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Quiz : Using Operators and Decision Constructs

Attempt

1

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Result

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Mode

Exam

Domains wise Quiz Performance Report

No	1
Domain	Other
Total Question	13
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	13
Marked for review	0
Total	Total
All Domain	All Domain
Total Question	13
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	13
Marked for review	0

Review the Answers

Sorting by

All

Question 1


Unattempted

Domain : Other

Given

```
1    public class Whiz{  
2  
3    public static void main(String[] args) {  
4        int x = -1;  
5        int i = 2;  
6  
7        //insert here  
8  
9        }  
10    }
```

Which, inserted independently at line 7, will compile and produce the output as "0"?

- A. `System.out.print(++x + i--);`
- B. `System.out.print(x++ + i--);`
- C. `System.out.print(x++ + --i);` 
- D. `System.out.print(x++ + ++i);`
- E. `System.out.print(++x + i);`

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option C is the correct answer.

Both the Increment and Decrement operators can be used as prefix and postfix and there is a big difference between them. If we use them in prefix mode then the increment/decrement will occur before any operator acts. If we use them in postfix mode the increment or decrement will be done after the whole expression evaluates.

Option A is incorrect as we used pre increment with the variable "x" and post decrement with the variable "i", the value of them will change after the whole expression evaluates so output would be 2.

Option C is correct as we used pre decrement with the variable "i", the value of "i" will be changed before the addition is done (to 1, in this case) and with the variable "x", we have used post increment, so $-1 + 1$, will give expected result.

Reference : <http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/op1.html>

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Question 2

Unattempted


Domain : Other

Given :

```
1  class Whiz {
2
3      public static void main(String args[]) {
4          final int x;
5          x = 0;
6          final int y = 2;
7
8          int i = (int)(Math.random() * 4);
9
10         switch(i) {
11             case x : {System.out.print("A");}break;
12             case 1 : System.out.print("B");
13             case 4 : System.out.print("D"); break;
```

```
14.         case y : System.out.print("C");  
15.           }  
16.  
17.     }  
18. }
```

What is the output?

- A. BD
- B. B
- C. ABD
- D. C
- E. Compilation fails. 

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option E is the correct answer.

Option E is correct as this code fails to compile because the "case x"s "x" is not a compile time constant.

Other answers are incorrect as this code fails to compile.

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

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Question 3

Unattempted

Domain : Other

Which of the following is TRUE about the switch statement in Java?

- A. A default sends execution immediately to the end of the switch statement.

- B. A break sends execution immediately to the end of the switch statement. 
- C. A case sends execution immediately to the end of the switch statement.
- D. A break sends execution immediately to the end of the next case.
- E. The statements in a switch continue to execute as long as the condition at the top of the switch remains true.

Explanation:**Explanation :**

Option B is the correct answer.

To end the execution of a switch we need to use the keyword break. Hence option B is correct.

Default and case won't end the execution till it reaches to final case/default of the switch hence options A, C are incorrect.

Option E is incorrect since the switch is not a loop.

REFERENCE : <http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/switch.html>

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Question 4

Unattempted


Domain : Other

Given :

```
1      public class Whizlab{  
2          public static void main(String[] args){  
3              boolean f = true;  
4              if(f = false){  
5                  System.out.println("false");  
6              }else if(f){  
7                  System.out.println("true");  
8              }
```

9. }
10. }

What is the result?

- A. false
- B. true
- C. Nothing will be printed. 
- D. Compilation fails due to line 4.
- E. Compilation fails due to line 6.

Explanation:

Explanation :

Option C is the correct answer.

One common mistake programmers make (and that can be difficult to spot), is assigning a boolean variable when you meant to test a boolean variable. Look out for code like the following:

```
boolean boo = false;

if (boo = true) { }
```

Above code compiles and runs fine and the if test succeeds because boo is SET to true (rather than TESTED for true) in the if argument.

