A **switch statement** allows a variable to be tested for equality against a list of values. Each value is called a case, and the variable being switched on is checked for each case.

The following rules apply to a **switch** statement –

- The variable used in a switch statement can only be integers, convertable integers (byte, short, char), strings and enums.
- You can have any number of case statements within a switch. Each case is followed by the value to be compared to and a colon.
- The value for a case must be the same data type as the variable in the switch and it must be a constant or a literal.
- When the variable being switched on is equal to a case, the statements following that case will execute until a *break* statement is reached.
- When a *break* statement is reached, the switch terminates, and the flow of control jumps to the next line following the switch statement.
- Not every case needs to contain a break. If no break appears, the flow of control will *fall through* to subsequent cases until a break is reached.
- A *switch* statement can have an optional default case, which must appear at the end of the switch. The default case can be used for performing a task when none of the cases is true. No break is needed in the default case.

# **2.D**

```
public class Q2 {
        public static void main (String[] args)
                 int meal = 5 ;
                 int tip =2;
                 int total = meal + (meal>6 ? ++tip : --tip);
                 // meal'a <u>yani</u> 5'e --tip <u>yani</u> tip'in 1 <u>eksiği</u> <u>eklenecek</u>
                 //5 + 1 = 6
                 System.out.println(total);
        }
}
3.C
public class Q3 {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                 // TODO Auto-generated method stub
                 String john = "john";
                 String jon = new String(john);
                 System.out.print((john == jon) + " " + (john.equals(jon)));
        }
}
4.B
public class Q4 {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                 int plan = 1;
                 plan = plan++ + --plan;
                 if (plan == 1) {
                         System.out.print("Plan A");
                 } else {
                         if (plan == 2)
```

```
System.out.print("Plan B");
                else
                         System.out.print("Plan C");
        }
}
```

#### **5.**C

Default statement bir değer almaz diğer case lerdeki durumların hiç birisine uymuyorsa default çalışır.

# **6.B**

```
public class Q6 {
         public static void main(String[] args) {
                  long thatNumber = 5 >= 5 ? 1 + 2 : 1 * 1; if (++thatNumber < 4)
                           thatNumber += 1;
                  System.out.print(thatNumber);
         }
```

# **7.B**

# **8.C**

ternary expression if-else yapısının kısayolu gibidir.

# **9.C**

```
public class Q9 {
        public void calculateResult(Integer candidateA, Integer candidateB) {
                boolean process = candidateA == null || candidateA.intValue() < 10;</pre>
                boolean value = candidateA && candidateB;
                //The operator && is undefined for the argument type(s) java.lang.Integer,
                System.out.println(process || value);
        }
        public static void main(String[] unused) {
                new Q9().calculateResult(null, 203);
        }
}
10.A
public class Q10 {
        public final static void main(String[] args) {
                int pterodactly = 6;
                long triceratops = 3;
                if (pterodactly % 3 >= 1) //6%3 0 oalcağı için if içine girmez
                        triceratops++;
                triceratops--;
                System.out.println(triceratops);
        }
11.D??
12.D
```

```
public class Q12 {
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int flair =15;
    if(flair >=15 && flair <37 ) {
        System.out.println("not enough"); // f:15 olduğu için buraya girecek
    } if(flair==37) {
        System.out.println("just right");
    } else { //f:37 olmadığı için buraya girecek
        System.out.println("too many");
    }
}
// hem not enough hem de too many tazdırılacak</pre>
```

# 13.C??

# 14.D

Tabloda X ve Y nin boolean olasılıklar değerlendirilmiş. && ifadesiyle kesişimini alabiliriz.

# 15.C

# 16.B

++v değeri artırır ve artırılmış değeri dönerken, v—değeri arkaplanda azaltır ama orijinal değerini döner

# 17.B

```
public class Q17 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int tiger = 2;
        short lion = 3;
        long winner = lion + 2 * (tiger + lion);
        // parantez icinin onceligi vardir
        System.out.println(winner);
    }
}
```

#### 18.B

Long int'e dönüştürülemeyeceği için hata verecektir.

# 19.D

Kod derlenmez çünkü day ifadesinin boolean olması gerekir.

```
public class Q20 {
         public static void main(String[] args) {
                   int leaders = 10 * (2 + (1 + 2 / 5));
int followers = leaders * 2;
                   System.out.println(leaders + followers < 10 ? "too few" : "too many");</pre>
         }
}
21.B
public class Q21 {
public static void main(String[] args) {
         System.out.println(5+6+"7"+8+9);
         //ilk başta iki int değeri topladı 11
         // <u>işin</u> <u>içine</u> string <u>girince</u> <u>artık</u> <u>stringe</u> <u>geçti</u>
         //sayıları string <u>olarak</u> <u>yan</u> <u>yana</u> <u>yazmaya</u> <u>başladı</u>
}
}
22.B
23.B
public class Q23 {
         public static void main(String[] args) {
                   int dog = 11;
                   int cat = 3;
                   int partA = dog / cat;
                   int partB = dog % cat;
                   int newDog = partB + partA * cat;
                   System.out.println(newDog);
         }
24.B
public class Q24 {
         public static void main(String[] args) {
                   int flavors = 30;
                   int eaten = 0;
                   switch (flavors) {
                   case 30: //break konulmadıgı için sırayla hepsine girecek
                            eaten++; // eaten 1 oldu
                            eaten += 2; // eaten 3 oldu
                   default:
                            eaten--; //eaten 2 oldu
                   System.out.println(eaten);
         }
}
25.C
```

