

11Array_In_Java_Part2

The image shows a handwritten note on a grid background, likely from a digital notepad. The note is written in blue ink and includes a Java code snippet and a note about input from the console. The code defines a class named 'Scanner' with a method 'nextInt()' that returns an integer value. The note also includes a comment '=> use input from console' with an arrow pointing to the 'nextInt()' method. A green horizontal line is drawn below the code. The background of the note is a grid pattern. The top of the image shows a browser window with several tabs open, including 'Google Keep', 'Keep', 'Micro Lab | Neuron', and 'J2 Launch2 Java - work'. The bottom right corner of the image shows a small video feed of a person, identified as 'Hyder Abbas'.

```
class Scanner {  
    int nextInt()  
}
```

=> use input from console

```
5 {
6     public static void main(String[] args)
7     {
8         // To store and display marks of 5 students
9         int[] ar=new int[5];
10        Scanner scan=new Scanner(System.in);
11
12        for(int i=0; i<5;i++)
13        {
14            System.out.println("Please Enter marks of student "+ i);
15            ar[i]=scan.nextInt();
16        }
17
18        System.out.println("The marks of students are as follows");
19        for(int i=0;i<5;i++)
20        {
21            System.out.print(ar[i]+ " ");
22        }
23    }
24 }
25
26
27
28
29 }
```

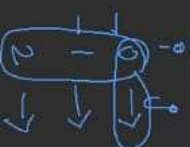
2



```
4 {
5     public static void main(String[] args)
6     {
7         // To store and display marks of 5 students
8         Scanner scan=new Scanner(System.in);
9
10        System.out.println("Please enter the size of array");
11        int size=scan.nextInt();
12
13        int[] ar=new int[size];
14
15        for(int i=0; i<ar.length; i++)
16        {
17            System.out.println("Please Enter marks of student "+ i);
18            ar[i]=scan.nextInt();
19        }
20        System.out.println("The marks of students are as follows");
21        for(int i=0; i<ar.length; i++)
22        {
23            System.out.print(ar[i]+ " ");
24        }
25    }
26
27
28
29
30
```



3



```
1 import java.util.*;
2
3
4 public class Launch3
5 {
6
7     public static void main(String[] args)
8     {
9         Scanner scan=new Scanner(System.in);
10
11         { int [][] ar=new int[3][4]; //array declaration }
12
13         for(int i=0; i<ar.length;i++) { //rows -> i
14             {
15                 for(int j=0; j<ar[i].length;j++) -> students j
16                 {
17                     System.out.println("Enter marks of class "+i+" Student "+j);
18                     ar[i][j]=scan.nextInt();
19                 }
20             }
21         }
22     }
23 }
24
25
26
27 }
```

4

```
10 Scanner scan=new Scanner(System.in);
11
12 int [][] ar=new int[3][4]; //array declaration
13
14 for(int i=0; i<ar.length;i++)
15 {
16     for(int j=0; j<ar[i].length;j++)
17     {
18         System.out.println("Enter marks of class "+i+" Student "+j);
19         ar[i][j]=scan.nextInt();
20     }
21 }
22
23 System.out.println("The marks of Students are");
24
25 for(int i=0; i<ar.length;i++)
26 {
27     for(int j=0; j<ar[i].length;j++)
28     {
29         System.out.print(ar[i][j] + " ");
30     }
31     System.out.println();
32 }
33 }
```

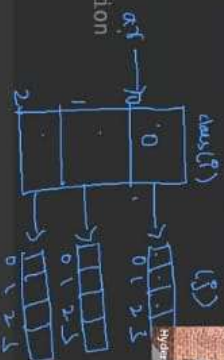
52



```

8
9
10 Scanner scan=new Scanner(System.in);
11
12 int [][] ar=new int[3][4]; //array declaration
13
14 for(int i=0; i<ar.length;i++)
15 {
16     for(int j=0; j<ar[i].length;j++)
17     {
18         System.out.println("Enter marks of class "+i+" Student "+j);
19         ar[i][j]=scan.nextInt();
20     }
21 }
22
23 System.out.println("The marks of Students are");
24
25 for(int i=0; i<ar.length;i++)
26 {
27     for(int j=0; j<ar[i].length;j++)
28     {
29         System.out.print(ar[i][j] + " ");
30     }
31     System.out.println();
32 }
33

```



$i < ar.length$
 $0 \leq i < 3$

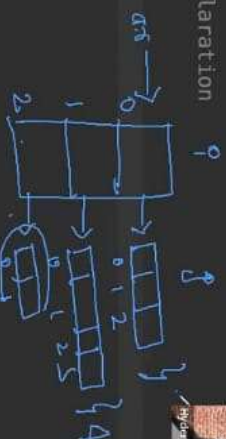
$j < ar[i].length$
 $0 \leq j < 4$

6


```

8
9
10 int [] ar=new int[3] []; //array declaration
11 ar[0]=new int[3];
12 ar[1]=new int[4];
13 ar[2]=new int[2];
14
15 for(int i=0; i<ar.length;i++)
16 {
17     for(int j=0; j<ar[i].length;j++)
18     {
19         System.out.println("Enter marks of class "+i+" Student "+j);
20         ar[i][j]=scan.nextInt();
21     }
22 }
23 System.out.println("The marks of Students are");
24
25 for(int i=0; i<ar.length;i++)
26 {
27     for(int j=0; j<ar[i].length;j++)
28     {
29         System.out.print(ar[i][j] + " ");
30     }
31     System.out.println();
32 }
33

```



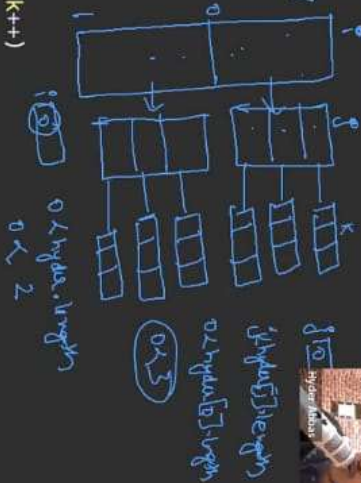
$ar[0].length$
 $ar[2].length$



```

1 import java.util.Scanner;
2
3 public class Launch6 {
4
5     public static void main(String[] args)
6     {
7         Scanner scan=new Scanner(System.in);
8         int [][] hyder=new int[2][3][3];
9         for(int i=0;i<hyder.length;i++)
10         {
11             for(int j=0;j<hyder[i].length;j++)
12             {
13                 for(int k=0;k<hyder[i][j].length;k++)
14                 {
15                     System.out.println("Enter marks of College "+ i+ " Class "+ j + " S
16                     hyder[i][j][k]=scan.nextInt();
17                 }
18             }
19         }
20     }
21 }
22
23 }
24
25 }
26

