Github = tunacoklu **HW5**

Question 1- D

The while statement continually executes a block of statements while a particular condition is true. The while statement evaluates expression, which must return a boolean value. If the expression evaluates to true, the while statement executes the statement(s) in the while block. The while statement continues testing the expression and executing its block until the expression evaluates to false.

https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/while.html

Question 2 – B

For contains a counter. Best way to index or count.

Question 3 – A

The do/while loop is a variant of the while loop. This loop will execute the code block once, before checking if the condition is true, then it will repeat the loop as long as the condition is true.

Question 4 – C

For-each is another array traversing technique like for loop, while loop, do-while loop introduced in Java5. It starts with the keyword for like a normal for-loop.Instead of declaring and initializing a loop counter variable, you declare a variable that is the same type as the base type of the array, followed by a colon, which is then followed by the array name. In the loop body, you can use the loop variable you created rather than using an indexed array element. It's commonly used to iterate over an array or a Collections class.

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/for-each-loop-in-java/

Question 5 – B

The continue keyword is used to end the loop iteration immediately and resume execution at the next iteration.

Question 6 -A

You have already seen the break statement used in an earlier chapter of this tutorial. It was used to "jump out" of a switch statement. The break statement can also be used to jump out of a loop.

Question 7 – B

for (statement 1; statement 2; statement 3)

Question 8 – C

I. A traditional for loop can iterate through an array starting from index 0.

II. A traditional for loop can iterate through an array starting from the end.

Both statements is true.

Question 9 – A

I. A for-each loop can iterate through an array starting from index 0.

II. A for-each loop can iterate through an array starting from the end.

Only first statement is true.

Question 10 – A

The do/while loop is a variant of the while loop. This loop will execute the code block once, before checking if the condition is true, then it will repeat the loop as long as the condition is true.

Question 11 – B

Code isn’t compile. Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error: Unresolved compilation problem.

Question 12 – **B**

Firstly add import java.util.Arrays, import java.util.List.

System.out.print(drinks.get(container) + ",") result output is “cup,can,”

Question 13 – A

Firstly add import java.util.Arrays, import java.util.List.

System.out.print(bottles.get(type) + ",") and System.out.print("end") result output is glass,end

Question 14 –A

System.out.println(letters) result output is aa.

Question 15 - ?

Question 16 – B

System.out.println(count) output is 2.

Question 17 – C

Code isn’t compiling. Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error: Unresolved compilation problem.

Question 18 – D

for (statement 1; statement 2; statement 3)

Question 19 – C

While, do while and traditional for allow us write code that creates an infinite loop.

Question 20 – A

Firstly add import java.util.Arrays, import java.util.List.

System.out.print(drinks.get(container) + ",") result output is “cup,can,”

Question 21 – D

Code isn’t compiling. Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error: Unresolved compilation problem.

Question 22 – ?

Question 23 – C

Break number is have the code flow arrow on diagram.

Question 24 – B

Continue number is have the code flow arrow on diagram.

Question 25 – C

Code is compiling but System.out.println(singer++) is give us nothing.

Question 26 - ?

Question 27 – B

Code is compiling and System.out.println("done") result output ist inflate-done.

Question 28 – C

Code is compiling but System.out.println(letter) is give us nothing.

Question 29 – B

Firstly in code initialization expression then analyze boolen contional last one update statement.

Question 30 – B

System.out.println(chars.size()) code result is 4.

Question 31 – C

System.out.println(k) give us 3.

Question 32 – ?

Question 33 – C

Code isn’t compiling. Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error: Unresolved compilation problem.

Question 34 – C

Code isn’t compiling. Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error: Unresolved compilation problem.

Question 35 – C

Code isn’t compiling. Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error: Unresolved compilation problem.

Question 36 – B

System.out.print(tie) result output is shoelace.

Question 37 – C

When we are remove lines 25 and 28, code isn’t compiling.

Question 38 – C

System.out.println(count) is give us 4.

Question 39 – C

Code isn’t compiling. Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error: Unresolved compilation problem.

Question 40 – A

Code is give us System.out.println(count) = 2.

Question 41 – C

Break f is cause an infinite loop.

Question 42 – B

System.out.print(nycTourLoops[i] + " " + times[j] + "-") give us is Downtown Day-Uptown Night-

Question 43 – B

Code is give us four lines output.

OCA OCA

OCA OCP

OCP OCA

OCP OCP

Question 44 – ?

Question 45 – B

For loop provides

Statement 1 > Statement 2 > Code line > Statement 3 > Statement 2

Question 46 – C

for (int k=0; k < 5; k++) {}

for (int k=1; k <= 5; k++) {} // same result

int k=0; while (k++ < 5) {}

int k=0; do { } while(k++ < 5) // give us different number.

Question 47 – D

Code isn’t compiling. Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error: Unresolved compilation problem.

Question 48 – C

Code isn’t compiling. Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error: Unresolved compilation problem.

Question 49 – D

System.out.println("done") result output is inflate-

Question 50 – B

for (int i=0, j=0; i < 1; i++, j++)

System.out.println(nycTourLoops[i] + " " + times[j]);