# 26.A

(==) ve Equals() methodları'nın ikisi de farklı 2 değeri karşılaştırmak için kullanılır. (==) operator'ü 2 nesneyi karşılaştırırken, Equals() methodu nesnenin içerdiği string'i karşılaştırır. Yani kısaca (==) operatörü 2 nesnenin referans değerlerini karşılaştırırken Equals() methodu sadece içeriği karşılaştırır.

myTestVariable null değilse myTestVariable.equals(null) ifadesi false dönecektir.

# 28.D

```
else if (streets && intersections > 1000)
```

satırında street degeri int olduğu halde boolean gibi işlem yapılmaya calısılmıs.

```
29.C
           Conditional-AND
& &
          Bitwise AND
30.C
public class Q30 {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
               boolean w = true, z = false;
               int x = 10, y = 5;
               x = w ? y++ : y--;
               w = !z;
               System.out.println((x + y) + "" + (w ? 5 : 10));
        }
}
31.A
public class Q31 {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
               String bob = new String("bob");
               String notBob = bob;
               System.out.print((bob == notBob) + " " + (bob.equals(notBob)));
        }
}
32.B
33.B
False^true = false
False^false = false
34.A?
public class Q34 {
        public static void main(String[] data) {
               if (data.length >= 1
                               && (data[0].equals("sound")
                                              || data[0].equals("logic"))
                               && data.length < 2) {
                       System.out.print(data[0]);
                }
       }
}
```

35.C <a href="https://introcs.cs.princeton.edu/java/11precedence/">https://introcs.cs.princeton.edu/java/11precedence/</a>

Level	Operator	Description	Associativity
16	[] ()	access array element access object member parentheses	left to right
15	++	unary post-increment unary post-decrement	not associative
14	++  + - ! ~	unary pre-increment unary pre-decrement unary plus unary minus unary logical NOT unary bitwise NOT	right to left
13	() new	cast object creation	right to left
12	* / %	multiplicative	left to right
11	+ - +	additive string concatenation	left to right
10	<< >> >>>	shift	left to right
9	< <= > >= instanceof	relational	not associative
8	== !=	equality	left to right
7	&	bitwise AND	left to right
6	^	bitwise XOR	left to right
5	I	bitwise OR	left to right
4	& &	logical AND	left to right

3	П	logical OR	left to right
2	?:	ternary	right to left
1	= += -= *= /= %= &= ^=  = <<= >>=	assignment	right to left

# **36.C**

Mantıksalişlemlerde ve operatorü varsa sonucun true olması için tüm bileşenler true olmalıdır.

# 37.C

# 38.D

```
case expressions must be constant expressions
```

else

public static void main(String[] args) {
 final Q42 tester = new Q42();

}

}}

# 39.B

#### **40.B**

```
public class Q40 {
         public static void main(String[] argumants) {
         int turtle = 10 * ( 2 + ( 3 + 2 ) / 5);
int hare = turtle < 5 ? 10 : 25;</pre>
         System.out.print(turtle < hare ? "Hare wins!" : "Turtle Wins");</pre>
    }
}
41.A
public class Q41 {
         public static int getResult(int threshold){
         return threshold > 5 ? 1 : 0 ;
    public static void main(String[] argumants) {
   System.out.println(getResult(5)+getResult(1)+getResult(0)+getResult(2)+"");
// System.out.print(5+2+3+4+5+6+8+"");
    }
}
42.A
public class Q42 {
         public String runTest(boolean snipper, boolean roller) {
                  if (snipper = roller)
                           return "up";
```

return roller ? "down" : "middle";

System.out.println(tester.runTest(false, true));

# 44.A

```
public class Q44 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int characters = 5;
        int story = 3;
        double movieRating = characters <= 4 ? 3 : story > 1 ? 2 : 1;
        System.out.println(movieRating);
    }
}
```

# 45.B

Soru 1'de verilen özellikler incelenebilir.

# 46.B?

```
public class Q46 {
        public static void main(String[] weather) {
            System.out.print(weather[0]!=null&&weather[0].equals("sunny")&& !false?"Go Outside" : "Stay Inside");
      }
}
```

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: 0 at com.company.Main.main(Main.java:10)

# 47.D

- The operator ! is undefined for the argument type(s) int

# **48.C**

# 49.A

Sou 35'te verien tablo incelenebilir.

# **50.**C

```
public class Q50 {
    public static String play(int toy, int age) {
        final String game;
        if (toy < 2)
            game = age > 1 ? 1 : 10; // p1
        // Type mismatch: cannot convert from int to String else
            game = age > 3 ? "Ball" : "Swim";// p2
        return game;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.print(play(5, 2));
    }
}
```