

Hyder Abbas

for (int i=0; i<5; i++)
 ↓
 S.o.p(" ");
 ↓
 i 0 1 2 3 4 5
 ↓
 i < 5
 ↓
 Body

for (migration; condition; update)
 ↓
 Body

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int i=0;
 ↓
 do
 ↓
 { S.o.p(" ");
 ↓
 i++
 } while (i < n);
 ↓
 i < n

n 15
 ↓
 i 10
 ↓
 if & only if condition true
 once also not execute

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while () => if - update → manage y
 do while () =>
 int n=5; int i=0; i < 10 ✓
 => for ()
 while (i < n) X
 ↓
 { S.o.p(" ");
 ↓
 i++
 } 4

i 0 1 2 3 4 5
 ↓
 i < n
 ↓
 1 < 5
 ↓
 Body
 ↓
 * * * * *

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```

1 package com;
2 public class Launch4 {
3     public static void main(String[] args) {
4         // TODO Auto-generated method stub
5         int n=4;
6         for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
7         {
8             for(int j=0;j<n;j++)
9             {
10                 if(i==0 || i==3 || j==0 || j==3)
11                 {
12                     System.out.print("*");
13                 }
14                 else
15                 {
16                     System.out.print(" ");
17                 }
18             }
19             System.out.println();
20         }
21     }
22 }
23
24
25
26
27
28

```

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```

1 package com;
2 public class Launch4 {
3     public static void main(String[] args) {
4         // TODO Auto-generated method stub
5         int n=10;
6         for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
7         {
8             for(int j=0;j<n;j++)
9             {
10                 if(j==0 || j==n-1 || i==(n-1)/2)
11                 {
12                     System.out.print("*");
13                 }
14                 else
15                 {
16                     System.out.print(" ");
17                 }
18             }
19             System.out.println();
20         }
21     }
22 }
23
24
25
26
27

```

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$i = 0 \text{ || } j = \frac{m}{2}$

$i = 0 \text{ || } i = \frac{m-1}{2}$

$i = m-1 \text{ || } j = 0$

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\Rightarrow

$i = n/2$

$j = n-1$

$i = n+1$

middle $\rightarrow m-1$

last $\Rightarrow m-1$

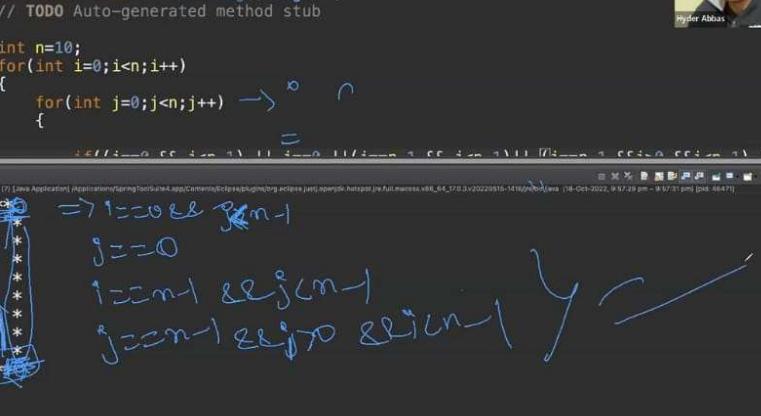
Nitin Manjrekar

Q>
Consider below code:
public class Test {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 char c = 'Z';
 long l = 100_00L; //from JDK1.7 for a literal we can give _ also, if we give compiler will remove that _ in .class file
 int i = 9_2; //from JDK1.7 for a literal we can give _ also, if we give compiler will remove that _ in .class file
 float f = 2.02f;
 double d = 10_0.35d; //from JDK1.7 for a literal we can give _ also, if we give compiler will remove that _ in .class file

 l = c + i; //char + int = int int ----> long (implicit)
 f = c * i * f; //char * long * float = float
 f = l + i + c; //long + int + char = long long ----> float(implicit)
 i = (int)d; //double ----> int(explicit)
 f = (long)d; //double ----> long , long ----> float (implicit)
 }
}

Does above code compile successfully?
A. Yes
B. No :
Answer : A

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The screenshot shows a Java IDE interface with several tabs at the top labeled "Launch1.java", "Launch2.java", "Launch3.java", "Launch4.java", "Launch5.java", "Launch6.java", "Launch7.java", "Launch8.java", "Launch9.java", and "Launch10.java". A video player window in the top right corner displays a man named "Hyder Abbas" with the text "Hyder Abbas" below it.

