HW3 Answer

Github = tunacoklu

Question 1- B

All primitive(byte, short…) and classes(byte, short, string…) types permitted in switch statement.

Question 2 – D

Code is writed in Java and output is Six (6). Meal =5 + (1) equaling to 6.

Question 3 – D

Code is writed in Java and system out print is “false true”

Question 4 – D

Code is writed in Java and We took this error “Unresolved compilation problem”.

Question 5 -C

Unlike if-then and if-then-else statements, the switch statement can have a number of possible execution paths. A switch works with the byte, short, char, and int primitive data types. It also works with enumerated types (discussed in Enum Types), the String class, and a few special classes that wrap certain primitive types: Character, Byte, Short, and Integer (discussed in Numbers and Strings).

Source = https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/switch.html

Question 6 – B

Code block is writed in Java and system out print is “4”

Question 7 – B

Break statement is skipping all other case to broke. Each break statement terminates the enclosing switch statement. Control flow continues with the first statement following the switch block.

Question 8 – ?

Question 9 – C

Code is writed in Java and We took this error “Unresolved compilation problem”.

Question 10 – C

Code is writed in Java and system out print is “2”

Question 11 – D

The if-then statement is the most basic of all the control flow statements. It tells your program to execute a certain section of code only if a particular test evaluates to true. For example, the Bicycle class could allow the brakes to decrease the bicycle's speed only if the bicycle is already in motion. One possible implementation of the applyBrakes method could be as follows:

Source = https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/if.html

Question 12 – D

Code is writed in Java and system out print is “Not enoughToo many”.

Question 13 – D

A switch statement allows a variable to be tested for equality against a list of values. Each value is called a case, and the variable being switched on is checked for each case.

Question 14 – D

Logical And - Operator(&&). This operator returns true when both the conditions under consideration are satisfied or are true. If even one of the two yields false, the operator results false. For example, cond1 && cond2 returns true when both cond1 and cond2 are true

Source = https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/java-logical-operators-with-examples/

Question 15 – C

Code is writed in Java and We took this error “Unresolved compilation problem”.

Question 16 - B

Pre increment is ++x and pre decrement is –x

Question 17 – B

Code is writed in Java and system out print is “13”. Equal meaing is “3+2*(2+3).

Question 18 – ?

Question 19 – D

This code does not compiling.

```
int time = 11;

int day = 4;

//*tgcokluhomeworkshw3*//

String dinner = time > 10 ? day ? "Takeout" : "Salad" : "Leftovers";

System.out.print(dinner);
```

Question 20 – C

Code is writed in Java and We took this error “Unresolved compilation problem”.

Question 21 – B

Code is writed in Java and system out print is “11789”

Because first is math 5+6 = 11 then 11, 7, 8, 9.

Question 22 – B

First blank difference between two number is “–“

Second blank is reaimder when one muber is divided by another is “%”

Question 23 – B

System.out.print(newDog) is output “11”

Question 24 – B

int flavors = 30;
int eaten = 0;
switch(flavors) {
case 30: eaten++;
case 40: eaten+=2;
default: eaten--;
System.out.print(eaten) is “2”

Question 25 – C

Code is writed in Java and We took this error “Unresolved compilation problem”.

Question 26 - ?

Question 27 – C

Non – null string objects when value of executing statement variable.equals(null) give us doesn’t compiling error.

Question 28 – D

This line give us error (streets && intersections > 1000). The code does not compile.

Question 29 – B

& is a bitwise operator and compares each operand bitwise.
It is a binary AND Operator and copies a bit to the result if it exists in both operands.
Assume integer variable A holds 60 and variable B holds 13 then
(A & B) will give 12 which is 0000 1100.
Whereas && is a logical AND operator and operates on boolean operands.
//*tgcokluhomeworkshw3*//If both the operands are true, then the condition becomes true otherwise it is false. Assume boolean variable A holds true and variable B holds false then (A && B) is false.
& is to be used during bitwise operations and && is useful during logical operations.

Source = https://www.tutorialspoint.com/Differences-between-and-and-and-and-operators-in-Java

Question 30 – C

Code is writed in Java and system out print is “11 5”

Question 31 – A

System.out.print((bob==notBob)+" "+(bob.equals(notBob))) is output “true true”

Question 32 – B

int total = 12 + 6 * 3 % (1 + 1);

System.out.print(total) is out is “12”

12 + 18%2 = 12 + 0 = 12;

Question 33 - ?

Question 34 – A

Code is writed in Java and system out print isn’t write any data to printed.

Question 35 – B

+ (Addition) Adds values on either side of the operator.
- (Subtraction) Subtracts right-hand operand from left-hand operand.
* (Multiplication) Multiplies values on either side of the operator.
/ (Division) Divides left-hand operand by right-hand operand.
//*tgcokluhomeworkshw3*//
% (Modulus) Divides left-hand operand by right-hand operand and returns remainder.
++ (Increment) Increases the value of operand by 1.
-- (Decrement) Decreases the value of operand by 1.

Source = https://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/java_basic_operators.htm

Question 36 – D

^ means in Java bitwise exclusive Or boolean values.

Question 37 – ???

Question 38 – D

Code is writed in Java and We took this error “Unresolved compilation problem”.

Question 39 – C

== equal to
!= not equal to
> greater than
>= greater than or equal to
< less than
<= less than or equal to

Question 40 – B

Code is writed in Java and system out print is “Turtle wins!”

Question 41 – B

public static final void main(String[] days) {
System.out.print(getResult(5)+getResult(1)
+getResult(0)+getResult(2)+"") is code give us output “0”

Question 42 – A

System.out.println(tester.runTest(false,true)) is give us “up”

Question 43 – ?

Question 44 – A

System.out.print(movieRating) is give us “2.0”

Question 45 – C

First blank is at least one and second blank is any number of.

Question 46 – B

This code give us exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: Index 0 out of bounds for length 0

Question 47 – D

The code give us error “The operator ! is undefined for the argument type(s) int”

Question 48 – ?

Question 49 – A

Subtraction - and addition +operators are followed by the division / and multiplication * operators.

Question 50 – C

The code give us error “Type mismatch: cannot convert from int to String”

from game = age > 1 ? 1 : 10; // p1