Quiz : Using Loop Constructs

Attempt
1

Completed on
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No	1
Domain	Other
Total Question	17
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	17
Marked for review	0
Total	Total
All Domain	All Domain
Total Question	17
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	17
Marked for review	0

Review the Answers

Sorting by All

Question 1 Unattempted

Domain : Other

Given :

```
1.  import java.util.ArrayList;
2.  import java.util.List;
3.
4.  public class Whiz {
5.      public static void main(String [ ] args) {
6.          List<String>  ints   = new ArrayList<>();
7.
8.              ints.add("a");
9.              ints.add("b");
10.             ints.add("c");
11.
12.             while(!ints.isEmpty()){
13.                 System.out.print(ints.remove(0));
14.             }
15.     }
16. }
```

What is the result?

A. aaa

B. abc

C. cba

D. aa followed by an exception

E. Compilation error

Explanation:

Option B is the Correct answer

Here we have used while loop to iterate through a list. At line 12 we have passed condition to check whether the list is empty or not, when list is empty loop will stop. In each iteration we remove the first element and print it, so when loop iterates it will print all list elements. Since the remove removes the first element of the list, printing order will be same as the elements exist in the list. So option B is correct.

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

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Question 2 Unattempted

Domain : Other

Given :

```
1.  public class Whiz {
2.      public static void main(String [ ] args) {
3.
4.          int ar[ ][ ] = {{1,0},{-4},{3,1}};
5.
6.          f1: for(int[ ] a : ar) {
7.              for (int x = 0; x < a.length; x++) {
8.                  if (a[x] < 0) break f1;
9.                  System.out.print(a[x]);
10.             }
11.         }
```

```
12.         }
13.  }
```

What is the output?

A. 10 ✓

B. 1031

C. 10-4

D. An exception

E. Compilation fails

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.

Here we have a nested loop. Outer loop has a label named "f1" so when using break or continue we can refer which loop to choose using loop label. At line 8 we have if which checks whether the current number is negative, if condition met then it will break the outer loop which causes stopping of outer and inner loops. So here only 1 and 0 will be printed. So option A is correct.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/branch.html

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Question 3 Unattempted

Domain : Other

Given :

```
1.  class Whiz {
2.      public static void main(String [ ] args) {
3.          for (int x = 10; x>5; x++) {
```

```
4.                  if (x == 16) x -= 11;
5.                      System.out.print(x + " ");
6.              }
7.          }
8.  }
```

What is the result?

A. 10 11 12 13 14 15

B. 10 11 12 13 14 15 3

C. The program will hang without ever completing.

D. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

Option C is correct, first code will produce 10 11 12 13 14 15 and then when x= 16 the value of x will change to 5 so again loop will start from 6. This process will repeat and creates an endless loop.

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

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Question 4 Unattempted

Domain : Other

Which options are true?*(Choose 2)*

A. When we need to execute a certain section, we can use the "while" or the "for" statements

B. The "switch" statement allows for any number of possible execution paths

C. The "while" and the "do-while" are equivalent

D. The "while" evaluates its conditional expression at the bottom of the loop

E. The "for" loops has two forms, one of them was designed for looping through collections and arrays

Explanation:

Explanation:
Options B and E are the correct answer.

Option B is correct as using "switch" we can have different number of execution paths depending on the input to "switch".

Option E is correct as "for" loops has two forms, for and enhanced for. The latter one is designed to iterate through elements of a collection or array.

Option A is incorrect when we need to execute certain section of code then we have to use "if" or "switch".

Option C is incorrect as "while" and "do-while" are not the same.

Option D is incorrect since the "while" loop evaluates its expression at the top of the loop.

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

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Question 5 Unattempted

Domain : Other

Given:

```
1. public class Whizlab{
2.
3.         public static void main(String[] args) {
4.                 int x = 10;
5.                 while(x>0) {
```

```
6.                    do {
7.                        x -= 2;
8.                    } while (x>3);
9.                    x--;
10.                   System.out.print(x);
11.               }
12.           }
13.
14.   }
```

What is the output?