The code editor contains the following Java code:

```
3
4 public static void main(String[] args) {
5     // TODO Auto-generated method stub
6
7     int n=10;
8     for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
9     {
10         for(int j=0;j<n;j++) → ° ↵
11     }
12 }
```

The code is annotated with handwritten notes in blue ink:

- Line 7: $i = 0 \& j < n - 1$
- Line 8: $j = 0$
- Line 9: $i = n - 1 \& j < n - 1$
- Line 10: $j = n - 1 \& i > 0 \& i < n - 1$

Q>
int x = 4;//line-n1
int y = 4++;//line-n2 whether it is post or pre-increment it can only be done on variables not on direct literals
System.out.println(x);
System.out.println(y);

A. line-n1 CompileTimeError
B. x=4
 y=5
C. x=5
 y=5
D. line-n2 CompileTimeError

Answer: D

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22°C Cloudy

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File Edit View

```
public static void main(String[] args)
{
    int a = 20; // a = 18
    int var=-a * a++ + a-- - -a;// var = 19 * 19 + 20 -18 = 363
    System.out.println("a = " + a);// a = 18
    System.out.println("var = " + var);//var= 363
}
}
A.
a = 18
var=363
B.
a = 363
var=363
C. Compilation Error
D.
a = 25
var= 363

answer : A
```

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Nitin Manjunath



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File Edit View

Q>

```
class Test
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        int i = 5; // i = 5,6,7
        //5 < 6(true)
        if (i++ < 6)
        {
            System.out.println(i++); //System.out.println(6)
        }
    }
}
```

A. 5
B. 6
C. Program executes successfully but nothing is printed on to console
D. 7



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22°C Cloudy

18_10_2022_snippets_classnotes - Notepad

File Edit View

Q>

```
boolean b=true;//line -n 1
b++;//line-n2 Ans. increment and decrement is applicable only for integral,floating type and character type not for boolean type
System.out.println(b);
```

A. line-n1 Compile Time Error
B. line-n2 Compile Time Error
C. false
D. true
E. None of the above



Ansver : B

||

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language fundamentals... - X 18_10_2022_snippets_classnotes...

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D. line-n2 CompileTimeError



Answer: D

Q>

```
24
int x = 4;//line-n1
int y = ++(i++);//line-n2 whether it is post or pre-increment it can only be done on variables not on direct literals
System.out.println(x);
System.out.println(y);
```

A. line-n1 CompileTimeError
B. x=4
 y=5
C. x=5
 y=5
D. line-n2 CompileTimeError ||



Answer: D

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```
int b,c,d;//declaring the variables
int a= b = c = d=10;/initializing the values for b=c=d and finally giving the value to a variable with declaration
Will the code compile?
```



- A. yes
B. no

Answer: A

Q>
int a = b = c = d = 20;//b,c,d not declared but using so CompileTime Error
System.out.println(a);
Will the code compile?

- A. yes
B. no

Answer : B

language fundamentals - Note..

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```
C:\Users\Nitin Manjunath\OneDrive\Desktop\language fundamentals\language fundamentals - Note..
```



- C. 10
20
- D. 20
10

E. CompieltimeError

Answer : B|

Q>
int a = 10, b = 20;
byte c = (a>b) ? 30 : 40; I
byte d =(a<b) ? 30 : 40;
System.out.println(c);
System.out.println(d);

- A. 30
40
- B. 40
30

Answer : B

Q>
int b,c,d;//declaring the variables
int a= b = c = d=10;
Will the code compile?

- A. yes
B. no

Answer: A|

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File Edit View

```
int b,c,d;//declaring the variables
int a= b = c = d=10;
```



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File Edit View
Answer : B

Q>
byte c = (10> 20) ? 30 : 40;// literals are involved so compiler performs operation
byte c=40;
byte d =(10<20) ? 30 : 40;// literals are involved so compiler performs operation
byte d =30;
System.out.println(c);//40
System.out.println(d);//30

A. 30
40

B. 40
30

C. 10
20

D. 20
10

18_10_2022_cippets_classmate - Notepad
File Edit View
Q>
int a = 10, b = 20;// type checking is valid no problem
byte c = (a>b) ? 30 : 40;// literals are not involved in operation, so compiler would just check type checking of result
byte d =(a<b) ? 30 : 40;
System.out.println(c);
System.out.println(d);

A. 30
40

B. 40
30

C. 10
20

D. 20
10

E. CompiletimeError

Answer: E

Q>
 int a = 10, b = 20; // type checking is valid no problem
 byte c = (a>b) ? 30 : 40; // literals are not involved in operation, so compiler would just check type checking of result I
 Compiler will see 30,40 type it knows is int, so the result should be of int type only.
 if compiler only perform the operation it will try to map with casting chart otherwise it wants the exact type.

```
byte d =(a<b) ? 30 : 40;
System.out.println(c);
System.out.println(d);
```

A. 30
 40
 B. 40
 30
 C. 10
 20
 D. 20
 10



Q>
 Consider below statements:
 1. int x = 5 ____ 0; // Literal values can be with _ also but it should be in b/w not at the beginning or at the end
 2. int y = ____50; // invalid becoz starts with _
 3. int z = 50____; // invalid becoz in ends with _
 4. float f = 123.76_86f; // valid
 5. double d = 1_2_3_4; // valid

How many statements are legal?

A. One statement only
 B. Two statement only
 C. Three statement only
 D. Four statement only
 E. All 5 statement only. I

Answer : C

