Java Programming

```
public class Calculator
    void add(int addd)
         System.out.println("int");
    void add(float ddb)
         System.out.println("float");
    void add(double ddda)
         System.out.println("dou");
    public static void main(String s[])
         Calculator c=new Calculator();
         c.add(12.24);
    }
O Double method

    Float method

    Integer method

O None of the above
```

```
public class Condition
{
    public static void main(String s[])
    {
        double var1=3.13;
        double var2=3.13;
}
```

```
for(int z=3; z>=3; --z)
{
    if((--var2 > 1) && (var1++ >
2))
    {
        var2=var1+var2;
    }
}
System.out.println(var1 + " " +
var2);
    }
}
C 6.26 4.13
C 4.1 6.26
C 4.13 6.2
C 4.13 6.26
```

```
class Cafe
{
    public int cafe=0;
    public Cafe(String test) {
        cafe=9;
    }
    public Cafe() {
}

public Cafeteria extends Cafe
{
    public Cafeteria(String text)
    { cafe=11; }
}
```

```
public class Demo
{
    public static void main(String s[])
    {
        int i=1;
        while(i--) //Line 1
        {
            System.out.println(i + " ");
        }
    }
}
O1 0 will be printed
O1 ouill be printed
O1 ouill be printed
OThe code will give compilation error at Line1
```

```
public class Morning
{
    static String value="testify";
    static int value1=25;
    static {
        value1=50;
        System.out.println(value);
        System.out.println(value1);
    }
    public static void main(String s[])
    { System.out.println(value);
    }
}
```

- Otestify 50
- Otestify 25
- Otestify
- O Program compiles successfully but nothing is displayed on the console

```
interface Vehicle
{
    int noOfWheels;
}
public class Car implements Vehicle
{
    public static void main(String s[])
    { System.out.println(Car.noOfWheels);
    }
}

OO
O1
OError: Integer variable is not initialized
ONone of the above
```

```
public class Testing
{
```

```
public static void main(String s[])
                         intx=100;
                 int
                boolean BVal1=true;
                boolean BVal2=false;
                 if ( (intx !=4) && (intx >=99) ||
!BVal1)
    System.out.println("Accenture");
                 System.out.println("IDC");
                BVal2=BVal1;
                 if( (BVal2=true) && BVal1 !=
BVal2)
                     System.out.println("High
Performance Delivered");
         O High Performance Delivered!
         Accenture High Performance Delivered!

    Accenture

         O Accenture IDC
         Accenture IDC High Performance Delivered!
         OIDC
```

```
public class Testing
{
```

```
System.out.println(finalResult+finalValue);

}

public static float captureResultA(double value)

{

float output=new Float(value);

return output;
}

public static float captureResultB(double value)

{

float output=new Float(value);

return output;
}

}

0 75.0

0 74

0 74.0

0 75
```

```
class RoomArea
{    float length;
    float breadth;

    void getData(float a, float b)
    {      length=a;
           breadth=b;
    }
}
public class Multiple
```

```
class First
     protected First()
           System.out.print(2+1);
class Second extends First
     protected Second()
           System.out.print(4+5);
class Third extends Second
     protected Third()
           System.out.print(2+5);
                                          39397
public class InheritNumber
                                          \bigcirc 33939
     public static void main( String[] args)
           new First();
           new Second();
                                          339397
```

```
public class tests
{    int a;

    tests()
    {
        System.out.println("I am default constructor");
```

```
public static void main(String s[])
{
    tests t1=new tests();
}
```

- OI am default constructor is printed twice
- Line 1 will give error
- Line 2 will give error
- I am default constructor is printed Once

- O "I am Arithmetic exception" is printed
- O Gives Syntax error in Block 2---->when Base class Exception is caught before any other sub class, then sub class exception are not read
- O Gives Syntax error in Block 1---->when Base class Exception is caught before any other sub class, then sub class exception are not read

```
class Main
{
    public Main()
    { System.out.println("Calling ASE");
    }
    public void show()
    { System.out.println("show");
    }
}

public class Attention
{
    public static void main(String s[])
    {
        Main the values[]=new Main[3];
    }
}
```

```
C Once
C Thrice
C Twice
Sero times
```

```
public class Acc_Byte1
        {
            public static void main(String s[])
            {
                int b1=80;
                int b2=100;
                int b3;
                    b3=++b1 * b1/100 + ++b2;
                    System.out.println("b3: " +
b3);
            }
        }
         C b3 = 165
         C b3 = 80
         C b3 = 166
         C b3 = 167
```

```
public class SwitchD
         {
             public static void main(String s[])
                 int i=1;
                 switch(i){
                 case 0:
System.out.println("zero"); break;
                 case 1:
System.out.println("one");
                 case 2:
System.out.println("two");
                 default:
System.out.println("default");
             }
         C one, default --> Both will be printed in separate line.
         Cone
         C default
         • one, two, default --> All will be printed in separate line.
```

```
public class Sacrifice
          private int
variableA=showOutput();
          private int variableB=15;
          private int showOutput()
              return variableB;
          public static void main(String
s[])
             System.out.println( (new
Sacrifice()).variableA);
       }
```