1. D 🡪 Char types is not permitted in java. It can be used only taking from String by using function charAt()
2. A 🡪 There is a line if statement. İt is lower than 6 then it becomes 1
3. C 🡪 false, true. Since primitive and object has the different address when we compare them it will return the false. But in second condition equal compare inside of variables.
4. B 🡪 Plan B: plan++ equals 2 ; --plan equals 0; if we sum them it will be 2
5. C 🡪 default stament does not take a value
6. B 🡪 4
7. B 🡪 exit error, break correct answer, goto error; continue can be used in loop,
9. C 🡪 code cannot be compiled. Because && operatör is not defined for Integer class
10. A🡪 2 pterodacty is 2 and its mod is equal to 0 so it is lower than 1. if statetament cannot be provided. So after if statement, 1 subtrack from 3 and it will become 2
11. D🡪 if-then statement can execute a single or a block
12. D 🡪 None of the above: because over there there is no else if . so after second if it alsow Works the else case. The result will be not enough and too many
13. C 🡪 a case value cannot be literal
14. D 🡪 && expression
15. C 🡪 the code does not compile. Because int value cannot be convert into boolean
16. B post-increment [v++], pre-decrement[--v]
17. B 🡪 13
18. B 🡪 long: Since long cannot be converted to int, it cannot be.
19. C 🡪 none of them. Because int cannot be converted to boolean type
20. A 🡪 Too few
21. B 🡪 11789. Java compiler Works left to right on operation process
22. B it becomes – and %
23. B 🡪 it becomes 11
24. B 🡪 2
25. C 🡪 the code doest not compile
26. A
27. B 🡪 false
28. D 🡪 compiler cannot compile this code. Because && operatör cannot be defined for int
30. C 🡪 11 5. X = 5 y = 6 and w becomes true
31. A 🡪 Since we try to add address of bob they will be equal under all circumstatnces
32. B 🡪 12
33. False false -> because operatör is &&
34. When we run app nothing is printed. Because we should start app by giving parameters with using console
35. C 🡪 multipliate operands have the same level of precedence
36. A 🡪 ^operatör is bitwise operatör and its meaning is xor.
37. B 🡪 x || (y && z) i think options is wrong
38. D 🡪 red must be constant type . it means it should be final
39. C >= and <
40. Turtle wins
41. All results are equals to 0
42. A Becayse is is assing operatör and after assigning it will be true
43. D
44. A 🡪 2.0
45. B --< any number of, at most one
46. B 🡪 The application thwors an exception at runtime
47. None of the above. Because ! operatör cannot define to int variables
48. A 🡪 false and true
50. The code does not compile due to p2