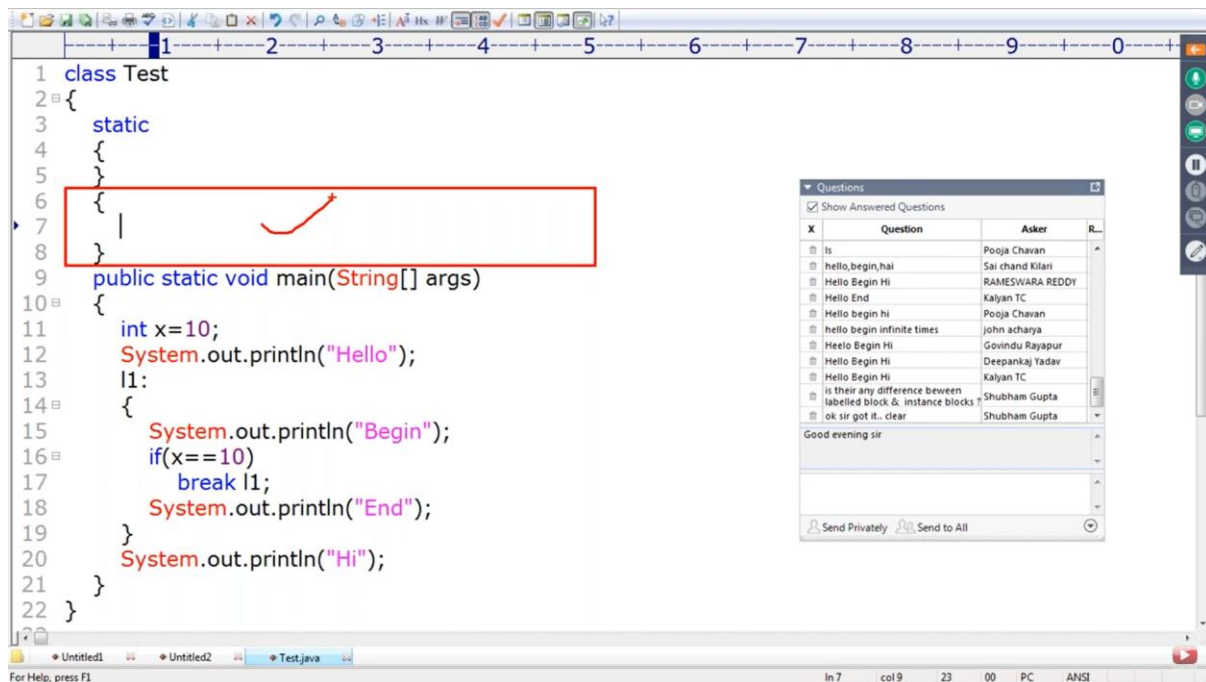
```
OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (1Z0-808) By Durga Sir On 08-02-2018
9
10 break:
11 -----
12 1. inside switch to stop fall through
13 2. inside loops to break loop execution based on some condition
14 3. we can use inside labeled blocks to break block execution
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
```

Labelled block

```
OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (1Z0-808) By Durga Sir On 08-02-2018
1 class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int x=10;
6         System.out.println("Hello");
7         l1:
8         {
9             System.out.println("Begin");
10            if(x==10)
11                break l1;
12            System.out.println("End");
13        }
14        System.out.println("Hi");
15    }
16 }
17
```

Instance block – Static block are executed as soon as the class is loaded

Instance block gets executed as soon as the object is created declared inside class. Labelled block declared inside methods.

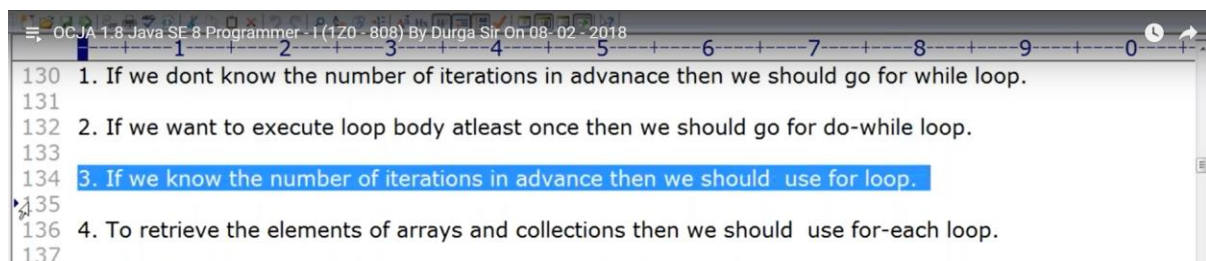


```
1 class Test
2 {
3     static
4     {
5     }
6     {
7     }
8 }
9 public static void main(String[] args)
10 {
11     int x=10;
12     System.out.println("Hello");
13     l1:
14     {
15         System.out.println("Begin");
16         if(x==10)
17             break l1;
18         System.out.println("End");
19     }
20     System.out.println("Hi");
21 }
22 }
```

Questions

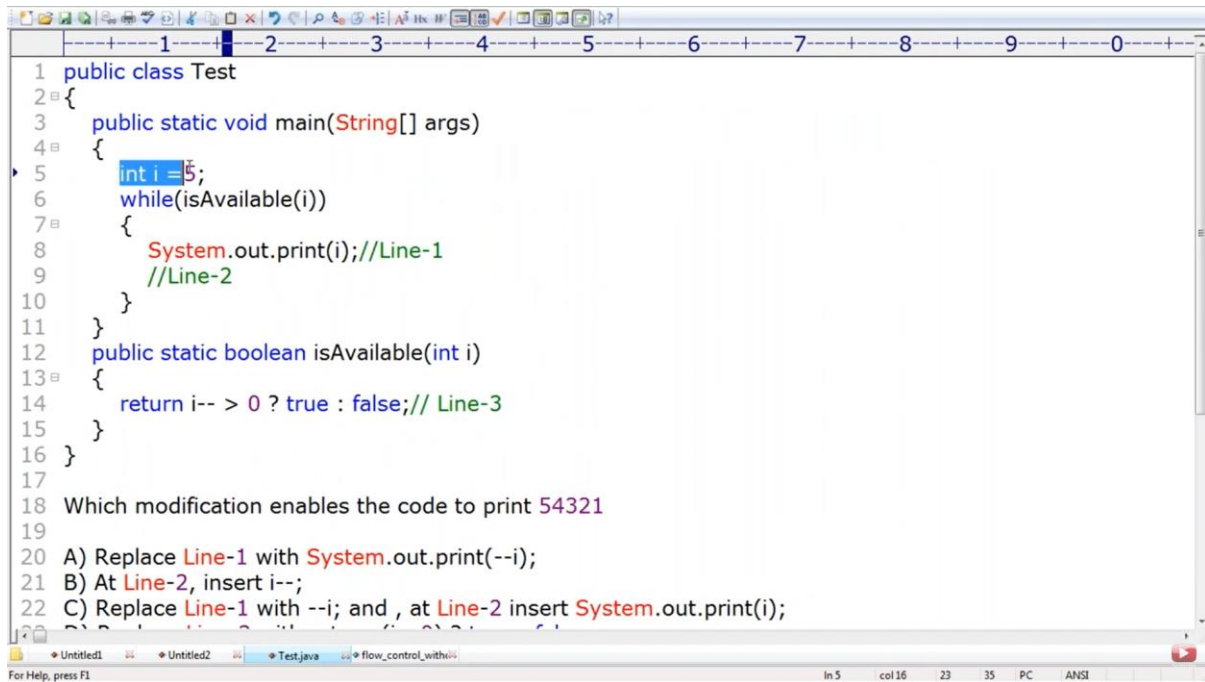
Question	Asker	R...
Is	Pooja Chavan	
hello,begin,hai	Sai Chand Kilari	
Hello Begin Hi	RAMESWARA REDDY	
Hello End	Kalyan TC	
Hello begin hi	Pooja Chavan	
hello begin infinite times	John Acharya	
Hello Begin Hi	Govindu Rayapur	
Hello Begin Hi	Deepankaj Yadav	
Hello Begin Hi	Kalyan TC	
is there any difference between labelled block & instance blocks	Shubham Gupta	
ok sir got it... clear	Shubham Gupta	
Good evening sir		

