**public** **class** Tricky01 {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

**if**(**true**) {

//break;

}

}

}

**Choices:**

* a) Nothing
* b) Error

**Answer:** b) Error  
**Reason:** Break statement can only be used with loop or switch. So, using break with if statement causes “break outside switch or loop” error.

What will be the Output of the below code:

**System.*out*.println('J'+'a' +'v'+'a');**

**Choices:**

* a) java
* b) Something else (Other than simple concatenation)

**Answer:** b) Something else (Other than simple concatenation)  
**Reason:** “java” would be printed if String literals (in double quotes) are used, but in the question since character literals has been used, these won’t be concatenated.

Therefore After execution of the program, an addition of each equivalent ASCII(Unicode) value of the character will be obtained.  
Hence the output is **106 + 97 + 118 + 97 = 418**

In java, identifier rule says, **identifier can start with any alphabet or underscore (“\_”) or dollar (“$”)**.

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args)

{

// the line below this gives an output

// \u000d System.***out***.println("comment executed");

}

Output:

Comment executed

The reason for this is that the Java compiler parses the unicode character \u000d as a new line and gets transformed into:

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args)

{

// the line below this gives an output

// \u000d

System.***out***.println("comment executed");

}

**public** **class** Main

{

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args)

{

System.*out*.println(2|2);

System.*out*.println(4|3);

System.*out*.println("=====");

System.*out*.println(12>>2);

System.*out*.println(12<<2 );

System.*out*.println("=====");

System.*out*.println(12/2^2);

System.*out*.println(14/4);

System.*out*.println("=====");

System.*out*.println(12\*2^2);

}

}

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[***System.out.println(4 | 3)***](http://stackoverflow.com/questions/12428461/system-out-println4-3)

Binary OR

3 = 011

4 = 100

----------

3|4 = 111 = 7

---------------------

2 = 10

2 = 10

2|2 =10 = 2

-------------------------------------------------

16 >> 3 is a bitshift to the right, and is equivalent to dividing by 8 (2 \*\* 3).

16 -> 00010000

^

\

\

2 -> 00000010

16 >>> 1 // returns 8

16 >>> 2 // returns 4

16 >>> 3 // returns 2

**Bubble sort**

**------------**

**int**[] ar = {5,20,2,80,40,25,10,7};

**int** temp;

**for** (**int** i = 0; i < ar.length-1; i++)

{

**for** (**int** j = 1; j < ar.length-i; j++)

{

**if**(ar[j-1]>ar[j])

{

temp = ar[j-1];

ar[j-1]=ar[j];

ar[j]=temp;

}

}

}

**Arrayslist to Arrays**

**---------------------**

**String[] ar = new String[list.size()];**

**ar=list.toArray(ar);**

**System.*out*.println(Arrays.*toString*(ar));**

**String to char[] arrays**

**------------------------**

**String name = "AMIT KUMAR IS A STUDENT";**

**char[] ch = new char[name.length()];**

**ch = name.toCharArray();**

**System.*out*.println(Arrays.*toString*(ch));**

**Given Number is Prime Number or not**

**-----------------------------------**

**static boolean checkPrime(int num)**

**{**

**for (int i = 2; i < num; i++)**

**{**

**if(num%i==0)**

**{**

**return false;**

**}**

**}**

**return true;**

**}**

Duplicate Number:

-----------------

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

**int**[] numbers = { 1, 2, 2, 1, 33, 33, 1 };

Arrays.*sort*(numbers);

System.***out***.println(Arrays.*toString*(numbers));

**for** (**int** i = 1; i < numbers.length; i++) {

**if** (numbers[i] == numbers[i - 1]) {

System.***out***.println("Duplicate: " + numbers[i]);

}

}

}

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args)

{

**short** s=0;

**int** x= 07;

**int** y=08;//out or range

**int** z=123456;

s+=z;

System.***out***.println(""+x+s);

}

In **Java**, if you are defining an int with a leading '0' denotes that you are defining a number in **Octal**.

int **a = 08** is giving out of range error because there is no any number '8' in **Octal**. **Octal** provides 0-7 numbers only.

If you define **a = 07** then it's not giving out of range error because the numbers '0' and '7' are within the Octal's range.

**if** (**true**)

**int i=10;//**not allowed here due to declaration stmt it required bracket.

System.***out***.println("done");

**if** (**true**) {

**int** i = 10;

}

**public** **static** **void** main(String ar[])

{

**byte** ascii[]={65,66,67,68,69};

String s=**new** String(ascii);

System.***out***.println(s);

String s2=**new** String(ascii,2,3);

System.***out***.println(s2);

}

ABCDE

CDE