```



$k < \text{hyder}[i][j].\text{length}$
 $0 < \text{hyder}[i][j].\text{length}$
 $0 < 3$





④ $a[3] = 40$

$a[4] = 40$

\Rightarrow NO

$int\ c\ a = new\ int\ [5];$

0	20	30
1	2	

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a[0] = 10 \\ a[1] = 20 \\ a[2] = 10 \end{array} \right.$

\Rightarrow Exception

ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

$a[3] = 30$

0





$a[3] = 30$

ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException



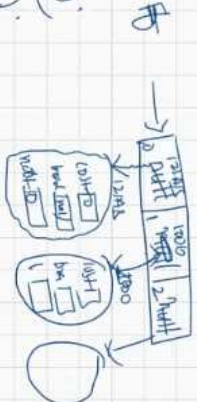
int = 50
char =
float = 0.0
String null
Object = null

==

← → keep.google.com/NOTF/1666B674635996.401359063

$$\alpha[3] = 30$$

A strong individualist



```
int = 50
char = 5
float = 0.0
short = null
object = null
```

#[0] = new Form1;
f[#] = new Form1;





Disadvantages }

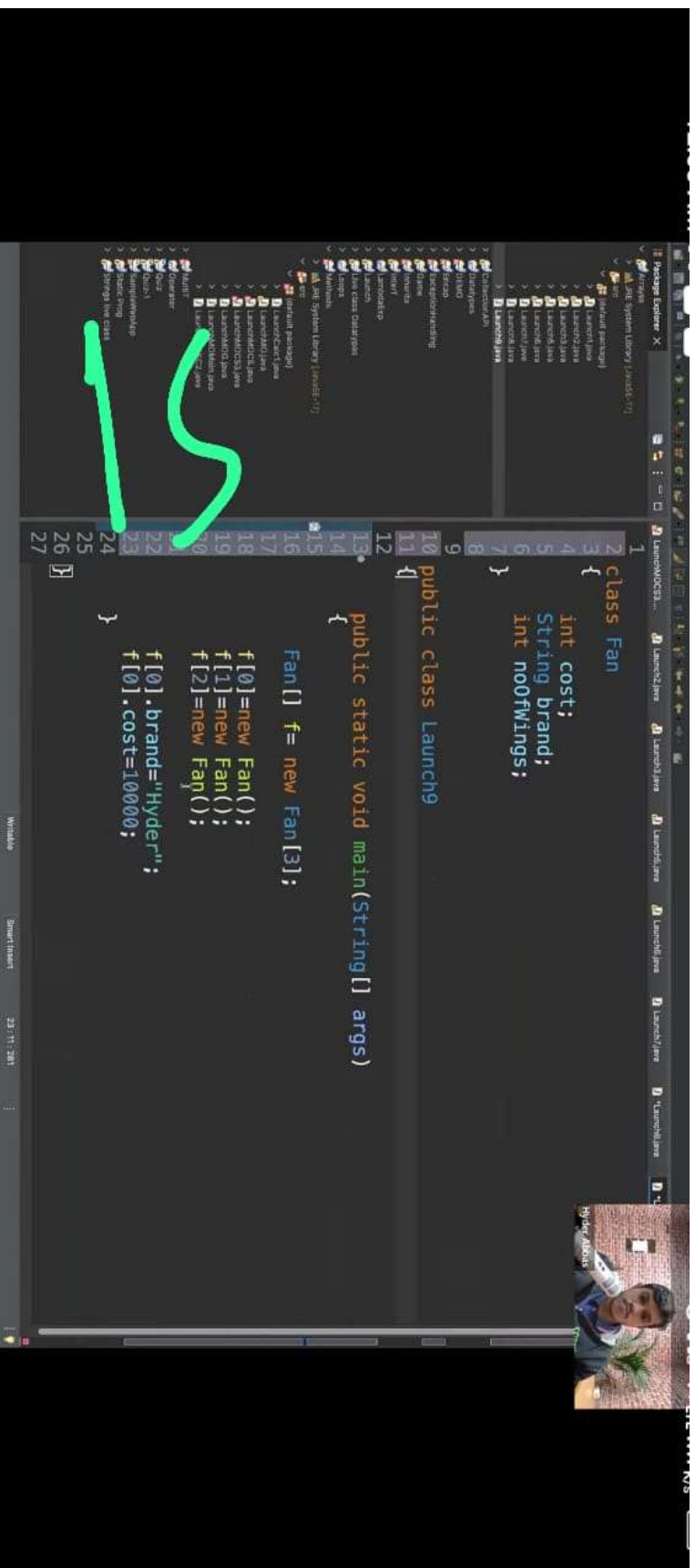
⇒ It can store only homogenous type data.