Continue can be used only inside loops. Continue skips the current iteration and moves to the next. Based on condition skip the iteration



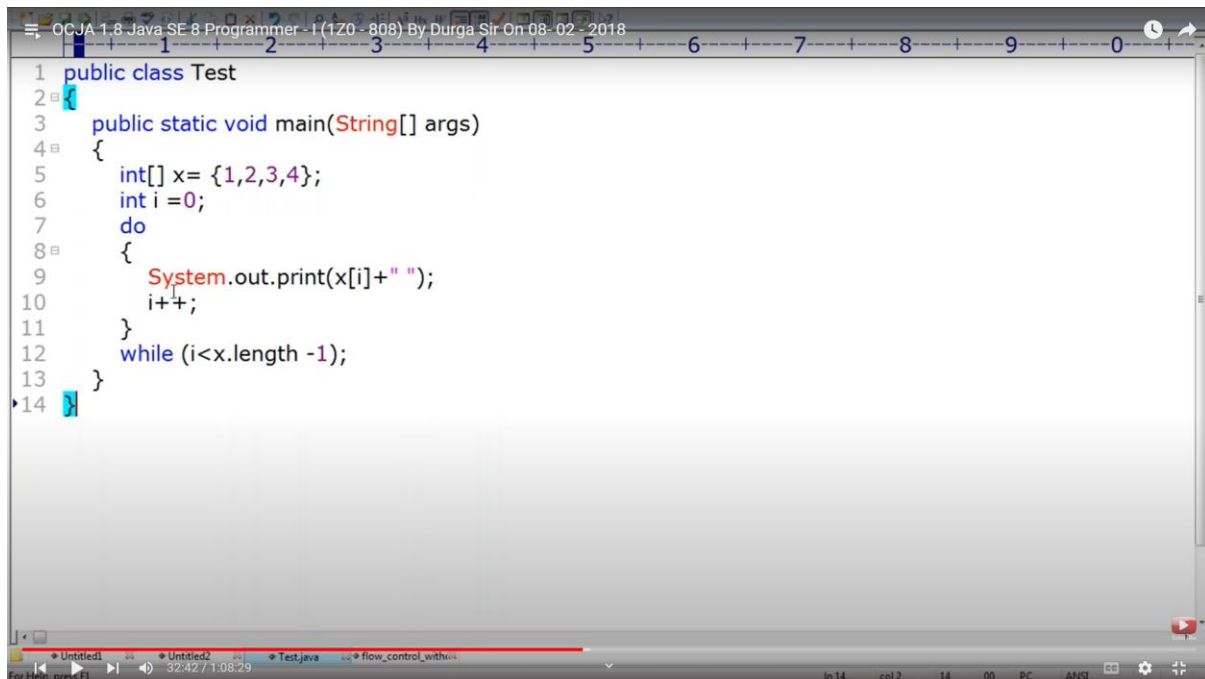
```
130 1. If we don't know the number of iterations in advance then we should go for while loop.
131
132 2. If we want to execute loop body at least once then we should go for do-while loop.
133
134 3. If we know the number of iterations in advance then we should use for loop.
135
136 4. To retrieve the elements of arrays and collections then we should use for-each loop.
137
```

B



```
1 public class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int i = 5;
6         while(isAvailable(i))
7         {
8             System.out.print(i); //Line-1
9             //Line-2
10        }
11    }
12    public static boolean isAvailable(int i)
13    {
14        return i-- > 0 ? true : false; // Line-3
15    }
16 }
17
18 Which modification enables the code to print 54321
19
20 A) Replace Line-1 with System.out.print(--i);
21 B) At Line-2, insert i--;
22 C) Replace Line-1 with --i; and , at Line-2 insert System.out.print(i);
```

12 3. See in while loop they have given <length-1 not <=length-1



```
1 public class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int[] x = {1,2,3,4};
6         int i = 0;
7         do
8         {
9             System.out.print(x[i] + " ");
10            i++;
11        }
12        while (i < x.length - 1);
13    }
14 }
```

```
OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (1Z0-808) By Durga Sir On 08-02-2018
1 public class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int[] x= {1,2,3,4};
6         int i =0;
7         do
8         {
9             System.out.print(x[i]+" ");//123
10            i++;
11        }
12        while (i<3);
13    }
14 }
```

