Q2 double a, b, c;
a = 8.0/0; ans: infinity
b = 0/4.0; ans: 0
c = 0/0.0; ans: undefined

Ans :- a) NAN

that's why we get an arithmetic exception so answer is not a number for undefined NAN.

Q3
```
{ int x;
  x=5;
  {
  int y=6;
  S.O.P: (x+" "+y);
  }
   S.O.P (x+" "+y);
}
```

ans :- a) compilation error

In this case, 1st print statement accept the x and y values.
but 2nd print statement doesn't have access to y,
Because y is decleared in the method and 2nd print statement out of the method so they not have access. to. scope y was limited to this block defined after initialization of x.

Q4 byte b=50;
b=b*50

ans :- * operator has converted b*50 into int, which can not be converted

to byte without casting

while evaluating an expression containing int, bytes or shorts, the whole expression is converted to int then evaluated and the result is also of type int.

Q5
```
arr [] = new int[] {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9};
int n=6
m = arr [arr [n] /2];
S.O.P (arr[n]/2);
```

n = 6/2 = 3
S.O.P (3/2) = 1

ans b) 1)

Q6
```
i = x<<2
y = (byte)(x<<2)
```

ans :- c) 256 0

Q7) int x = y = z = 20;

actually 20 is assign only in x
~~so not stored in y and z~~
y & z variable not stored a value thats why it show compile time error

ans :- a) compile time error

9) arr[] = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

for (int i = 0; i < arr.length - 2; ++i)

iteration 1 :- i = 0 0 < 5-2; 1 condition true
iteration 2 :- i = 1 1 < 5-2; 2 true
iteration 3 :- i = 2 2 < 5-2; 3 true
i = 3 3 < 5-2; 4 false

so for loop terminated
and print 1 2 3

ans :- d) 1 2 3

9.10) No argument is passed to the code, the length of args is 0, so the code will not print

ans a) The snippet compiles & runs but does not print anything.

11) int [][] x = {(1,2), (3,4,5), (6,7,8,9)}
[][] y = x
s.o.p y[2][1]

Both x and are pointing to the same arr
so ans :- d) 7

12) if (n == 1) result = fun(n-1);
(5 == 1)
return 1;

recursion

14 if (n==1)
return 1;
result = fun(n-1)
return result

①
if (5==1)
return 1
result = fun(5-1) 5-1=4
return result

② if (4==1)
fun(4-1)
= 3

③ if (3==1)
fun(3-1)
= 2

if (2==1)
fun(2-1)
= 1

if (1==1
return 1;

∴ So result is 1

ans a) 1

~~b)~~

19]
(double X) returns the smallest whole number greater than or equal to variable x.
ans :- c] 4

20] character.Min_value returns the smallest character value, which is of space character.

ans :- b] space

PAGE No.
DATE / /

17] byteValue() method returns the value of wrapper i as a byte.value.
i is 257 range of byte is 256 therefor i value exceeds byte range by 1 hence 1 is returned and stored in x.
ans :- c) 1

18] double x = 2.0
double y = 8.0
Math.pow (x, y)

$2.0^{8.0} = 8.0$

ans : b] 8.0

22] toExternalForm() is used to know the full URL of an URL object
so they print https://google.com.

ans :- b) https://google.com

23) ~~Day~~ dynamic array which can increase and decrease its size. obj.add ("x") adds to the array element x and obj.~~dd~~ add (1, "x") adds element x at index position 1 in the list. Hence
obj.add (1, "D") stores D at index position 1 of obj & shifts the previous value stored at that position by 1.

24) Java provides the Date class available in java.util package. This class encapsulates the current data and time

Date() This constructor initializes the object with the current date and time

ans :- b) prints present Time and date

26) class Multithread-programming
{
public static void main(String args[])
{
Thread t = Thread.currentThread();
t.setName("New Thread");
System.out.println(t);
}
}

ans b) Thread[New Thread, 5, main]

27) This program was previously done by using Runnable interface. here we have used Thread class. This shows both the method are equivalent, we can use any of them to create a thread. ans :- b) false false

30) obj.length Calculate the string length as well as space in between the string so output of program is 11
ans :- a) 11

31) When an array is declared using new operator then all of its elements are initialized to 0 automatically. For loop body is executed 5 times as whenever control comes in the loop i value is incremented twice first by i++ in body of loop then by ++i in increment condition of for loop.

ans :- a) 0 2 4 6 8

32) arr[][] is a 2D array. array has been allotted, memory in parts 1st row contains 1 element 2D row contains 2 elements & 3rd row contains 3 elements. each element of array is given i+j value in loop. sum contains addition of all the elements of the array.

ans :- b) 10

34) class array-output
{
public static void main (String args[])
{
int array-variable[][] = {{1 2 3} {4 5 6} {7 8 9}};
int sum=0;
for (int i=0; i<3; ++i)
for (int j=0; j<3; ++j)
sum = sum + array-variable[i][j];
System.out.println (sum/5);
}
}

ans :- b) 9

38) main() method must be made public. without main() being public Java run time system will not be able to access main() & will not be able to execute the code.
so the compilation Error is raise
Main method not found in class output please define the main method
as : public static void main (String [] args)

40) Since the base case of the recursive function func() is not defined
hence infinite loop occurs and results in stack overflow.
so Exception in thread "main" java.lang.stackoverflow Error.

ans :- d] Runtime Error