In this code at line 4 instead using == we had used assignment operator =, which assigns the false to the boolean f, so if statement will not be executed, when it reaches to else if, f stays false so that statements won't execute too, so option C is correct.

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

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Question 5

Unattempted

Domain : Other

Which of the following type cannot be used for switch expression?

- A. char
- B. enum
- C. String
- D. long 
- E. All of the above can be used.

Explanation:

Explanation :

Option D is the correct answer.

Data types supported by switch statements include the following:

int and Integer	byte and Byte
short and Short	char and Character
String	enum values

So option D is correct.

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

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Question 6

Unattempted


Domain : Other

Given :

```
1 public class Whiz {  
2  
3     public static void main(String[] args) {  
4         int x = 9, y =3;
```

```
5.      int z = (x + y / y) * y;  
6.  
7.      System.out.print(z);  
8.  
9.      }  
10.    }
```

What is the output?

- A. 9
- B. 12
- C. 36
- D. 30 
- E. Compilation fails due to an error on line 4

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option D is the correct answer.

Consider the expression of the variable "z", without parentheses, it looks like;

$$z = x + y / y * y;$$

Now "y/y" will be occur first since it has higher precedence than "+" and same as "*". Then the result of "y/y" will be multiplied by "y". After that addition will be done which results 12 as the output.

But with parentheses multiplication will occur after the addition is done. So the output will be 30 (10*3).

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

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

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Question 7


Unattempted

Domain : Other

Given

```
1    public class Whiz{  
2  
3    public static void main(String[] args) {  
4        int x = 9, y =3;  
5  
6        System.out.print("x+y = " + 9+3+" ");  
7        System.out.print("x+y = " + (9+3) + " " );  
8    }  
9    }
```

Which is the output?

- A. x+y = 12 x+y = 12
- B. x+y = 93 x+y = 93
- C. x+y = 12 x+y = 93
- D. x+y = 93 x+y = 12 
- E. Compilation fails due to an error on line 4.

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option D is the correct answer.

When using '+' operator for adding a string and other type, the other type will be automatically converted to its String representation.

With line 6, "x+y = 93" will be printed as String concatenation and addition have the same precedence the operators will evaluate left to right.

With line 7, "x+y = 12" will be printed as the parentheses there ensure that the second + operator performs addition instead of string concatenation.

So option D is correct.

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

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

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Question 8

Unattempted

Domain : Other

Which of the following has higher precedence than the ternary operator (?:)?

- A. &=
- B. =
- C. +=
- D. == 
- E. All of the above.

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option D is the correct answer.

Only "==" operator has the higher precedence than the ternary operator, others has lower precedence than the ternary operator hence option D is correct.

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

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Question 9


Unattempted

Domain : Other

Given

```
1    public class Whiz{  
2.  
3    public static void main(String[] args) {  
4        String name1 = "Rekha";  
5.  
6        //insert here  
7.  
8        System.out.print(name1.equals(name2)+" ");  
9        System.out.print(name1 == name2);  
10.  
11    }  
12 }
```

Which is true?

- I. String name2 = "Rekha";
 - II. String name2 = new String("Rekha");
-
- A. Inserting the code statement II at line 6, will produce the output as "true true"
 - B. Inserting the code statement I at line 6, will produce the output as "true false"
 - C. Inserting the code statement I at line 6, will produce the output as "false false"
 - D. Inserting the code statement II at line 6, will produce the output as "false true"
 - E. None of above 

Explanation:**Explanation:**

Option E is the correct answer.

When creating Strings without using "new" keyword, compiler search for equal String literal in the String pool, if equal found then the reference will refer to it without creating new String. So in this case with statement I, new String won't be created, so both "name1" and "name2" refer to same String object, therefore with statement I, we will have "true true" as result. So options B and C are incorrect.

When using "new" to create a String, a new String object will be create even there is an equal String literal in the pool, so here "==" check will return false since "name1" and "name2" refer to two different objects. But the "equals()" method will return true , since the String literal are equal. So options A and D are incorrect.