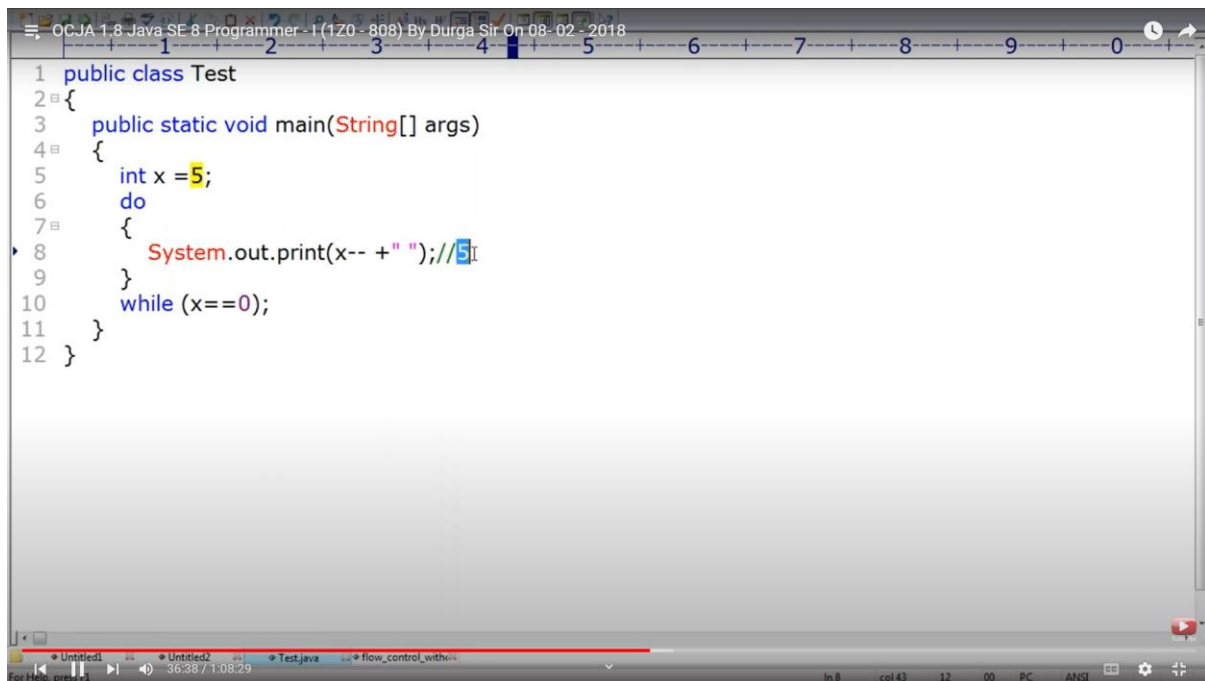
For Help, press F1

In 10 col 16 14 38 PC ANSI

```
OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (120 - 808) By Durga Sir On 08-02-2018
1 class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         for(int i =0; i<10;i++)
6         {
7             if(i%2==0)
8                 continue;
9             System.out.println(i);
10        }
11    }
12 }
13
```

1 error
D:\durgaclasses>javac Test.java
D:\durgaclasses>java Test
1
3
5
7
9
D:\durgaclasses>

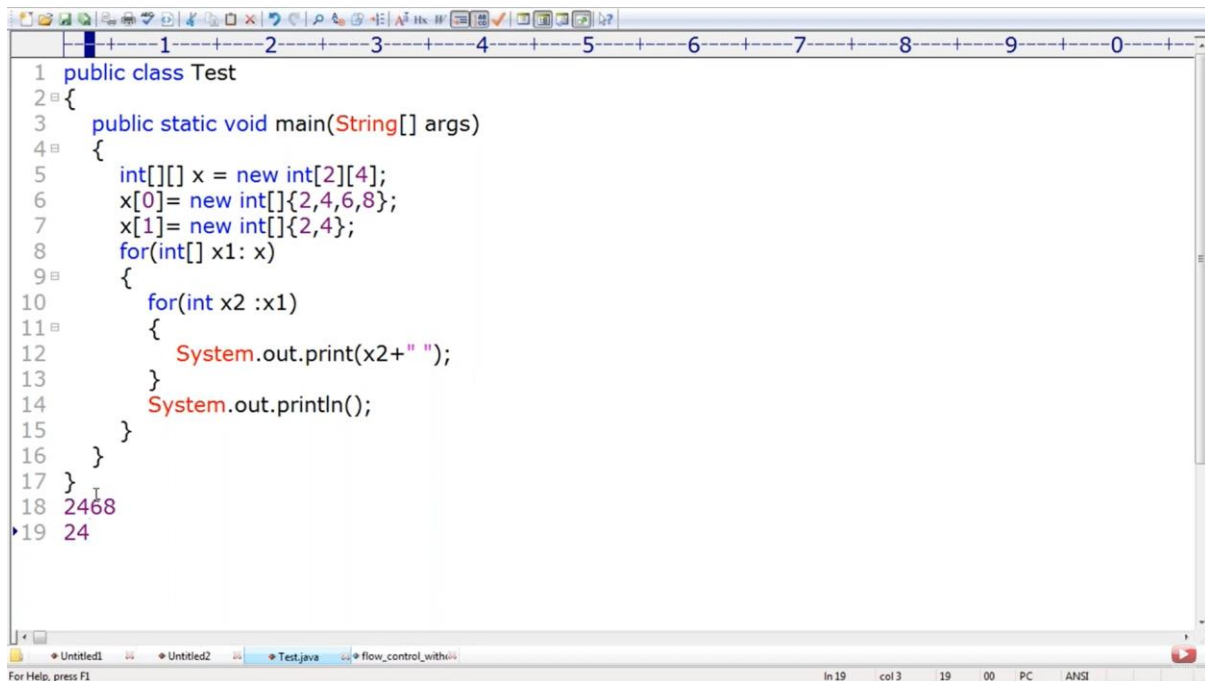
The condition is $x==0$ the condition will fail the first time itself after printing 5



The screenshot shows an IDE window titled "OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (120 - 808) By Durga Sir On 08-02-2018". The code is as follows:

```
1 public class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int x = 5;
6         do
7         {
8             System.out.print(x-- + " ");
9         }
10        while (x==0);
11    }
12 }
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Ln 8 col 43 12 00 PC ANSI".



The screenshot shows an IDE window with the following code:

```
1 public class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int[][] x = new int[2][4];
6         x[0] = new int[]{2,4,6,8};
7         x[1] = new int[]{2,4};
8         for(int[] x1: x)
9         {
10            for(int x2 :x1)
11            {
12                System.out.print(x2+ " ");
13            }
14            System.out.println();
15        }
16    }
17 }
18 2468
19 24
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Ln 19 col 3 19 00 PC ANSI".

```
1 public class Student
2 {
3     String name;
4     public Student(String name)
5     {
6         this.name=name;
7     }
8 }
9 public class Test
10 {
11     public static void main(String[] args)
12     {
13         Student[] s = new Student[3];
14         s[1]= new Student("Durga");
15         s[2]= new Student("Ravi");
16         for(Student s1: s)
17         {
18             System.out.println(s1.name);
19         }
20     }
21 }
```

S[2] is null, null.name compilation error/ null pointer exceptions

OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (170 - 808) By Durga Sir On 08-02-2018

```
1 public class Student
2 {
3     String name;
4     public Student(String name)
5     {
6         this.name=name;
7     }
8 }
9 public class Test
10 {
11     public static void main(String[] args)
12     {
13         Student[] s = new Student[3];
14         s[1]= new Student("Durga");
15         s[2]= new Student("Ravi");
16         for(Student s1: s)
17         {
18             System.out.println(s1.name);
19         }
20     }
21 }
```

Diagram illustrating the array state: A box representing an array of size 3. The first cell contains 'null', the second cell contains 'n', and the third cell contains 'n'. Arrows point from the first and third cells to a circle containing 'd', and from the second cell to a circle containing 'R'.

