**Full Stack Developer**

**Bhargavi Patnana**

**06/01/2020**

**1.What is class Resolution ?**

It is basically getting references to the symbolic representation of different symbolspresent in the class.

**2.How to find largest of two numbers without using relation operators.**

The formula is:

a\*(bool)(a/b)+b\*(bool)(b/a)

The expression a / b will give 1 if a > b and 0 if a < b (only after

typecasting the result to bool).  
 Hence, the answer will be of the form either a + 0 or 0 + b

depending upon which one is greater.

3.**Difference between switch and if-else .**

* If statement selects the execution of the statements based upon the evaluation of the expression in if statements.
* If else is good for variable conditions that results into a Boolean.
* The switch statements selects the execution of the statement often based on a keyboard commands.
* Switch statements are good for fixed data values.

**4.What are the datatypes supported by switch in java. Whether it support Boolean, float and double.**

Switch supports byte , short , char , int primitive data types, enumerated types , the String class, and a few special classes that wrap certain primitive types: Character , Byte , Short , and Integer .

Java does not support Boolean, float and double due to imprecise calculation.

**5.What will be the output a&b, a|b, a!b, a^b.**

These are logical operator:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | | |
|  | **Use** | **Operation** |
|  | a & b | Bitwise AND if both operands are numbers;  conditional AND if both operands are boolean |
|  | a | b | Bitwise OR if both operands are numbers;  conditional OR if both operands are boolean |
|  | a ^ b | Bitwise exclusive OR (XOR) |
|  | a!b | Bitwise complement |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

**6.What are signed integers and unsigned integers?**

***A signed integer is one with either a plus or minus sign in front. That is it can be either positive or negative.***

***An unsigned integer is assumed to be positive****.*

**7.What are shift operators and its uses?**

A shift operator performs bit manipulation on data by shifting the bits of its first operand right or left.

The **left shift** and right **shift operators** should not be used for negative numbers.

<< - (operator1<<operator2) - Shift bits of operator1 left by distance operato2; fills with zero bits on the right-hand side.

>> - (operator1<<operator2) - Shift bits of operator1 right by distance operator2; fills with highest (sign) bit on the left-hand.

>>> - (operator1>>>operator2) - Shift bits of operator1 right by distance operator2; fills with zero bits on the left-hand side