1. Determine output:

**public class Test{**

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

**int i;**

**for(i = 1; i < 6; i++){**

**if(i > 3) continue ;**

**}**

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

**}**

**}**

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

E. 6

**Answer & Solution**

**Answer: Option E**

1. In java, ............ can only test for equality, where as .......... can evaluate any type of the Boolean expression.

A. switch, if

B. if, switch

C. if, break

D. continue, if

**Answer: Option A**

1. What will be the output of the following program?

**public class Test{**

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

**int i = 0, j = 5 ;**

**for( ; (i < 3) && (j++ < 10) ; i++ ){**

**System.out.print(" " + i + " " + j );**

**}**

**System.out.print(" " + i + " " + j );**

**}**

**}**

A. 0 6 1 7 2 8 3 8

B. 0 6 1 7 2 8 3 9

C. 0 6 1 5 2 5 3 5

D. Compilation Error

**Answer: Option A**

1. Consider the following program written in Java.

**class Test{**

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

**int x=7;**

**if(x==2); // Note the semicolon**

**System.out.println("NumberSeven");**

**System.out.println("NotSeven");**

**}**

**}**

What would the output of the program be?

A. NumberSeven NotSeven

B. NumberSeven

C. NotSeven

D. Error

E. 7

**Answer: Option A**

1. Determine output:

**public class Test{**

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

**int i, j;**

**for(i=1, j=0;i<10;i++) j += i;**

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

**}**

**}**

A. 10

B. 11

C. 9

D. 20

E. None of these

**Answer: Option A**

In giving a program for loop will be break when i=10. Since after for only one statement execute ( j += i;) because brace is not mentioned and after that print statement will execute and print i=10

1. What will be the output?

**public class Test{**

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

**int x=10, y=0;**

**if(x && y){**

**System.out.print("TRUE");**

**}**

**else{**

**System.out.print("FALSE");**

**}**

**}**

**}**

A. FALSE

B. TRUE

C. Compilation Error

D. Runtime Error

**Answer: Option C**

bad operand types for binary operator '&&'  
if(x **&&** y)

1. What will be the value of y after execution of switch statement?

**public class Test{**

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

**int x = 3, y = 4;**

**switch(x + 3){**

**case 6: y = 0;**

**case 7: y = 1;**

**default: y += 1;**

**}**

**}**

**}**

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

E. 0

**Answer: Option B**

Initially 'x' = 3 and y =4   
when switch statement execute **switch(x + 3) case 6** will be executed and initialize **y = 0** and after that **case 7** will be executed (because there is no **break** statement so it will execute all the case) and initialize **y = 1** and after that **default** case execute which add 1 in y and **y become 2**.

1. What is the printout of the following switch statement?

**char ch = 'a';**

**switch (ch){**

**case 'a':**

**case 'A': System.out.print(ch); break;**

**case 'b':**

**case 'B': System.out.print(ch); break;**

**case 'c':**

**case 'C': System.out.print(ch); break;**

**case 'd':**

**case 'D': System.out.print(ch);**

**}**

A. abcd

B. aa

C. a

D. ab

E. abc

**Answer: Option C**

1. How many times will the following code print "Welcome to Examveda"?

**int count = 0;**

**do {**

**System.out.println("Welcome to Examveda");**

**count++;**

**} while (count < 10);**

A. 8

B. 9

C. 10

D. 11

E. 0

**Answer: Option C**

1. Choose the correct statement in context of the following program code.

**public class Test{**

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

**double sum = 0;**

**for(double d = 0; d < 10;){**

**d += 0.1;**

**sum += sum + d;**

**}**

**}**

**}**

A. The program has a compile error because the adjustment is missing in the for loop.

B. The program has a compile error because the control variable in the for loop cannot be of the double type.

C. The program runs in an infinite loop because d<10 would always be true.

D. The program compiles and runs fine.

**Answer: Option D**

1. Which of the following for loops will be an infinite loop?

A. for(; ;)

B. for(i=0 ; i<1; i--)

C. for(i=0; ; i++)

D. All of the above

**Answer: Option D**

1. What will be the result of the following code?

**public class Test{**

**static public void main(String args[]){ //line 2**

**int i, j;**

**for(i=0; i<3; i++){**

**for(j=1; j<4; j++){**

**i%=j;**

**System.out.println(j);**

**}**

**}**

**}**

**}**

A. 1 2 3 1

B. 1 2 3 2

C. Repeatedly print 1 2 3 and cause infinite loop.

D. Compilation fails because of line 2

E. None of these

**Answer: Option C**

1. What is the value of a[1] after the following code is executed?

**int[] a = {0, 2, 4, 1, 3};**

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

**a[i] = a[(a[i] + 3) % a.length];**

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. 3

E. 4

**Answer: Option B**

1. What will be the result of compiling and runnig the following code:

**public class Test{**

**public static void main(String... args) throws Exception{**

**Integer i = 34;**

**int l = 34;**

**if(i.equals(l)){**

**System.out.println("true");**

**}else{**

**System.out.println("false");**

**}**

**}**

**}**

A. true

B. false

C. Compiler error

D. None of these

**Answer: Option A**

Equals() method for the integer wrappers will only return true if the two primitive types and the two values are equal.

1. What all gets printed when the following program is compiled and run.

**public class Test{**

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

**int i, j=1;**

**i = (j>1)?2:1;**

**switch(i){**

**case 0: System.out.println(0); break;**

**case 1: System.out.println(1);**

**case 2: System.out.println(2); break;**

**case 3: System.out.println(3); break;**

**}**

**}**

**}**

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. 3

E. 1 2

**Answer: Option E**

1. What all gets printed when the following program is compiled and run?

**public class Test{**

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

**int i=0, j=2;**

**do{**

**i=++i;**

**j--;**

**}while(j>0);**

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

**}**

**}**

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. The program does not compile because of statement "i=++i;"

E. None of these

**Answer: Option C**

1. What will be the output?

**public class Test{**

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

**int i = 1;**

**do{**

**i--;**

**}while(i > 2);**

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

**}**

**}**

A. 1

B. 2

C. -1

D. 0

E. None of these

**Answer: Option D**

**1. public class Test{**

**2. public static void main(String [] args){**

**3. int x = 0;**

**4. // insert code here**

**5. do{ } while(x++ < y);**

**6. System.out.println(x);**

**7. }**

**8. }**

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

A. int y = x;

B. int y = 10;

C. int y = 11;

D. int y = 12;

E. None of the above will allow compilation to succeed.

**Answer: Option C**

x reaches the value of 11, at which point the while test fails.  
x is then incremented (after the comparison test!), and the println() method runs.  
Hence, choice A, B, D, E, and F are incorrect based on the above point.

1. What will be the result?

**1. int i = 10;**

**2. while(i++ <= 10){**

**3. i++;**

**4. }**

**5. System.out.print(i);**

A. 10

B. 11

C. 12

D. 13

E. Line 5 will be never reached.

**Answer: Option D**

Initially i=10, when it reaches to while statement i++ <= 10 here i = 10 so condition become ture.  
For next use i become 11 and i++ statment will excuted and i become 12.  
Then again its go to while loop and check i++ <=10 here i = 12 so condition becomes fail and i become 13.  
**Therefore when print statement will execute after while loop it Print 13**