Questions

Question	Asker	R...
NullPointerException	Shruuti sahu	
Student@hexa.ecimal	SANDEEP REDDY	
Student@hexa.ecimal	SANDEEP REDDY	
Durga	Shruti sahu	
Ravi	Shruti sahu	
NullPointerException	Kaushik Jhaver	
ok sir	SANDEEP REDDY	
durga ravi null	Sai chand Kilari	
Durga	Shruti sahu	
Durga Ravi	Shruti sahu	
null pointer exception	john acharya	
ok sir	SANDEEP REDDY	
Good evening sir		


```

260
261 What is the output?
262 A) Durga
263     Ravi
264 B) Durga
265     Ravi
266     null
267 C) Compilation Fails
268 D) ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
269 E) NullPointerException
270

```

Careful below. After break or continue u can't have any statement directly

As its not reachable at any pt of time. After exit u can as compiler treats exit as a method

```

1 public class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int[] data={10,20,30,40,50,30};
6         int k= 30;
7         int count=0;
8         for(int x : data)
9         {
10            if( x!= k)
11            {
12                continue;
13                count++;
14            }
15        }
16        System.out.println(count);
17    }
18 }

```

```

12
13 D:\durgaclasses>javac Test.java
14 Test.java:13: error: unreachable statement
15         count++;
16         ^

```



```

1 public class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int[] data={10,20,30,40,50,30};
6         int k= 30;
7         int count=0;
8         for(int x : data)
9         {
10             if( x!= k)
11             {
12                 continue;
13             }
14             count++;
15         }
16         System.out.println(count);
17     }
18 }
19 }

```

```

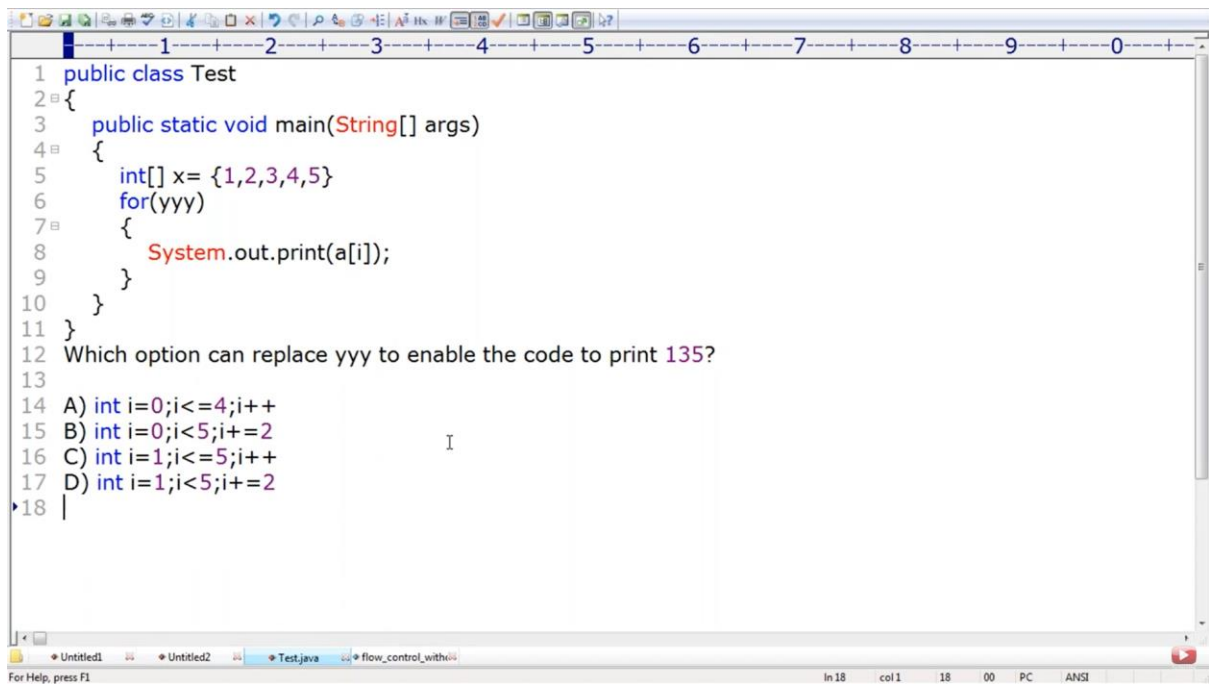
1 public class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int wd = 0;
6         String[] days={"sun", "mon", "wed", "sat"};
7         for(String s : days)
8         {
9             switch(s)
10            {
11                case "sat":
12                case "sun":
13                    wd -= 1;
14                    break;
15                case "mon":
16                    wd++;
17                case "wed":
18                    wd += 2;
19            }
20            System.out.println(wd);
21        }
22    }
23 }

```

Handwritten notes and calculations:

- Red arrow pointing from "sat" to "sun" in the switch statement.
- Red circle around "wd -= 1;" in the "sat" and "sun" cases.
- Red circle around "wd += 2;" in the "wed" case.
- Red box around "System.out.println(wd);".
- Handwritten calculation: $2 + 2 - 1 = 3$.

B



The screenshot shows a Java IDE with a code editor. The code is as follows:

```
1 public class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int[] x= {1,2,3,4,5}
6         for(yyy)
7         {
8             System.out.print(a[i]);
9         }
10    }
11 }
```