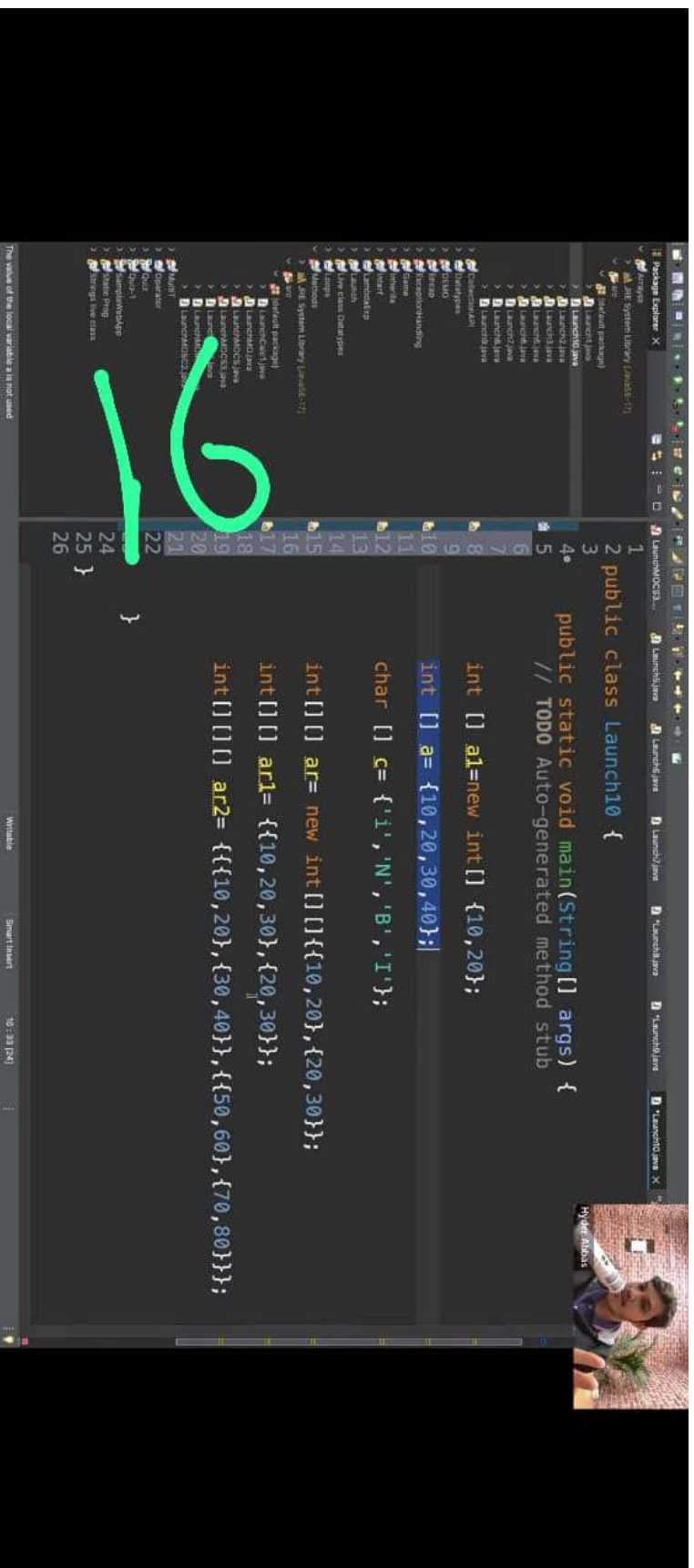
int a[5] = new int[5];

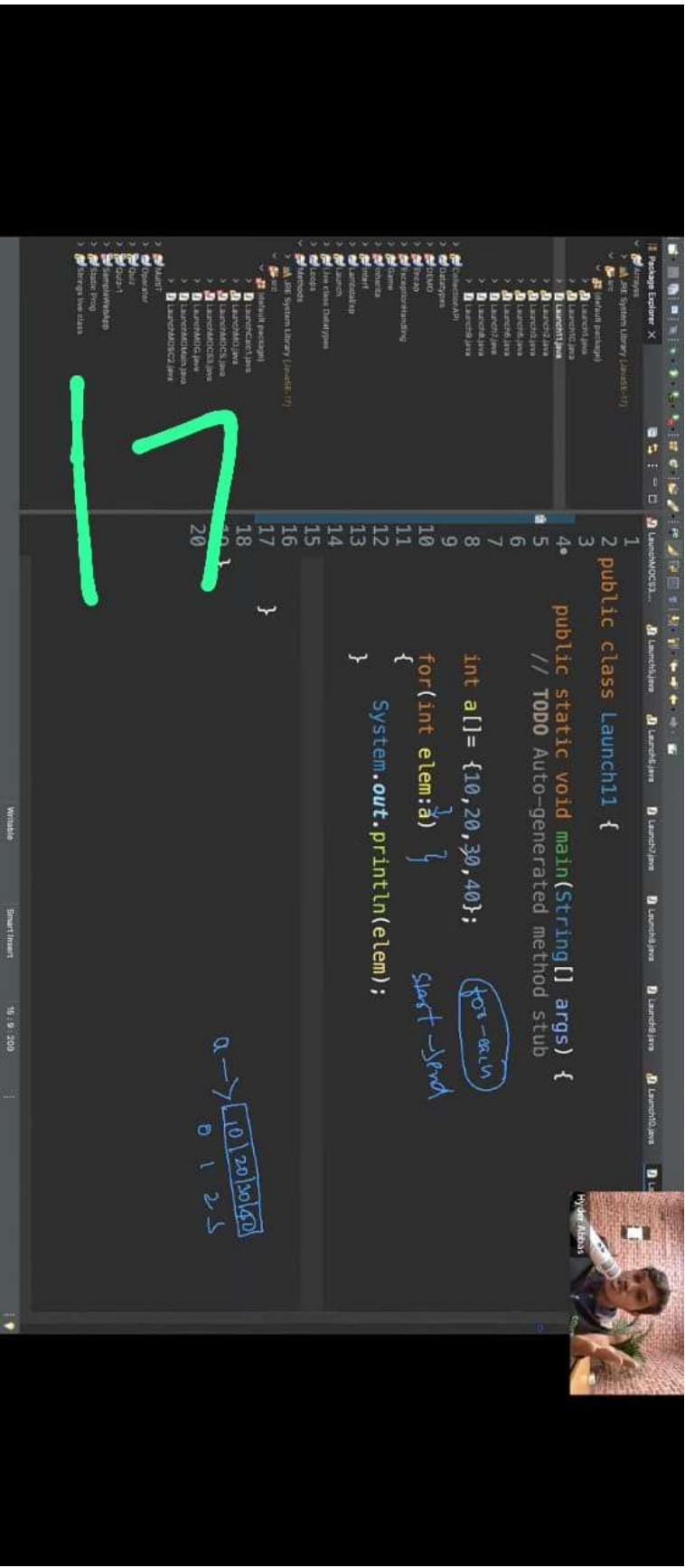
only integers.

a[0] = 10 ✓
a[1] = 10.5 ✗
a[2] = "Number" ✗

14







Q>

```
public class ExampleDoWhile{  
    public static void main(String args[]){  
        do{  
            System.out.println("hello");//line-n1  
        }while(true);  
        System.out.println("hi");//line-n2  
    }  
}
```

- A. CompileTime Error at line-n1
- B. hello infinite times
- C. hi
- D. some problem by jvm during the execution
- E. CompileTime Error at line-n2
- F. None of the above

Answer: E

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Note:

```
l1:
for()
{
    l2: for()
    {
        l3: for()
        {
            break/break l3; // goto stmt-1
            break l2; //goto stmt2
            break l1; // goto stmt3
        }
        stmt-1;
    }
    stmt-2;
}
stmt-3;
```

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```
do{  
    System.out.println("hello");//line-n1  
}while(false);  
System.out.println("hi");//line-n2  
}  
}
```

- A. CompileTime Error at line-n1
- B. hello
- C. hi
- D. some problem by jvm during the execution
- E. CompileTime Error at line-n2
- F. hello
 hi
- G. None of the above

Answer: F