A. 01

B. 1-1

C. 1-2 ✓

D. An infinite loop.

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation :
Option C is the correct answer.

In the first time this loop executes, the inner loop repeats until the value of x is 2. The value will then be decremented to 1 and that will be the output at the end of the first iteration of the outer loop. On the second iteration of the outer loop, the inner do-while will be executed once, even though x is already not greater than 3. As you may recall, do-while statements always execute the body at least once. This will reduce the value to -1, which will be further lowered by the decrement operator in the outer loop to -2. Once the value reaches -2, the outer loop will terminate. So output is 1-2, hence option C is correct.

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

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Question 6 Unattempted

Domain : Other

Which looping process checks the test condition at the beginning of the loop?

A. if

B. do while

C. for

D. switch

E. None of the above.

Explanation:

Explanation :
Option C is the correct answer.

Option C is correct since the for loop checks the condition before executing the inner statements.

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

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Question 7 Unattempted

Domain : Other

Given :

```
1. class Whizlab {
2.         public static void main(String[] args) {
3.                 byte i = 1, j = 1;
```

```
4.              while (i == 3 && j < 5) {
5.                      System.out.print (i +" "+j+" ");
6.                      i++;
7.                      j += 2;
8.              }
9.      }
10. }
```

What is the output?

A. 0 0 1 2 3 4

B. 0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3

C. No output

D. Compilation fails

E. An Exception

Explanation:

Explanation :
Option C is the correct answer.

The condition in while loop (i ==3 && j < 5) fails in the first attempt, so there is no output. The whole expression fails because i == 3 fails, the initial condition is (1==3) is false. Then the interpreter will not check the second condition.

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

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Question 8

Unattempted

Domain : Other

Given :

```
1.  class Whizlab{
2.      public static void main(String[] args){
3.          int i = 10;
4.          while (false) {
5.              i = 20;
6.              System.out.println(i);
7.          }
8.      }
9.  }
```

What would be the output, if it is executed as a program?

A. Prints 30

B. Prints 20

C. No output

D. An Exception

E. Compilation fails ✓

Explanation:

Explanation :
Option E is the correct answer.

The compiler complains “error: unreachable statement” at line 4. All statements inside while loop will never execute. So the answer will be option E.

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

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Question 9 Unattempted

Domain : Other

Which statement is true?

A. The break can be only used in switch.

B. The continue can be used in method.

C. We must use "return" to return a value from a method. ✓

D. Using break with loop label we can stop outer loop without disturbing enclosing inner loop.

E. None of the above.

Explanation:

Option C is the correct answer.

Option A is incorrect since break can be used in loops too.

Option B is incorrect since we can't use continue for method.

Option C is correct as we need to use return for returning values from a method.

Option D is incorrect, we can label loops and break or continue them using label name, even inside from inner loop but when we break the outer loop enclosing inner loop will also stop.

Reference : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/branch.html

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Question 10 Unattempted

Domain : Other

Given :

```
1. public class Whiz {
2.     public static void main(String [ ] args) {
3.         int x = 0;
4.         while ((x = 0) <= 1) {
5.             System.out.print(x);
```

```
6.                  x++;
7.              }
8.          }
9.  }
```

What is the result?

A. 0

B. 01

C. 1

D. 0 will be print endlessly.

E. Compilation error.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

At line 4 we have used "(x=0) <= 1" as the condition, which is legal. The "(x=0)" will first assign 0 to variable x, and then it will be compared. In each iteration the value of x will be reset to 0, even there is increment at line 6. So every time 0 will be printed and loop will not stop. So option D is correct.

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

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Question 11 Unattempted

Domain : Other

Given :

```
1. public class Whiz {
2.
```

```
3.      public static void main(String [ ] args) {
4.          int x = 0;
5.          for (; x < 5; x += 3) {
6.              System.out.print(x);
7.          }
8.      }
9.  }
```

What is the result?

A. 012345

B. 0123

C. 03

D. 0

E. Compilation fails

Explanation:

Option C is the correct answer.