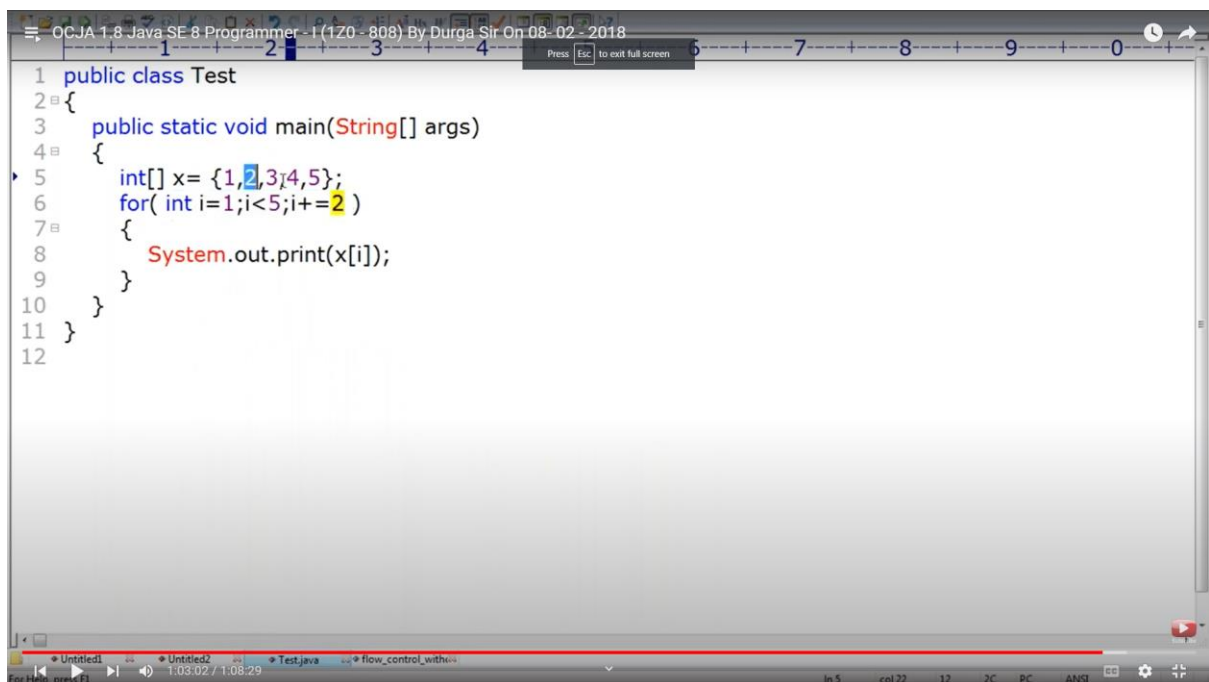
Below the code, a question is asked: "Which option can replace yyy to enable the code to print 135?"

The options are:

- A) `int i=0;i<=4;i++`
- B) `int i=0;i<5;i+=2`
- C) `int i=1;i<=5;i++`
- D) `int i=1;i<5;i+=2`

The IDE's status bar at the bottom shows "In 18 col 1 18 00 PC ANSI".

24



The screenshot shows a Java IDE with a code editor. The code is as follows:

```
1 public class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int[] x= {1,2,3,4,5};
6         for( int i=1;i<5;i+=2 )
7         {
8             System.out.print(x[i]);
9         }
10    }
11 }
12 }
```

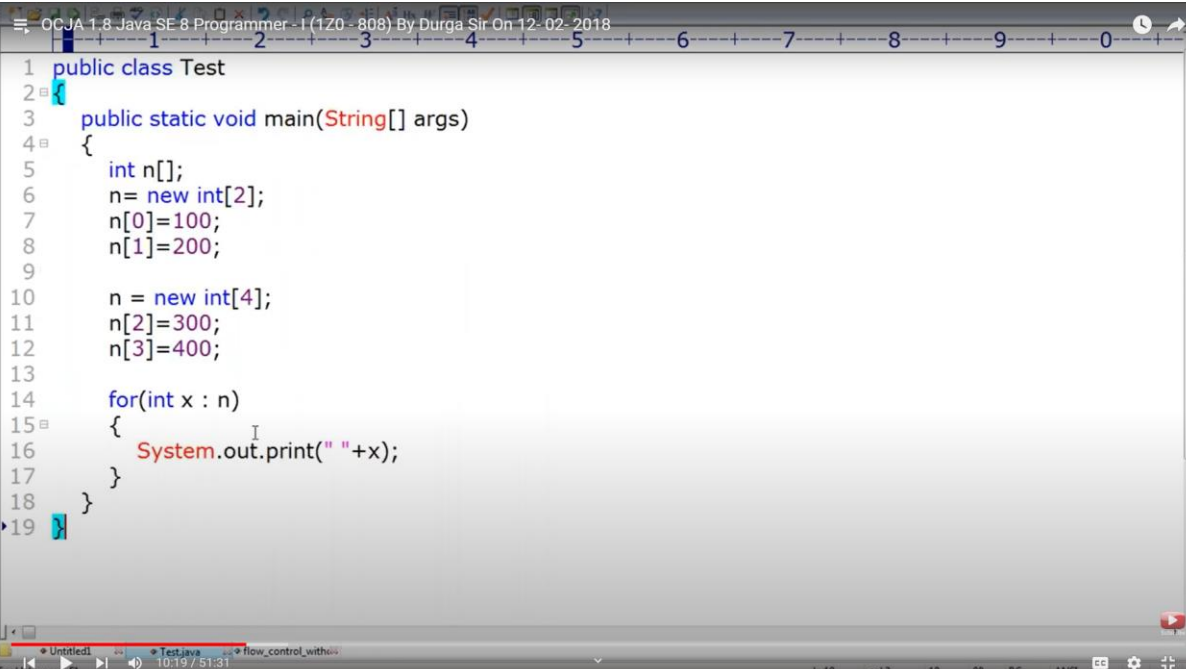
The IDE's status bar at the bottom shows "In 5 col 22 12 2C PC ANSI".

D

```
1 public class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         String[][] colors=new String[2][2];
6         colors[0][0]="red";
7         colors[0][1]="blue";
8         colors[1][0]="green";
9         colors[1][1]="yellow";
10    }
11 }
12 Which code fragment prints red:blue:green:yellow:?
13 A)
14 for(int i=1;i<2;i++)
15 {
16     for(int j=1; j<2;j++)
17     {
18         System.out.print(colors[i][j]+":");
19     }
20 }
21 B)
22 for(int i=0;i<2; i++)
23 {
24     for(int j=0; j<i; ++j)
25     {
26         System.out.print(colors[i][j]+":");
27     }
28 }
29
30 C)
31 for(String c: colors)
32 {
33     for(String s: sizes )
34     {
35         System.out.print(s+":");
36     }
37 }
38
39 D)
40 for(int i=0;i<2;)
41 {
42     for(int j=0; j<2;)
43     {
44         System.out.print(colors[i][j]+":");
45         j++;
46     }
47     i++;
48 }
```

-C- if i value =2 then that loop is the right

```
OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (170 - 808) By Durga Sir On 12-02-2018
1 public class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int[] s={10,20,30};
6         int size=3;
7         int i=0;
8         /* Line-1 */
9         System.out.println("The Top Element:" + s[i]);
10    }
11 }
12 Which code fragment inserted at line-1 ,prints The Top Element:30 ?
13
14 A)
15 do
16 {
17     i++;
18 }
19 while ( i >= size );
20
21 B)
22 while(i<size)
23 {
24     i++;
25 }
26
27 C)
28 do
29 {
30     i++;
31 }
32 while (i<size-1);
33
34 D)
35 do
36 {
37     i++;
38 }
39 while (i<= size);
40
41 E)
42 while(i<= size-1)
43 {
44     i++;
45 }*/
```



The screenshot shows a Java IDE with a code editor. The code is as follows:

```

1 public class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int n[];
6         n = new int[2];
7         n[0] = 100;
8         n[1] = 200;
9
10        n = new int[4];
11        n[2] = 300;
12        n[3] = 400;
13
14        for(int x : n)
15        {
16            System.out.print(" " + x);
17        }
18    }
19 }

```

The IDE interface includes a top toolbar with icons for file operations, a top status bar showing 'OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (120 - 808) By Durga Sir On 12-02-2018', and a bottom status bar showing 'Ln 19, col 2, 19, 00, PC, ANSI'.

OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (1Z0 - 808) By Durga Sir On 12-02-2018

1 public class Test
2 {
3 public static void main(String[] args)
4 {
5 int[][] n= {{1,2},{3,4}};
6 for(int i=n.length-1;i>=0;i--)
7 {
8 for(int x:n[i])
9 {
10 System.out.print(x);
11 }
12 }
13 }
14 }

Diagram illustrating the execution of the nested loop for printing the 2D array.

Initial state: n = {{1,2},{3,4}}

Iteration 1 (i=1):

Accessing n[1] (row 2)

Accessing n[1][0] (element 3)

Accessing n[1][1] (element 4)

Iteration 2 (i=0):

Accessing n[0] (row 1)

Accessing n[0][0] (element 1)

Accessing n[0][1] (element 2)

Final output: 3 4 1 2

Questions

Show Answered Questions

Question	Asker
Shubham Gupta	Shubham Gupta
Pooja Chavan	Pooja Chavan
Pooja Chavan	Pooja Chavan
Shubham Gupta	Shubham Gupta
Govindu Rayapur	Govindu Rayapur
RAMESWARA REDDY	RAMESWARA REDDY
Shruti sahu	Shruti sahu
Pooja Chavan	Pooja Chavan
Sai chand Kilari	Sai chand Kilari

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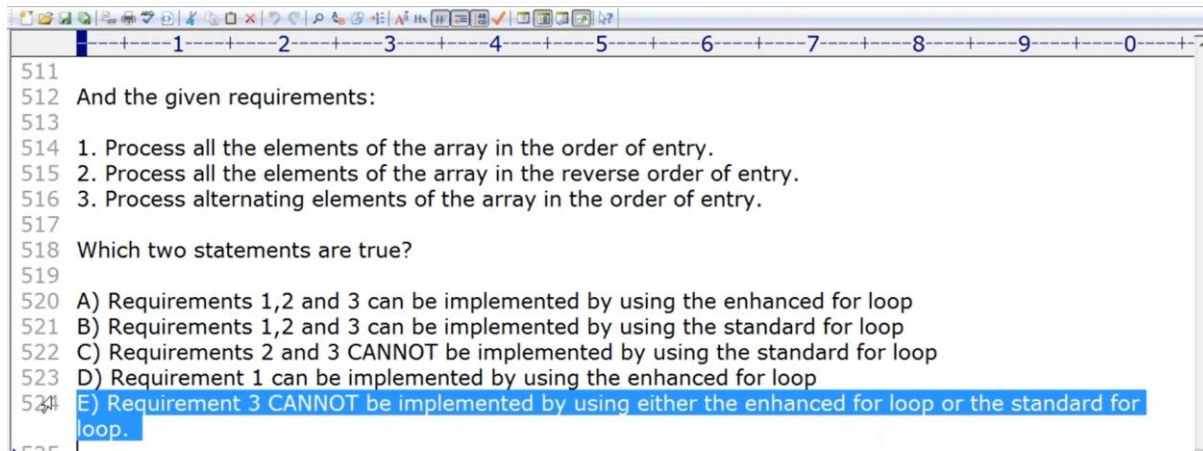
Untitled1

Test.java

flow_control_within

17:56 / 51:31

B & D



```
511
512 And the given requirements:
513
514 1. Process all the elements of the array in the order of entry.
515 2. Process all the elements of the array in the reverse order of entry.
516 3. Process alternating elements of the array in the order of entry.
517
518 Which two statements are true?
519
520 A) Requirements 1,2 and 3 can be implemented by using the enhanced for loop
521 B) Requirements 1,2 and 3 can be implemented by using the standard for loop
522 C) Requirements 2 and 3 CANNOT be implemented by using the standard for loop
523 D) Requirement 1 can be implemented by using the enhanced for loop
524 E) Requirement 3 CANNOT be implemented by using either the enhanced for loop or the standard for
525 loop.
```

Be very careful, in enhanced for loop each `i` is the value of the array. initial `i=10`

`X[i]`-. `X[10]` --- Arrayout of bound exception

B and E

```
OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (170 - 808) By Durga Sir On 12-02-2018
525
526 Q. Given the following array:
527
528 int[] x = {10,20,30,40,50};
529
530 Which two code fragments independently print each element of this array?
531
532 A)
533 for(int i : x)
534 {
535     System.out.print(i+" ");
536 }
537
538 B)
539 for(int i : x)
540 {
541     System.out.print(i+" ");
542 }
```

C is wrong , cant have `int i=0` in enhanced for loop

```
540 {
541     System.out.print(i+" ");
542 }
543
544 C)
545 for(int i=0 : x)
546 {
547     System.out.print(x[i]+" ");
548     i++;
549 }
550
551 D)
552 for(int i=0 ; i < x.length; i++)
553 {
554     System.out.print(i+" ");
555 }
556
557 E)
558 for(int i=0 ; i < x.length; i++)
559 {
560     System.out.print(x[i]+" ");
561 }
562
563 F)
564 for(int i=1 ; i < x.length; i++)
565 {
566     System.out.print(x[i]+" ");
567 }
568
```

For Help, press F1 In 554 col 22 730 2B PC ANSI

Enhanced for loop is value based. Normal loop is index based

```
1 public class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int[] x = {10,20,30,40,50};
6         for( int x1: x)
7         {
8             System.out.println(x1);
9         }
10    }
11 }
```

Value based

Question	Answer	Asker
invalid		john acharya
invalid		Pooja Chavhan
invalid		Govinduram
invalid		Deepankaj
yes		Shubham
yes		john acharya
yes		Shruti sah
en		Shubham
enhanced		Pooja Chavhan