```
public class ExampleDoWhile{  
    public static void main(String args[]){  
        int a=10,b=20;  
        do{  
            System.out.println("hello");//line-n1  
        } while(a<b);// JVM ----> while(10<20) ----> while(true)  
        System.out.println("hi");//line-n2  
    }  
}
```

- A. CompileTime Error at line-n1
- B. hello
- C. hi
- D. some problem by jvm during the execution
- E. CompileTime Error at line-n2
- F. hello infinite times
- G. hi infinite times
- H. None of the above

Answer: F

20





Nitesh Manojkumar

- 21

I

```
final int a=10,b=20;
do{
    System.out.println("hello");//line-n1
}while(a<b);//Compiler----> while(10<20) ---> while(true)
System.out.println("hi");//line-n2
}
```

- A. CompileTime Error at line-n1
 - B. hello
 - C. hi
 - hello
 - D. some problem by jvm during the execution
 - E. CompileTime Error at line-n2
 - F. hello infinite times
 - hi
 - G. None of the above
- Answer: E(concept of unreachable)

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File Edit View

```
final int a=10,b=20;
do{
    System.out.println("hello");//line-n1
}while(a>b);//Compiler ----> while(10>20) ----> while(false)
System.out.println("hi");//line-n2
}
```

- A. CompileTime Error at line-n1
- B. hello
- hi
- C. hi
- hello
- D. some problem by jvm during the execution
- E. CompileTime Error at line-n2
- F. hello infinite times
- hi
- G. None of the above

Answer: B

1

Ln: 1/27 Col: 10



100%

Windows [CTRL]

UTZ: 6

ENG 28/10/2022



Q>

```
int i=0,j=0; //line -n1
```

```
int i=0,Boolean b=true; //line-n2
```

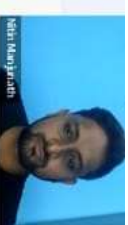
```
int i=0,int j=0; //line -n3
```

How many statements are valid?

- A. line -n1 and line -n3
- B. line -n2
- C. line-n1, line-n2 and line-n3
- D.line -n3
- E. line -n1

Answer: E(after , in declaration we need to just specify the variables only)

24



```
public static void main(String args[]){  
    int i=0;  
    for(System.out.println("hello u r sleeping");i<3;i++){  
        System.out.println("no boss, u only sleeping");  
    }  
}
```

Predict the Output:

- A. Compile Time Error
- B. Some problem occurred by jvm during execution
- C. hello u r sleeping
- D. no boss, u only sleeping
- E.
hello u r sleeping
No boss, u only sleeping
No boss, u only sleeping
No boss, u only sleeping

Answer: E

25



E. line- $n1$

Answer: E (after, in declaration we need to just specify the variables only)

Q

Syntax:

```
for(stmt1;stmt2;stmt3){
```

```
stm4;
```


stmt1 -> can be any statement, but suggested for initialisation

stmt2 -> compulsorily should be boolean statement only

stm3 -> can be any statement, but suggested for inc/dec on a variable

stm4 -> can be any statement, suggested for repetitive logic

```
public class ExampleFor{
```

```
public static void main(String args[]){
```

```
int i=0;
```

```
for(System.out.println("hello u r sleeping");i<3;i++){
```

```
System.out.println("no boss, u only sleeping");
```

}



```
Q>
Syntax:
for(stmt1;stmt2;stmt3){
    stmt4;
}

stmt1 -> can be any statement, but suggested for initialisation
stmt2 -> compulsorily should be boolean statement only
stmt3 -> can be any statement, but suggested for inc/dec on a variable
stmt4 -> can be any statement, suggested for repetitive logic

public class ExampleFor{
    public static void main(String args[]){
        int i=0;
        for(System.out.println("hello u r sleeping");i<3;i++){
            System.out.println("no boss, u only sleeping");
        }
    }
}
```

```
public class ExampleFor{  
    public static void main(String args[]){  
        for(;;){//Compiler--> boolean value will be evaluated as 'true'  
            System.out.println("hello");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Predict the Output:

- A. Compile Time Error
- B. Some problem occurred by jvm during execution
- C. hello
- D. infinite times hello
- E. None of the above

Answer: D

28



Q>

```
public class ExampleFor{  
    public static void main(String args[]){  
        for(int i=0;true;i++){  
            System.out.println("hello");//line-n1  
        }  
        System.out.println("hi");//line-n2  
    }  
}
```

Predict the Output:

- A.Compile Time Error at line-n1
- B.Compile Time Error at line-n2
- C. Some problem occurred by jvm during execution
- D. hello
- E. infinite times hello followed by hi

Answer: B

29



```
public static void main(String args[]){  
    for(int i=0;false;i++){  
        System.out.println("hello");//line-n1  
    }  
    System.out.println("hi");//line-n2  
}
```

Predict the Output:

- A.Compile Time Error at line-n1
- B.Compile Time Error at line-n2
- C. Some problem occurred by jvm during execution
- D. hello
- hi
- D. infinite times hello followed by hi
- E. None of the above

Answer: A(remember the concepts of unreachable)

1



```
public static void main(String args[]){  
    for(int i=0;;i++){  
        System.out.println("hello");//line-n1  
    }  
    System.out.println("hi");//line-n2  
}
```

Predict the Output:

- A. Compile Time Error at line-n1
- B. Compile Time Error at line-n2
- C. Some problem occurred by jvm during execution
- D. hello
- E. infinite times hello
- F. None of the above

Answer : B



hi


```
int a=10,b=20;  
for(int i=0;a<b;i++){//VM ----> 10<20 (true)  
    System.out.println("hello");//line-n1  
}  
System.out.println("hi");//line-n2  
}
```

Predict the Output:

- A. Compile Time Error at line-n1
- B. Compile Time Error at line-n2
- C. Some problem occurred by jvm during execution
- D. hello
- hi
- D. infinite times hello
- E. None of the above

Answer: D

1

52



```
public static void main(String args[]){  
    final int a=10,b=20;  
    for(int i=0;a<b;i++){//Compiler ----> 10<20 (true)  
        System.out.println("hello");//line-n1  
    }  
    System.out.println("hi");//line-n2  
}
```

Predict the Output:

- A.Compile Time Error at line-n1
- B.Compile Time Error at line-n2
- C. Some problem occurred by jvm during execution
- D. hello
- hi
- D. infinite times hello
- E. None of the above

Answer: B

33



- A. Compile Time Error at line-n1
- B. Compile Time Error at line-n2
- C. Some problem occurred by JVM during execution
- D. hello
- hi
- E. infinite times hello
- None of the above

Answer: B

Note: if a variable is marked as final, then those values are known to compiler so we say final variables as "CompileTimeConstants".

if a variable is marked as final, then the value for those variables should never be changed in the program, if we try to change it would result in "CompileTimeError".

