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Quiz : Creating and Using Arrays

Attempt

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No	1
Domain	Other
Total Question	8
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Incorrect	0
Unattempted	8
Marked for review	0
Total	Total
All Domain	All Domain
Total Question	8
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	8
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Review the Answers

Sorting by

All

Question 1


Unattempted

Domain : Other

Given

```
1    public class Whiz {  
2        static int i;  
3        public static void main(String [ ] args) {  
4            int array [ ] = new int [ ] {10,12,11};  
5            System.out.print(array[i++]);  
6        }  
7    }
```

Which is true?

- A. The output will be 12
- B. The output will be 10 
- C. Compilation fails due to error on line 4
- D. Compilation fails due to error on line 5
- E. Compilation fails due to multiple errors

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option B is the correct answer.

At line 4, we have assigned an anonymous array to array variable called "array". As the indexing starts from zero the elements of the "array" are as follows: array[0] = 10, array[1] = 12 and array[2] = 11.

Option B is correct. At line 5, we have tried to access array element by using static variable "i". When class variables are not given a value then they take default values. So in this case value of "i" is zero. Here, when we access the array elements, we have used post increment, therefore the value of "i" will not change when we are accessing the element. So we will get 10 as the output since it is the value of array[0].

Option A is incorrect as explained above.

As the code compiles fine options C, D and E are incorrect.

Reference : <http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/arrays.html>

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Question 2

Unattempted


Domain : Other

Given

```
1    public class Whiz{
2
3    public static void main(String[] args) {
4        int i = 2;
5        char array[] = new char[i];
6        array[0] = 65;
7        array[1] = 66;
8        array[2] = 67;
9        System.out.print(array[2]);
10    }
11 }
```

Which is true?

A. The output will be 66

- B. The output will be "C"
- C. The output will be 67
- D. An Exception will be thrown at the runtime 
- E. Compilation fails as we can't assign int values as the elements of a char array

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option D is the correct answer.

Option D is correct as at line 5, we created an array which can hold only 2 elements but we have tried to insert 3 elements to it. So it will cause an `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException`.

Other options are incorrect as code throws an exception before producing any output.

Option E is incorrect as the code compiles fine.

Reference : <http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/arrays.html>

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Question 3

Unattempted

Domain : Other


Given :

```
1 public class Whiz {  
2  
3     public static void main(String[] args) {  
4         int i = 2;  
5         int array[ ][ ] = {{{1,2},{3,4}},{{83,12,19},{26,51}},{{0},{10}}};  
6  
7         System.out.print(array[1][1][1]);  
8     }  
9 }
```

8. }

9. }

What is the output?

- A. The output will be 2.
- B. The output will be 4.
- C. The output will be 51. 
- D. An exception is thrown at the runtime.
- E. Compilation fails due to multiple errors.

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option C is the correct answer.

At line 5, we have created a three dimensional array. Here we have used the shortcut syntax to create and initialize an array. It is equal to create and initialize an array using general way.

Here array[1][1][1] contains the value 51 so the option C is correct.

Option A is incorrect as 2 is the element of array[0][0][1].

Option B is incorrect as 4 is the element of array[0][1][1].

Option E is incorrect as the code compiles fine.

Reference : <http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/arrays.html>

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Question 4


Unattempted

Domain : Other

Given

```
1      public class Whiz{  
2  
3      public static void main(String[] args){  
4  
5          int array[][] = new int[2][];  
6          array[0][0] = 0;  
7          array[0][1] = 1;  
8          array[0][2] = 2;  
9  
10         array[1][0] = 0;  
11         array[1][1] = 10;  
12         array[1][2] = 20;  
13  
14         System.out.print(array[1][1]);  
15     }  
16 }
```

Which is true?

- A. The output will be 1
- B. The output will be 10
- C. A NullPointerException is thrown at the runtime 
- D. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at the runtime
- E. Compilation fails due to multiple errors

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option C is the correct answer.

Option C is correct as we have failed to create one dimensional array for "array[0]", so there, we try to initialize array elements without creating the array. Therefore it will cause a NullPointerException.

Options A and B are incorrect as code throws an exception before producing any output. However if we create one dimensional arrays as follows before initializing, then the output would be 10.

```
array[0] = new int[3];
```

```
array[1] = new int[3];
```

Option D is incorrect as the NullPointerException is thrown not the ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException.

Reference : <http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/arrays.html>

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Question 5**Unattempted****Domain : Other****Given**

```
1    public class Whiz{
2
3        public static void main(String[] args) {
4
5            int array[][] = new int[2][];
6
7            array[0] = new int[3];
8            array[1] = new int[2];
9
10       System.out.print(array.length + array[1].length);
11    }
```

12. }

Which is the output?

- A. 2
- B. 4 
- C. 5
- D. An exception is thrown at the runtime
- E. Compilation fails

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option B is the correct answer.

At line 5 we have created a two dimensional array with number of rows 2, so array.length will return 2. Then at line 8 we have assigned one dimensional array of size 2 to second row, so array[1].length will return 2. So at line 10 printing statement will print 4 as the output hence option B is correct.

Reference :<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/arrays.html>

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Question 6

Unattempted

Domain : Other


Given :

```
1  import java.util.Arrays;
2
3  public class Whiz {
4
5      public static void main(String[] args) {
```



```
6.  
7.      int array[] = {2,5,9,5,0,3};  
8.      Arrays.sort(array,2,6);  
9.      System.out.print(array[2]+array[5]);  
10.     }  
11. }
```

What is the output?

- A. 3
- B. 9 
- C. 14
- D. An exception is thrown at the runtime
- E. Compilation fails

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option B is the correct answer.

Arrays class provides various method which can be used to manipulate an array. Here we have used following overloaded version of the sort method,

```
public static void sort(int[] a, int fromIndex, int toIndex)
```

This method Sorts the specified range of the array into ascending numerical order. The range to be sorted extends from the index fromIndex, inclusive, to the index toIndex, exclusive.

So only elements from index position 2 to 5 will be sorted, so index 2 will be 0 while index 5 will be 9, so option B is correct.

Reference : <http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/arrays.html>

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Question 7


Unattempted

Domain : Other

Given :

```
1  class Whizlab {  
2  
3      public static void main(String args[]){  
4          int[] arr = {1,2,3};  
5          arr = new int[6];  
6          System.out.println(arr[2]);  
7      }  
8  }
```

What is the output?

- A. 0 
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. An Exception.
- E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation :

Option A is the correct answer.

At line 4 we create an array of three elements. Then at line 5 we assign new array of size 6 to the same reference so previous array is dereferenced. Since the new array elements are not initialized they take default value of the integer hence option A is correct.

Reference : <http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/arrays.html>

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Question 8


Unattempted

Domain : Other

Given :

```
1. public class Whizlab{
2.     public static void main(String[] args) {
3.         long len = 8;
4.         int []ints = new int[len];
5.
6.         ints[8] = 10;
7.
8.         System.out.print(ints[7] + ints[8]);
9.     }
10. }
```

What is the output?

- A. 10
- B. 20
- C. A NullPointerException is thrown.
- D. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown.
- E. Compilation fails. 

Explanation:

Explanation :

Option E is the correct answer.

Code fails as we have passed long value instead int as the size of array, which is illegal, so option E is correct.

Reference : <http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/arrays.html>

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