Durga

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```
OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (1Z0-808) By Durga Sir On 12-02-2018
1 public class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         String[] s = {"A", "B", "C", "D"};
6         for(int i = 0; i < s.length; i++)
7         {
8             System.out.print(s[i] + " ");
9             if (s[i].equals("C"))
10            {
11                continue;
12            }
13            System.out.println("Done");
14            break;
15        }
16    }
17 }
```

A

What is the result?

A) A B C D Done
B) A B C Done
C) A Done
D) Compilation fails

Question	Answer	Asker
value		john acharya
value		Deepankaj Yadav
based		Deepankaj Yadav
index		Shubham Gupta
index		Deepankaj Yadav
index		Pooja Chavan
index		john acharya
A done		Shubham Gupta
A done		Deepankaj Yadav

sir in C option that initialization is valid in for each loop?

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Be careful break statement is after print

```
1 public class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         String[][] s = {{ "A", "B", "C" }, { "D", "E" }};
6         for(int i = 0; i < s.length; i++)
7         {
8             for(int j = 0; j < s[i].length; j++)
9             {
10                 System.out.print(s[i][j] + " ");
11                 if(s[i][j].equals("B"))
12                 {
13                     break;
14                 }
15                 continue;
16             }
17         }
18     }
19 }
```

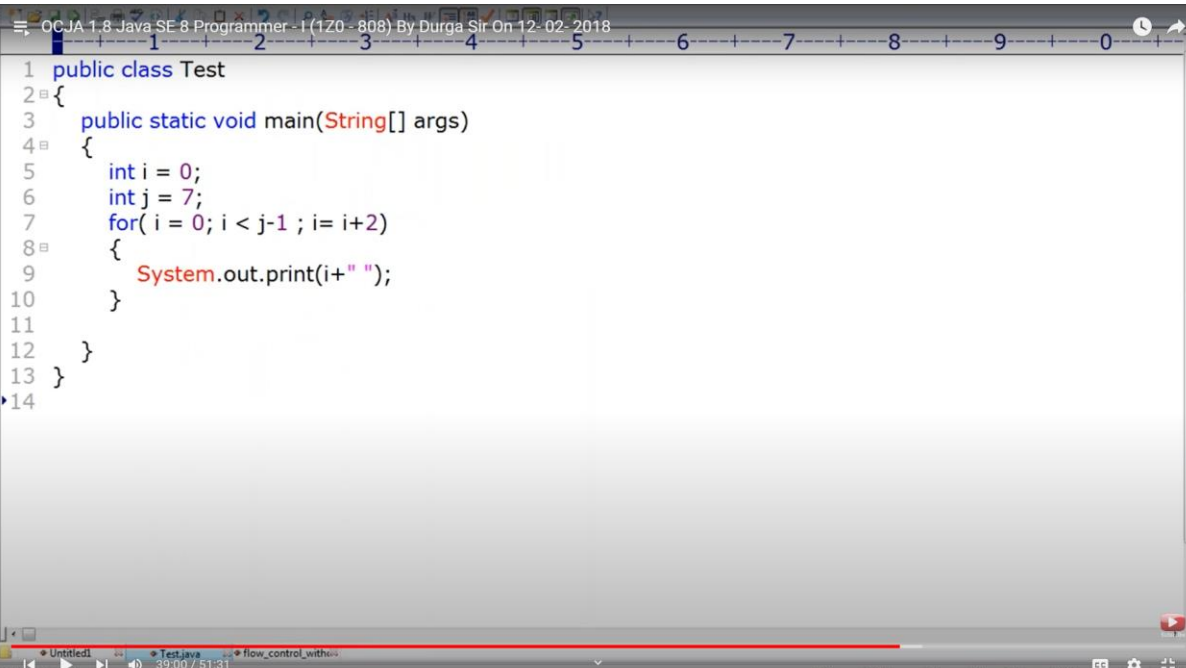
Handwritten annotations on the code:

- Red boxes around `s[i][j]` in line 10 and `s[i][j].equals("B")` in line 11.
- Red boxes around `continue;` in line 15 and `break;` in line 13.
- Red arrows showing the flow of execution: from the `continue;` statement back to the start of the inner loop, and from the `break;` statement to the end of the inner loop.
- Handwritten text "A B D E" below the code, indicating the output sequence.
- Handwritten diagram showing a 2x2 grid of boxes. The first row contains "A", "B", and "C". The second row contains "D" and "E". Red arrows point from the "B" box to the "continue;" statement and from the "D" box to the "break;" statement.

Questions panel (right side):

Question	Asker
s	Pooja Chavan
yes	Shubham Gupta
yes	Shruti sahu
C	Shubham Gupta
C	Govindu Rayapur
A D E	john acharya
AIOBE	Shubham Gupta
A B D E	RAMESWARA REDDY
A D E	Pooja Chavan

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The screenshot shows a Java IDE with a code editor and a task list on the right. The code editor contains the following Java code:

```

1 public class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int i = 0;
6         int j = 7;
7         for( i = 0; i < j-1 ; i= i+2)
8         {
9             System.out.print(i+ " ");
10        }
11    }
12 }
13 }
14

```

The task list on the right contains the following items:

- 1. Java
- 2. Java
- 3. Java
- 4. Java
- 5. Java
- 6. Java
- 7. Java
- 8. Java
- 9. Java
- 10. Java
- 11. Java
- 12. Java
- 13. Java
- 14. Java

```
1 public class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int i = 0;
6         int j = 7;
7         for( i = 0; i < 6 ; i= i+2)           I
8         {
9             System.out.print(i+ " "); //0 2 4
10        }
11    }
12 }
13 }
14 }
```

A

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```

1 public class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         String[][] s= new String[2][];
6         s[0] = new String[2];
7         s[1] = new String[5];
8         int i = 97;
9
10        for(int a = 0; a < s.length; a++)
11        {
12            for(int b = 0; b < s[a].length; b++)
13            {
14                s[a][b] = "" + i;
15                i++;
16            }
17        }
18        for (String[] s1: s)
19        {
20            for (String s2 : s1)
21            {
22                System.out.print(s2 + " ");
23            }
24        }
25    }
26 }

```

Diagram illustrating the array structure and iteration:

```

graph LR
    s["s = new String[2][]"] --> s0["s[0] = new String[2]"]
    s --> s1["s[1] = new String[5]"]
    s0 --> s0_val["97 98"]
    s1 --> s1_val["99 100 null null null"]

```

Handwritten annotations in red:

- Red boxes around `s[0] = new String[2];` and `s[1] = new String[5];`.
- Red boxes around `int i = 97;` and `for(int a = 0; a < s.length; a++)`.
- Red boxes around `for(int b = 0; b < s[a].length; b++)` and `s[a][b] = "" + i;`.
- Red arrows pointing from the array declarations to the diagram.
- Red checkmark at the bottom right.

