



Started on

Tuesday, 11 February 2025, 6:21 PM

State

Finished

Completed on

Tuesday, 11 February 2025, 6:22 PM

Time taken

56 secs

Marks

11.00/11.00

Grade

100.00 out of 100.00

Feedback

Congratulations!!! You have passed by securing more than 80%



### Question 1

1.00/1.00

The break statement causes an exit \_\_\_\_\_

Select one or more:

- ☒ a. from the innermost switch. ✓
- ☐ b. none of the options
- ☐ c. from the program.
- ☒ d. from the innermost loop ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answers are: from the innermost switch. , from the innermost loop

### Question 2

1.00/1.00

What is the output of this program?

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

Which statement, inserted at line 4, produces the output 12?

Select one:

- ☐ a. int y=10;
- ☒ b. int y=11; ✓
- ☐ c. int y=13;
- ☐ d. int y=12;



Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

```
int y=11;
```

### Question 3

1.00/1.00

Fill in with appropriate datatype.

```
switch(
```

```
    byte
```

```
✓ )
```

```
{
```

```
    case value1 : .....
```

```
    case value2 : .....
```

```
    .....
```

```
    default:
```

```
        System.out.println("Hello");
```

```
}
```

Switch in java works with primitive data types byte, short, char and int; wrapper classes like Character, Byte, Short and Integer; enumerated types (added in java 5) and String class (added in java 7)

The correct answer is:

Fill in with appropriate datatype.

```
switch([byte])
```

```
{
```

```
    case value1 : .....
```

```
    case value2 : .....
```

```
    .....
```

```
    default:
```

```
        System.out.println("Hello");
```

```
}
```

### Question 4

1.00/1.00

What value is stored in i at the end of this loop?

```
for(int i =1;i<=10;i++)
```



Select one:

- ☐ a. 10
- ☒ b. 11 ✓
- ☐ c. 9
- ☐ d. 1

The program control will exit the for loop only when the condition specified in the for loop has failed. Hence, the value of i will be 11.

The correct answer is: 11

### Question 5

1.00/1.00

What is the output of this program?

```
class selection_statements {  
    public static void main(String args[])  
    {  
        int var1 = 5;  
        int var2 = 6;  
        if ((var2 = 1) == var1)  
            System.out.print(var2);  
        else  
            System.out.print(++var2);  
    }  
}
```

Select one:

- ☐ a. 1
- ☒ b. 2 ✓
- ☐ c. 4
- ☐ d. 3

Observe the if construct. var 2 is assigned 1. 1 does not equal 5, hence else block will get executed. Pre increment to var2 results in 2 (var2 variable now has the value 1, not 6). Hence 2 gets printed.

The correct answer is: 2

### Question 6

1.00/1.00

What will happen when the following code is compiled and run in Java 1.8?

```
int i = 1, j = -1;  
switch (i)
```



```
switch(i)
{
    case 0, 1: j = 1; /* Line 4 */
    case 2: j = 2;
    default: j = 0;
}
System.out.println("j = " + j);
```

Select one:

- ☐ a. j = 0
- ☐ b. j = -1
- ☐ c. j = 1
- ☒ d. Compilation fails.✓

One can not specify multiple case labels with commas, as in line 4. Hence compilation error.

The correct answer is: Compilation fails.

### Question 7

1.00/1.00

What will be the output of the program?

```
for(int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
{
    switch(i)
    {
        case 0: break;
        case 1: System.out.print("one ");
        case 2: System.out.print("two ");
        case 3: System.out.print("three ");
    }
}
System.out.println("done");
```

Select one:

- ☐ a. done
- ☐ b. one two three done
- ☐ c. one two doneone two done
- ☒ d. one two three two three done✓

Switch takes the values 0, 1 and 2.

Case 0 has nothing to execute.

Execution of Case 1 is followed by 2 and 3 since there's no break statement encountered. So, one two three.

Execution of Case 2 is followed 3 since there's no break statement encountered like before. So, two three.

This is followed by "done".

The correct answer is: one two three two three done



### Question 8

1.00/1.00

What will be the output of the program?

Given:

10. `int x = 0;`

11. `int y = 10;`

12. `do {`

13. `y--;`

14. `++x;`

15. `} while (x < 5);`

16. `System.out.print(x + "," + y);`

What is the result?

Select one:

- ☒ a. 5,5 ✓
- ☐ b. 6,6
- ☐ c. 6,5
- ☐ d. 5,6

x is assigned 0 and y, 10 initially. During each iteration x is incremented by 1 and y is decremented by 1.

The iteration stops when x equals 5. At this stage y also would have reached the value 5. Hence the output 5 5.

The correct answer is: 5,5

### Question 9

1.00/1.00

for

✓ looping structure should be used when the iterations are known.

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

[for] looping structure should be used when the iterations are known.

### Question 10

1.00/1.00

French curly braces `{ }` is a must if the for loop executes more than one statement. State true or false.



Select one:

- ☒ True ✓
- ☐ False

The correct answer is 'True'.

### Question 11

1.00/1.00

Which of the following loops will execute the body of loop even when condition controlling the loop is initially false?

Select one:

- ☒ a. do-while ✓
- ☐ b. for
- ☐ c. while

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:  
do-while