In java memory for a variable is given by JVM as per its datatype specification and value also will be assigned by JVM only, compiler will not allocate memory for the variables and it will not initialize the value for the variable.



✗

Note: if a variable is marked as final, then those values are known to compiler so we say final variables as "CompileTimeConstants".

if a variable is marked as final, then the value for those variables should never be changed in the program, if we try to change it would result in "CompileTimeError".

In java memory for a variable is given by JVM as per its datatype specification and value also will be assigned by jvm only, compiler will not allocate memory for the variables and it will not initialize the value for the variable.

eg: int a = 10;

a++;

System.out.println(a);//11

eg: final int a = 10;

a++;//a = a + 1;//CE: value can't be re-assigned

System.out.println(a);

55





=> Enhanced for loop -> for each y

=> for (challenge use : array)

q = y

Travels | Libraries

arr = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]

①

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

5.0 * arr[i] =

50.0

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

q =

arr[0] = 10

0

50



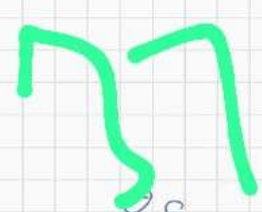
int[] a = new int[10]; => 10

String s = new String("abc");

int[] a = new int[10];
float, double

int[] a = new int[10];

String s = new String("abc");



int[] a = new int[2]; a →

0	1
---	---

a[0] = 10

arr → array index boundary (12#)

② int[] a = new int[-2];

int[] a;

int a = -2

cannot be negative;
Negative array size is illegal.





\Rightarrow $\text{int}^* a = \text{new int}(\textcircled{20});$

$a[0] = 10;$ ~~X~~

$a[1] = \text{"Hyder Ali"};$ ~~X~~

ArrayStackOverflow

④ $\text{int}^* a = \text{new int}(\textcircled{9999999});$

\downarrow
Out of memory by default

65

40

```
1 public class Launcher {
2
3
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5         // TODO Auto-generated method stub
6
7         int[] ar = {10, 20, 30, 40};
8
9         for(int i=ar.length-1; i>=0; i--)
10             System.out.print(ar[i] + " ");
11     }
12 }
13
14
15
16
17 }
```

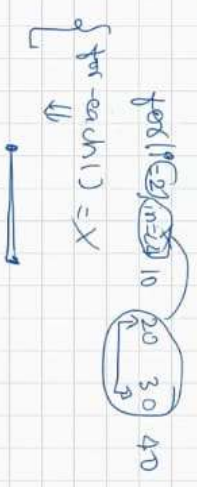
i = 3
i = 2
i = 1
i = 0



Limitation ① we cover array twice

② Traverse | iterate - only in forward direction

③



41



=> week - 1
sat -> 6pm

pos (each => ① ↑ ↑) . } =>

=> fnc() -> pos-each y => ⊗
=> array y.