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678 }
679 }
680 }
681 }
682 What is the result ?
683
684 A)
685 97 98
686 99 100 null null null
687
688 B)
689 97 98
690 99 100 101 102 103
691 |
692 C) Compilation fails
693
694 D) NullPointerException is thrown at Runtime
695
696 E) ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at Runtime
697
698 Q. Consider the following code
699
700 public class Test

```

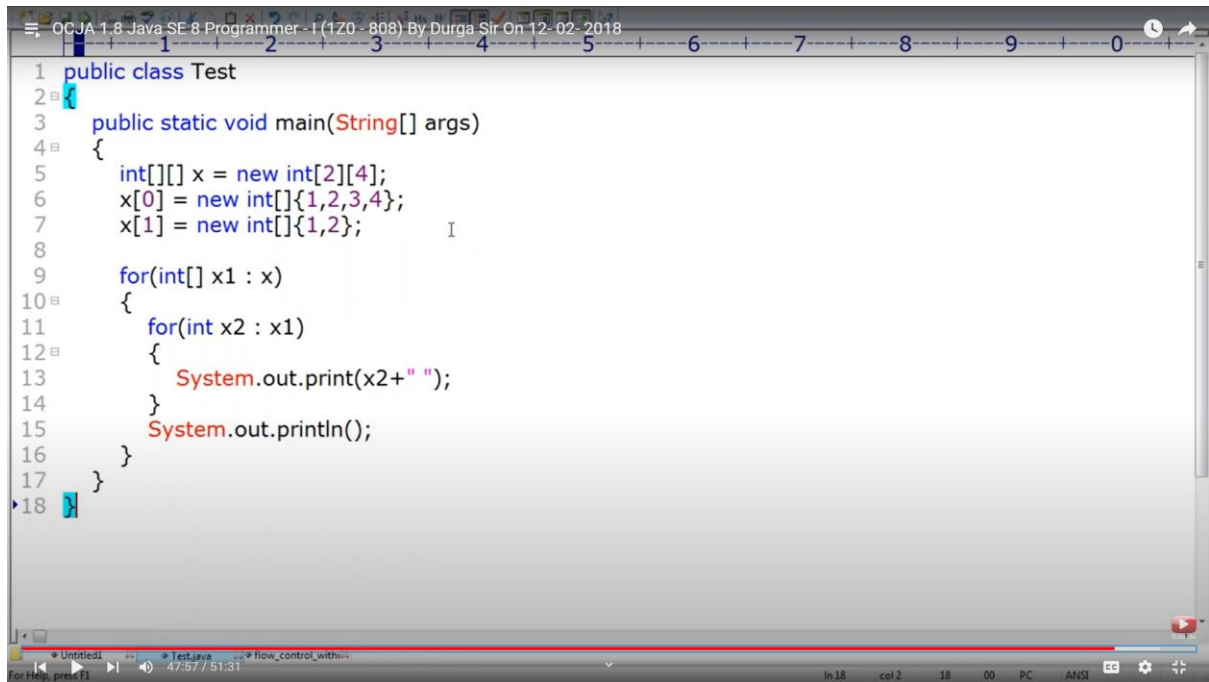
686 99 10
687 D:\durgaclasses>java Test
688 B) 97 98
689 99 100 null null null
690 99 10

```

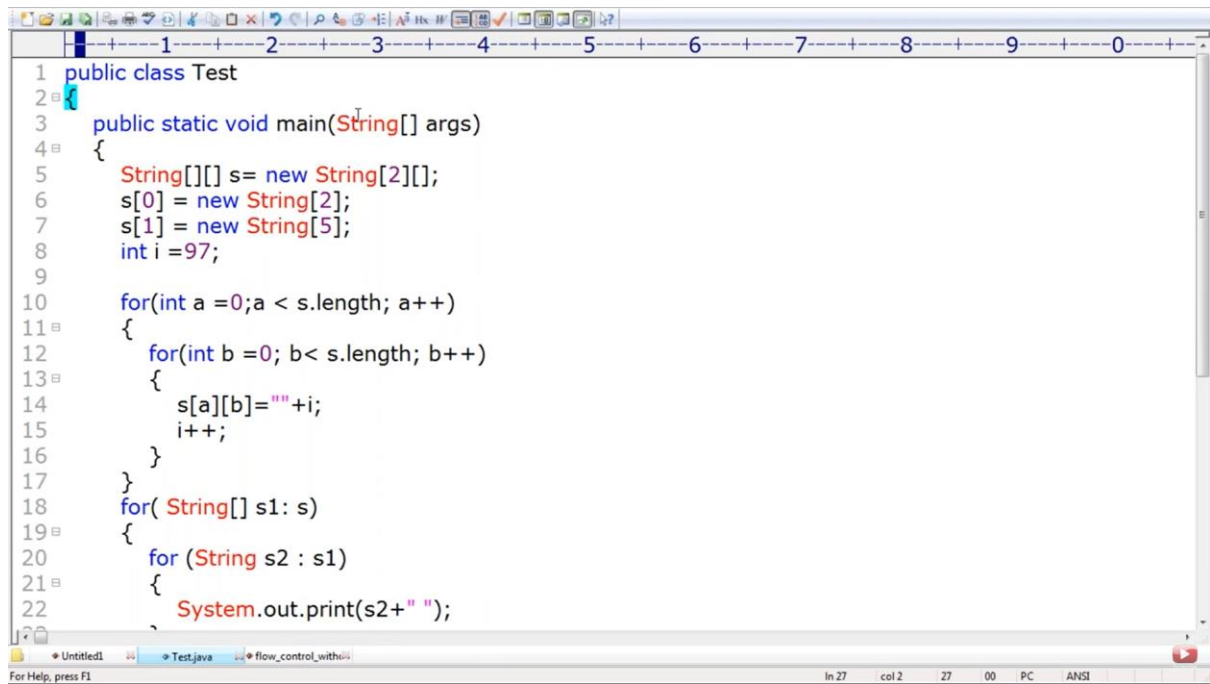
Am not performing any operation on null , only printing null

1 2 3 4

1 2



```
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1 public class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         int[][] x = new int[2][4];
6         x[0] = new int[]{1,2,3,4};
7         x[1] = new int[]{1,2};
8
9         for(int[] x1 : x)
10        {
11            for(int x2 : x1)
12            {
13                System.out.print(x2+" ");
14            }
15            System.out.println();
16        }
17    }
18 }
```



```
1 public class Test
2 {
3     public static void main(String[] args)
4     {
5         String[][] s= new String[2][];
6         s[0] = new String[2];
7         s[1] = new String[5];
8         int i =97;
9
10        for(int a =0;a < s.length; a++)
11        {
12            for(int b =0; b< s.length; b++)
13            {
14                s[a][b]=" "+i;
15                i++;
16            }
17        }
18        for( String[] s1: s)
19        {
20            for (String s2 : s1)
21            {
22                System.out.print(s2+" ");
23            }
24        }
25    }
26 }
```

For Help, press F1

In 27 col 2 27 00 PC ANSI