The general form of the for statement can be expressed as follows:

for (initialization; termination; increment) {

statement(s)

}

When using this version of the for statement, keep in mind that:

The initialization expression initializes the loop; it's executed once, as the loop begins.

When the termination expression evaluates to false, the loop terminates.

All the three parts of the for loop are optional. So, It is allowed to skip initialization part of for loop.

The increment expression is invoked after each iteration through the loop; it is perfectly acceptable for this expression to increment or decrement a value.

Here we have used "x+=3" as the increment statement which will add 3 to variable x after each iteration, so for loop will first print 0 and then 3. After printing 3 then value of x will be 6, so the termination condition will become false so loop stops. Hence option C is correct.

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

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Question 12 Unattempted

Domain : Other

Given :

```
1. public class Whiz {
2.     public static void main(String [ ] args) {
3.         int ar [ ][ ] = {{1,11},{1},{1,11}};
4.         for (int x = 0; x < ar.length; x++) {
5.             //insert code here
6.         }
7.     }
8. }
```

Which of the following can be inserted at line 5, will print all elements of the array?

A. for (x : ar[x]) System.out.print(x);

B. for (int y : ar) System.out.print(y);

C. for (int y : ar[x]) System.out.print(y);

D. System.out.print(ar[x]);

E. None of the above.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

To print all elements in the array we have to iterate trough each one dimensional array, for that we can use enhanced for loop, for that we need to get each one dimensional array by using "ar[x]" and then we can use enhanced for loop to iterate each element easily as follows

for(int y : ar[x])

So option C is correct since it will print all elements as required.

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

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Question 13 Unattempted

Domain : Other

Given:

```
1. public class Whiz {
2.     public static void main(String [ ] args) {
3.         int x = 0;
4.         do {
5.             System.out.println(x);
6.         }while(x++ > 0);
7.     }
8. }
```

What is the result?

A. 0 ✓

B. 01

C. No output

D. Runtime Exception

E. Compile Error

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.

Here first "x" is initialized with zero. do-while loop executes statement or block of statements in the first iteration without condition checking. So "0" will be printed. In condition checking, "x" has post increment . So first condition will be checked and "x" value will be incremented . "0>0", condition is false. So loop execution stops. So the final output is "0".

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

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Question 14 Unattempted

Domain : Other

Which looping process checks the test condition at the end of the loop?

A. if

B. while

C. do-while

D. switch

E. None of above

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option C is the correct answer.

If, while and switch all check the condition before executing statements, but do while check condition after executing the statements. Hence option C is correct.

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

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Question 15 Unattempted

Domain : Other

Given

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

What is the result?

A. 1212

B. 012012

C. 12012

D. 01212

E. Compilation fails

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option D is the correct answer.

In first do while loop, since the condition checking done after executing the statements printing will be started with 0 and end when value of x reaches to 2. So it will print 012.

Then at line 8 for loop will check the condition before executing the printing statement hence before printing value of the x will be incremented, so 1 and 2 will be printed there.

So final output will be 01212, hence option D is correct.

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

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Question 16 Unattempted

Domain : Other

Each pass through a loop is called a/an

A. enumeration

B. iteration ✓

C. pass

D. through

E. None of above

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option B is the correct answer.

Passing through each elements is called as iteration, each pass is called as iteration. So option B is correct.

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

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Question 17 Unattempted

Domain : Other

Given :

```
1.  public class Whiz {
2.      public static void main(String [ ] args) {
3.          for (int x = 1; x < 10; x++) {
4.              //insert here
5.              System.out.print(x);
6.          }
7.      }
8.  }
```

Which inserted at line 4, will print only even numbers between 1 to 10?

A. if (x % 2 == 0) break;

B. if (x % 2 != 0) break;

C. if (x % 2 == 1) continue;

D. continue

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

According the given requirement either we need to skip printing odd numbers or print only the even numbers. So if we choose first way, which is to skip printing which are not even, while not ending the for loop iteration. So at line 4 we can use continue statement to stop executing next statements and skip to next iteration. So option C is correct since it skips printing statement when the number is odd.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/branch.html

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