{
 (int[] x) -
 x = new int[]; (←)
 int [3] x; ✓
 int x[]; ✓
}

42

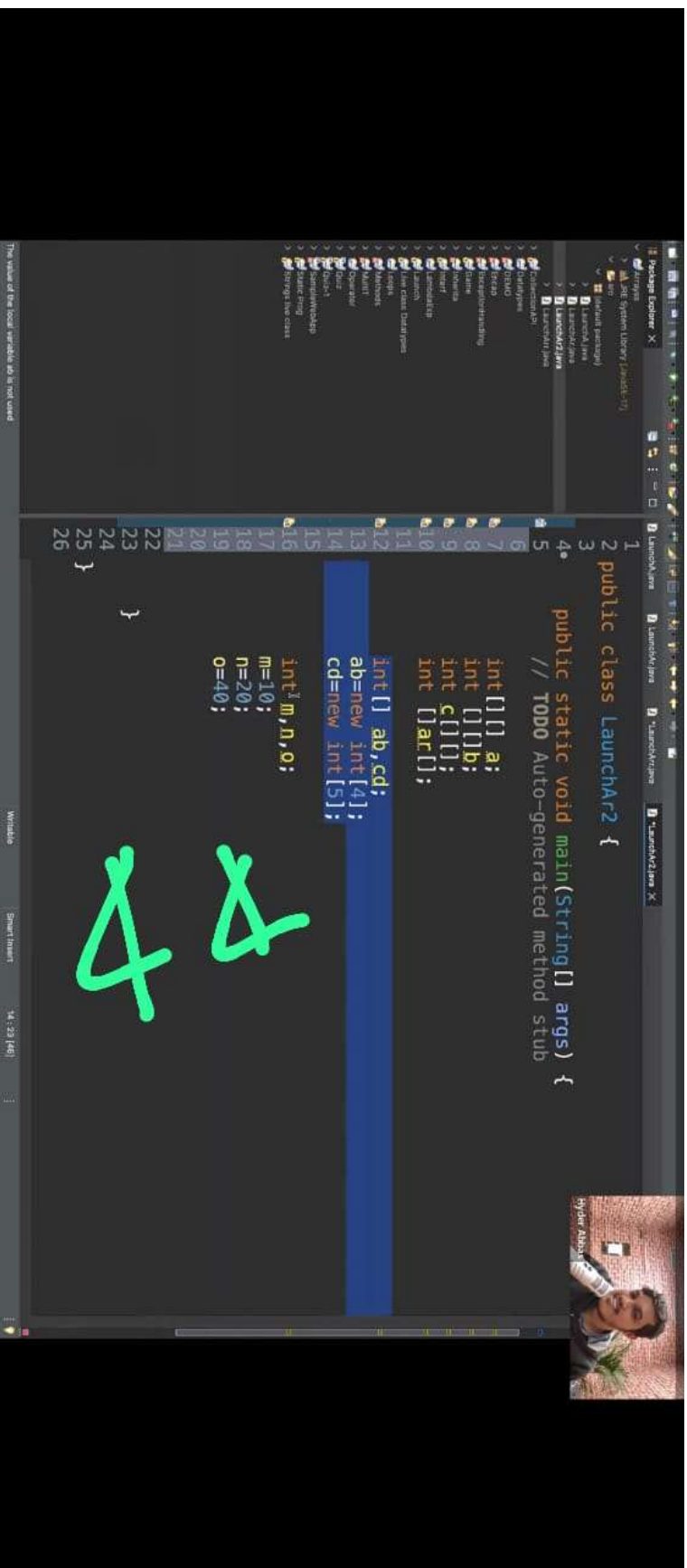


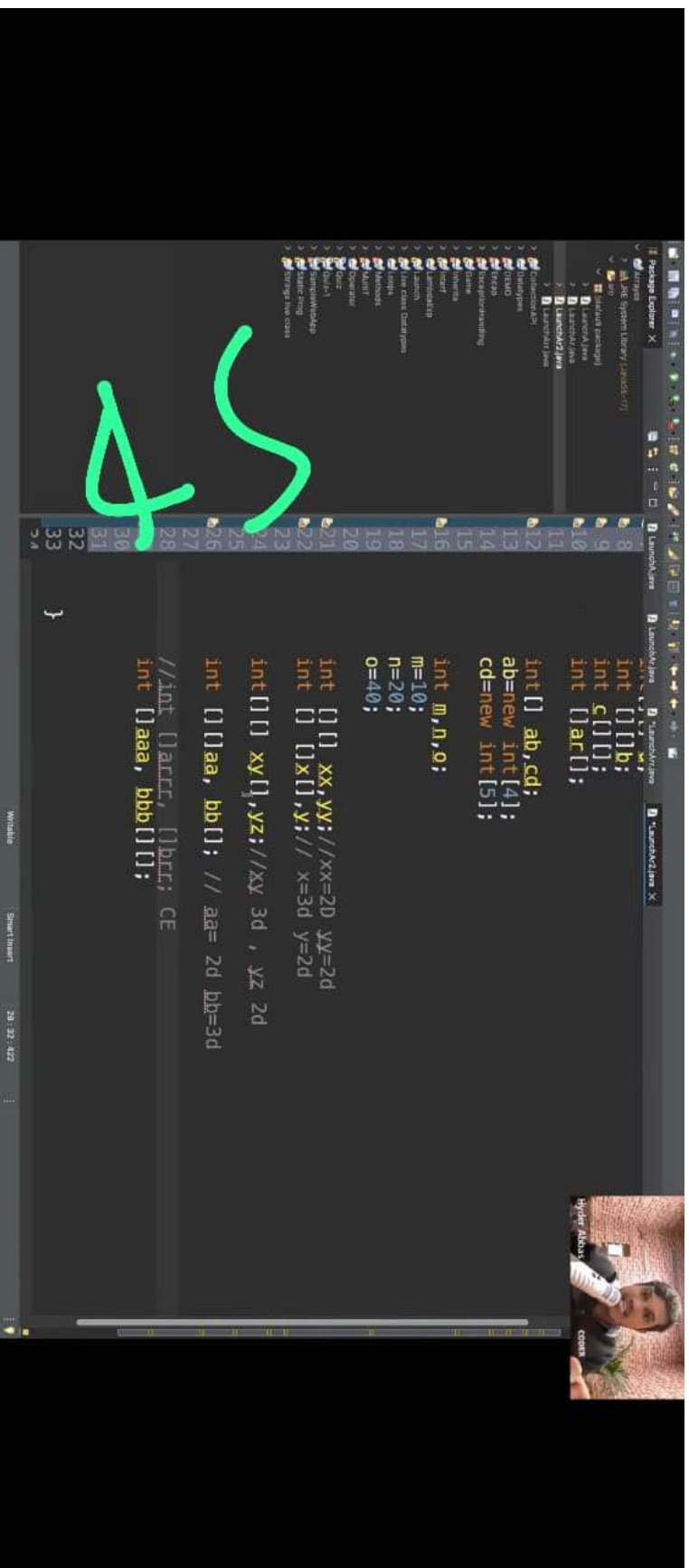


int csd; ✓
int sd; ✓
int csd; ax; (L)
int axcsd; (L)
int csdax; (L)
int axcsd; -

int ax; (L)
int ax; X not valid

43







=> Treated as object

int[] ar = new int[4];

ar[0] = 10;
ar[1] = 20;
ar[2] = 30;



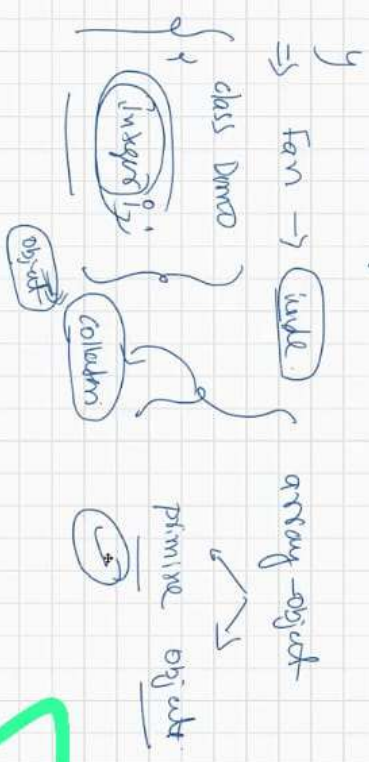
class Demo {
int a;
int b;
int c;
}



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int c; }
50/24



47



$\Rightarrow \}$
 $\Rightarrow \}$

Ques

`int a = new int(5);`
size \rightarrow Long, float
double, boolean

Ans

`byte ab = 5;`
`int[] a = new int(5);`
b/a, short, int, long

48





=> array type -> class -> not for program 3. []
=> Array {
 -> sort
 -> fill
 -> binarySearch
}
 Array.sort()

Static methods
-> class Demo {
 -> static void main()
}

Demo.main()
-> Demo.main()

so

keep.google.com/NOTE/1867198541901.2036777051

keep.google.com/u/NOTE/1687198541901.2035777051

X  Google Keep

X  Google Keep

X 7 - 10 minutes timer - Google X +

১১

$$L =$$
$$y = 1, \text{ at } x = 0, \text{ at } y = 0, \text{ at } x = 0, \text{ at } y = 0$$

(115)

→ static

$$\text{Average} = 506 + (24)$$
$$m + a[3] = \text{new } m + [4]$$
$$for(i=n+1; i \leq a.length; i++)$$
$$a[1] = 5$$

Array
⇒ Array • fill (a (5))