Option E is correct as explained above.

Reference : <http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/land/objectclass.html>

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Question 10

Unattempted

Domain : Other

Given :

```
1 public class Whiz {  
2     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3         String out = "0";  
4         int x = 6, y = 6;  
5  
6         if (x <= 6)  
7             if (y > 0)  
8                 if(x > y)  
9                     out += "1";
```

```
10.         else out += "2";

11.         else out += "3";

12.         else out += "4";


13.

14.         System.out.println(out);

15.     }

16. }
```

What is the output?

- A. 01
- B. 02 
- C. 03
- D. 013
- E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option B is the correct answer.

This is badly organized code but still this code is legal. Remember when there is a nested if-else branching like in this code, "else" belongs to closest "if". So here "else" at line 10 belongs to line 8 "if", "else" at line 11 belongs to line 7 "if" and "else" at line 12 belongs to line 6 "if".

Option B is correct since the line 6 and line 7, "if" conditions are true line 11 and line 12 "else" won't execute but at line 8 "if" condition false, its "else" will execute and 2 is added to String. So the output is 02.

Option A, C and D are incorrect as explained above.

Option E is incorrect as code compiles fine.

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

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Question 11


Unattempted

Domain : Other

Given

```
1  public class Whizl
2
3      public static void main(String[] args) {
4
5          String s = "AB";
6          String ss = "";
7          if (ss.length() != 0)
8              ss += "C";
9              ss += "D";
10             s += ss;
11
12             System.out.println(s);
13         }
14     }
```

Which is the output?

- A. AB
- B. ABC
- C. ABD 
- D. ABCD
- E. Compilation fails

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option C is the correct answer.

The curly braces are optional if you have only one statement to execute within the body of the conditional block. If there are no curly braces only the next statement considers as the if block content.

Here if condition fails , due to the length of the string 'ss' is 0 , so line 8 is skipped but all other statements will be executed since they are not related to if. So finally the string 's' will contain "ABD", hence option C is correct.

REFERENCE : <http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/if.html>

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Question 12

Unattempted

Domain : Other

Which of the following statements will assign "pass" to the String variable 'result' when the value of the integer variable 'marks' is greater than 50, or "fail" otherwise ?

- A. `String result = marks<50?"pass";"fail";`
- B. `String result = marks<=50?"fail":"pass";` ✓
- C. `String result = marks>=50?"fail":"pass";`
- D. `String result = marks>=50?"fail","pass";`
- E. None of above

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option B is the correct answer.

Here we can use ternary operator to assign value to String result. The general syntax for the ternary operator is

condition?[when true value]:[when false value];

So here options A and D are incorrect since we need to use colon between true and false values.

Option C is incorrect since the logic is wrong, "marks>=50" will assign "pass" when marks are less than 50.

Option B is correct since it follows correct logic and correct syntax.

REFERENCE <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/op2.html>

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Question 13


Unattempted

Domain : Other

Given :

```
1  class Whiz {  
2      public static void main(String args[]) {  
3          final int x = 0;  
4          final int y = 2;  
5          int i = x;  
6          switch(i) {  
7              // insert code here  
8              case 1 : System.out.print("B");  
9              default : System.out.print("default"); break;  
10             case y : System.out.print("C");  
11         }  
12     }  
13 }
```


Which of the following case statement can be inserted at line 7 so the code will compile fine?

- A. `case x+1 : {System.out.print("A");}`
- B. `case x+2 : {System.out.print("A");}`
- C. `case i+1 : {System.out.print("A");}`
- D. `case x-1 : {System.out.print("A");}` 
- E. Any of above

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option D is the correct answer

When using switch we need to remember two important things about cases

- Duplicate cases not allowed.
- Case should be compile time constant.

So options A and B become incorrect since they will create duplicate cases.

Option C is incorrect as the variable 'i' is not a compile time constant.

Option D is correct as the variable 'x' is compile time constant, and it won't create duplicate case.

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

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