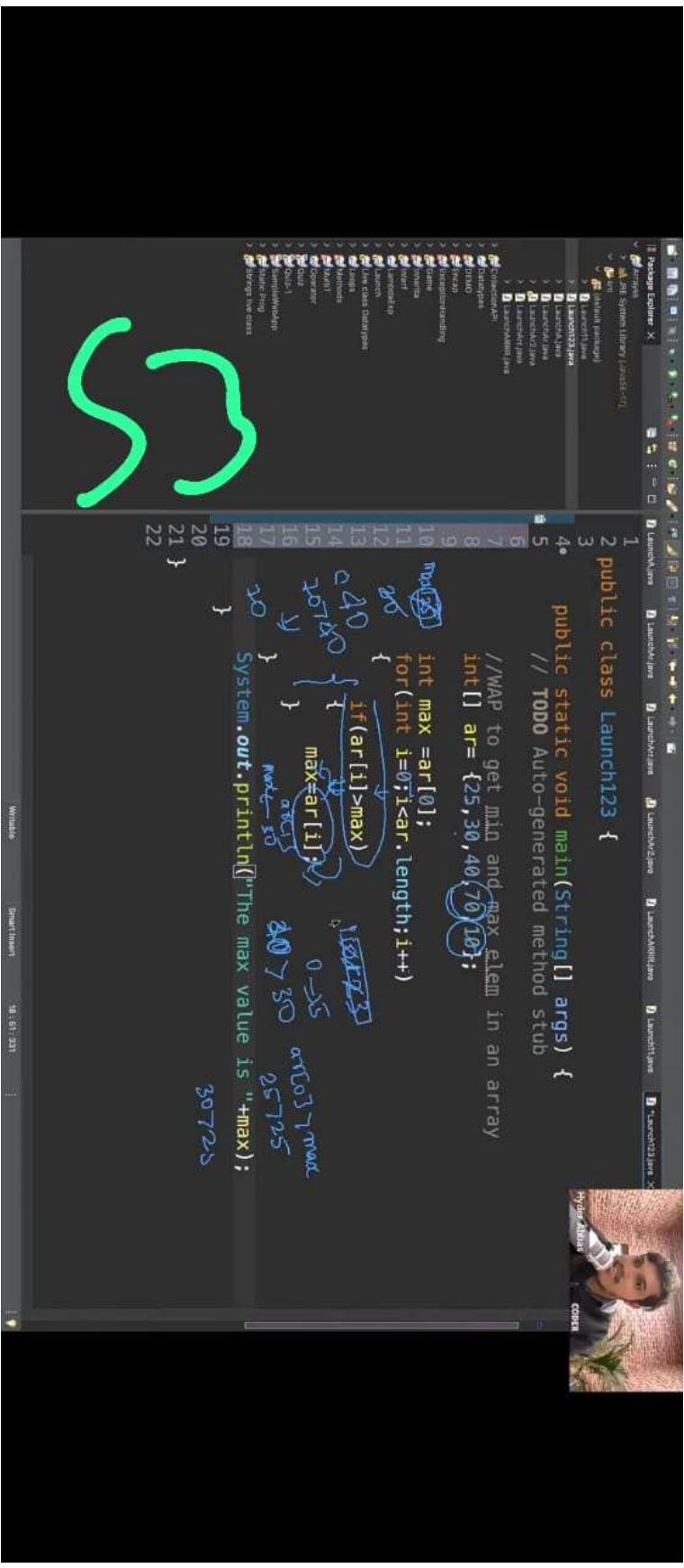
5

5

```
1 public class Launch11 {
2
3     public static void main(String[] args) {
4         // TODO Auto-generated method stub
5         //WAP to get the sum of all elements in an array
6         int[] a= {20,10,30,40};
7
8         int sum=0;
9         for(int i=0;i<a.length;i++)
10             sum=sum+a[i];
11
12         System.out.println("The sum is "+sum);
13     }
14 }
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
```

Workspace | Shift+Insert | 17:50:265

Pydar Alkhat | CODE



34

```
6 //MAP to get min and max elem in an array
7 int[] ar= {25,30,40,70,10};
8
9 int max =ar[0];
10 for(int i=0;i<ar.length;i++)
11 {
12     if(ar[i]>max)
13     {
14         max=ar[i];
15     }
16 }
17
18 System.out.println("The max value is "+max);
19
20 int min=ar[0];
21 for(int i=0;i<ar.length;i++)
22 {
23     if(ar[i]<min)
24     {
25         min=ar[i];
26     }
27 }
28 System.out.println("The max value is "+min);
29
30 }
31 }
32 }
```




```
int x=0;  
switch(x){  
case 0: System.out.println("hello");  
break ;//It is used to avoid fallthrough in switch  
case 1: System.out.println("hi");  
}  
}
```

Predict the Output:

- A. Compile Time Error
- B. Some problem occurred by jvm during execution
- C. hello
- hi
- D. hello

Answer: D

Q>

Ln: 28, Col: 4



Q>

class Test{

public static void main(String args[]){

for(int i=0; i<10; i++) { // i = 0,0<10(true), i = 1, 1<10(true)

if(i==5)

break; // control will come out of the executing loop

System.out.println(i); // 0,1,2,3,4

}

}

Predict the Output:

A. Compile Time Error

B. Some problem occurred by jvm during execution

C. 0 1 2 3 4

D. 0 1 2 3 4 6 7 8 9

Answer: C

I

56



Q>
class Test{

public static void main(String args[]){

int x=10;

l1 : {

System.out.println("begin");

if(x==10)

break l1;

System.out.println("end");

}

System.out.println("hello");

}

}

}

Predict the Output:

A.Compile Time Error

B. Some problem occurred by jvm during execution

C. begin

end

CS



31_10_2022, onipart_session, classmate - Notepad

File Edit View

```
class Test{  
    public static void main(String args[]){  
        int x=10;  
        if(x==10)  
            break;  
        System.out.println("hello");  
    }  
}
```

Predict the Output:

- A. Compile Time Error
- B. Some problem occurred by jvm during execution
- C. hello
- D. None of the above

Answer: A (break can be used in switch, loop and labelled block, other place compile time error)

SS



Ln 96, Col 94
22°C
Broudy near



100% Windows (CTRL)
10%
22:15
31-10-2022

File Edit View

Q>

```
class Test{
```

```
    public static void main(String args[]){
```

```
        int x=2;
```

```
        for(int i = 0; i<10;i++) {
```

```
            if(i%x==0) {
```

```
                continue;//it will skip the current iteration and proceeds with next iteration
```

```
                System.out.println(i);
```

```
            }
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

Predict the Output:

A. Compile Time Error

B. Some problem occurred by jvm during execution

C. 0 2 4 6 8

D. 1 3 5 7 9

E. None of the above

Answer: D

59



Q>
class Test
{

```
    public static void main(String args[]){  
        int x=10;  
        if(x==10)  
            continue;//continue can't be used here  
        System.out.println("hello");  
    }  
}
```

Predict the Output:

- A. Compile Time Error
- B. Some problem occurred by jvm during execution
- C. hello
- E. None of the above

Answer: A

60



Q>

```
class Test{  
    public static void main(String args[]){  
        int x=0;  
        switch(x){  
            case 0:System.out.println("hello");  
                continue;  
            case 1:System.out.println("hi");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Predict the Output:

- A.Compile Time Error
- B. Some problem occurred by jvm during execution
- C.hello
hi
- D. hello

Answer: A



Q>

```
class Test{
    public static void main(String args[]){
        int x=0;
        switch(x){
            case 0:System.out.println("hello");
                continue;
            case 1:System.out.println("hi");
        }
    }
}
```

Predict the Output:

- A.Compile Time Error
- B. Some problem occurred by jvm during execution
- C.hello
hi
- D. hello

Answer: A(continue can be used only in loops and labelled block,other places compile time error)

62



*3_10_2022_important_questions_classmate - Notepad

File Edit View

D. hello

Answer: A(continue can be used only in loops and labelled block, other places compile time error)

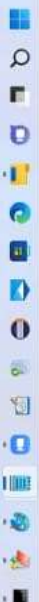


```
l1: {  
    ...  
    ...  
    break l1;  
    ...  
}
```

63

Ln 137, Col 2

22°C
Brandy clear



100%

Windows [CTRL]

U7F 6

22:25
31-10-2022

D. hello

Answer: A(continue can be used only in loops and labelled block, other places compile time error)

```
l1:
for()
{
    l2: for()
    {
        l3: for()
        {
            break/break l3;
            break l2;
        }
        stmt-1;
    }
    stmt-2;
}
stmt-3;
```

64



```
l1:  
for()  
{  
  l2:for()  
  {  
    l3:for()  
    {  
      break/break l3;  
      break l2;  
      break l1;  
    }  
    stmt-1;  
  }  
  stmt-2;  
}  
stmt-3;
```

65



Untitled - Paint

FileView

Clipboard

Image

Tools

Brushes

Shapes

Style

Colors

11:
for(;;){
.....
12:
for(;;){
.....
13:
for(;;){
.....
break 11;
.....
break 12;
.....
break 13;
.....
}}}

66

27°C
Boudry, near

100%

22:29
31-10-2022

Nar Karjanein

hi

D. hello

Answer: A(continue can be used only in loops and labelled block, other places compile time error)

```
l1:
for()
{
    l2: for()
    {
        l3: for()
        {
            break/break l3; // goto stmt-1
            break l2; // goto stmt2
            break l1; // goto stmt3
        }
        stmt-1;
    }
    stmt-2.
}
```

67



Q>

class Test{

public static void main(String args[]){

1. for(int i=0; i<3; i++) // i = 0, 0<3(true), i = 1, 1<3(true), i = 2, 2<3(true), i = 3, 3<3(false)

{

for(int j=0; j<3; j++) // j = 2, 2<3(true)

{

if(i==j)

stmt1;

System.out.println(i+" "+j); // 1 0 2 0 2 1

}

}

}

}

replace stmt1 with break and predict the output?

Answer: 1 0 2 0 2 1

{

69



Q>

class Test{

public static void main(String args[]){

l1:for(int i=0;i<3;i++) // i = 0, 0<3(true)

for(int j=0;j<3;j++)// j =0,0<3(true)

{

if(i==j)

stm1;

System.out.println(i+" "+j);

}

}

}

replace stm1 with break and predict the output?

Answer:1 0 2 0 2 1

replace stm1 with break l1 and predict the output?

Answer: no output

70



```
public static void main(String args[]){  
    l1.for(int i=0;i<3;i++) // i = 3, 3<3(false)  
    {  
        for(int j=0;j<3;j++)// j =0,0<3(true),j =1, 1<3(true), j =2,2<3(true)  
        {  
            if(i==j)  
                stmt1; //  
            System.out.println(i+" "+j);// 01, 02,10,12,20,21,  
        }  
    }  
}
```

replace stmt1 with break and predict the output?

Answer:1 0 2 0 2 1

replace stmt1 with break |1 and predict the output?

Answer: no output

replace stmt1 with continue and predict the output?

Answer: // 01, 02,10,12,20,21

✓



System.out.println(i+" "+j);//10 20 21

```
}  
    }  
}
```

replace stmt1 with break and predict the output?

Answer: 1 0 2 0 2 1

replace stmt1 with break |1 and predict the output?

Answer: no output

replace stmt1 with continue and predict the output?

Answer: 01, 02,10,12,20,21

replace stmt1 with continue |1 and predict the output?

Answer: 10 20 21

72



0.001

31-10-2022, 20:00:00, Session, Classroom - Notepad

File Edit View

```
while(true){  
    System.out.println("hello");//line-n1  
}  
    System.out.println("hi");//line-n2  
}
```

Predict the output

- A. Compile time error at line-n1
- B. some problem occurred during jvm execution.
- C. Compile time error at line-n2
- D. hello
- hi
- E. hello infinite times
- F. None of the above

Answer: C

Q>

73



Ln 217, Col 1
27°C
Boudh City



100%

Windows [CTRL]

UTF-8

22:06
31-10-2022

E. hello infinite times
F. None of the above

Answer: C

Q>

```
class Test{  
    public static void main(String args[]){  
        if(true){  
            System.out.println("hello");//line-n1  
        }  
        else{  
            System.out.println("hi");//line-n2  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Predict the output

- A. compile time error at line-n1
- B. some problem occurred during jvm execution.
- C. Compile time error at line-n2

4
1



```
System.out.println("hi");//line-n2
```

```
}  
}
```

Predict the output

- A. compile time error at line-n1
- B. some problem occurred during jvm execution.
- C.Compile time error at line-n2
- D. hello
- hi
- E. hello
- F. hi
- G. None of the above

Answer: E

Concept of unreachable holds good only for loops(for,while,dowhile), compiler will ignore unreachable for if else syntax.

55



```
System.out.println("hi");//line-n2
```

```
}  
}
```

Predict the output

- A. compile time error at line-n1
- B. some problem occurred during jvm execution.
- C.Compile time error at line-n2
- D. hello
hi
- E. hello
- F. hi
- G. None of the above

Answer: E

Concept of unreachable holds good only for loops(for,while,dowhile), compiler will ignore unreachable for if else and switch syntax. I

