IRC_JAVA_MCQ_CS_DECISION

Test Summary
- No. of Sections: 1
- No. of Questions: 20
- Total Duration: 30 min

Section 1 - MCQ

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- No. of Questions: 20
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Additional Instructions:
None

Q1.   Which of these selection statements test only for equality?

if

switch

if & switch

none of the mentioned

Q2.   Which of these are selection statements in Java?

if()

for()

continue

break

Q3.   ……………………. statement provides an easy way to dispatch execution to different parts of your code based on the value of an expression.

if-else

switch

if

while

Q4.   State whether the following statements about switch statement are correct.
i) Switch statement often provides a better alternative than a large series of if-else-if statements.
ii)The break statement is used inside the switch to terminate a statement sequence.

True, False

False, True

True, True

False, False

Q5.   Which of the following statements about a default branch in a switch statement is correct?

All switch statements must include a default statement.

The default statement is required to be placed after all case statements.

Unlike a case statement, the default statement does not take a value.

A default statement can only be used when at least one case statement is present.

Q6.   Which statement about case statements of a switch statement is not true?

A case value can be final.

A case statement must be terminated with a break statement.

A case value can be a literal expression.

A case value must match the data type of the switch variable, or be able to be promoted to that type.

Q7.   A switch statement can have _____ case statements and _____ default statements.

at most one, at least one

any number of, at most one

at least one, any number of

at least one, at most one

Q8.   What is the output of the following application?

```
1   package dessert;
2   public class IceCream {
3      public final static void main(String... args) {
4         int flavors = 30;
5         int eaten = 0;
6         switch(flavors) {
7            case 30: eaten++;
8            case 40: eaten+=2;
9            default: eaten--;
10        }
11        System.out.print(eaten);
```

```
12    }
13  }
```

1

2

3

The code doesn't compile.

Q9.   What is the output of the following code?

```
1   int hops = 0;
2   int jumps = 0;
3   jumps = hops++;
4   if(jumps)
5      System.out.print("Jump!");
6   else
7      System.out.print("Hop!");
```

Jump!

Hop!

The code doesn't compile.

Exception

Q10.   What is the result of the following code ?

```
1   public class Test
2   {
3      public static void main(String[] args)
4      {
5         boolean name = true;
6         switch (name)
7         {
8            case true:
9            System.out.println("Hello ");
10           default:
11           System.out.println("hi");
12        }
13     }
14  }
```

Hello

Hi

Hello hi

Compilation error.

None of the above.

Q11.   Find the Output of the Java Program

```
1   int a=15;
2   int b=25;
3   if ((a<b) || (a=5)>15)
4     System.out.println(a);
5   else
6     System.out.println(b);
```

Q12.   Find the Output of the Java Program

```
1   int x=20;
2   int y=10;
3   if(x>y)
4   {
5     if (y>10)
6        system.out.println("y is "+y);
7   }
8   else
9     system.out.println("x is  "+x);
```

Q13.   What is the output of the following code?

```
1   package planning;
2   public class ThePlan {
3     public static void main(String[] input) {
4       int plan = 1;
5       plan = plan++ + --plan;
6       if(plan==1) {
7         System.out.print("Plan A");
8       }
9       else {
10        if(plan==2)
11        System.out.print("Plan B");
12      }
13      else
14        System.out.print("Plan C");
15    }
16  }
```

The code doesn't compile.

Q14. What is the output of the following application?

```
1   package dinosaur;
2   public class Park {
3       public static void main(String[] args) {
4           int pterodactyl = 6;
5           long triceratops = 3;
6           if(pterodactyl % 3 >= 1)
7               triceratops++;
8               triceratops--;
9           System.out.print(triceratops);
10      }
11  }
```

2

3

4

The code doesn't compile.

Q15. How many 1s are outputted when the following application is compiled and run?

```
1   package city;
2   public class Road {
3       public static void main(String... in) {
4           int intersections = 100;
5           int streets = 200;
6           if (intersections < 150) {
7               System.out.print("1");
8               }
9           else if (streets && intersections > 1000) {
10              System.out.print("2");
11              }
12          if (streets < 500)
13              System.out.print("1");
14          else
15              System.out.print("2");
16      }
17  }
18
```

None

One

Two

The code doesn't compile.

Q16. What is the output of the following application?

```
1   public class Baby {
2       public static String play(int toy, int age) {
3           final String game;
4           if(toy<2)
5               game = age > 1 ? 1 : 10; // p1
6           else
7               game = age > 3 ? "Ball" : "Swim"; // p2
8           return game;
9       }
```

```
10      public static void main(String[] variables) {
11          System.out.print(play(5,2));
12      }
13  }  |
```

Ball

Swim

The code does not compile due to p1.

The code does not compile due to p2.

Q17.   Given the following code snippet, assuming dayOfWeek is an int, what variable type of saturday is not permitted?

```
1  final _____ saturday = 6;
2  switch(dayOfWeek) {      ▯
3    default:
4        System.out.print("Another Weekday");
5        break;
6    case saturday:
7        System.out.print("Weekend!"); }
```

byte

long

int

None of the above

Q18.   What variable type of red allows the following application to compile?

```
1  package tornado;
2  public class Kansas {
3    public static void main(String[] args) {
4        int colorOfRainbow = 10;
5        _____ red = 5;
6      switch(colorOfRainbow) {
7        default:
8            System.out.print("Home");
9            break;
10      case red:
11          System.out.print("Away");
12      }
13    }
14  }  |
```

long

double

int

None of the above

Q19.   Which of the following statement is correct about switch?

Switch statement is more efficient than a set of if-then-else statement.

Two case constants in the same switch might be identical.

Switch uses equalsIgnoreCase method when working with strings.

It is not possible to create a nested switch statements.

None of the above.

Q20.   What is the output of the following code snippet?

```
1   String tree = "pine";
2   int count = 0;
3   if (tree.equals("pine")) {
4       int height = 55;
5       count = count + 1;
6   }
7   System.out.print(height + count);
```

1

55

56

It doesn't compile.

Answer Key & Solution

Section 1 - MCQ

Q1
switch

Solution

Switch statements checks for equality between the controlling variable and its constant cases.

Q2
if()

Solution

No Solution

Q3
switch

Solution

No Solution

Q4
True, True

Solution

No Solution

Q5
Unlike a case statement, the default statement does not take a value.

Solution

No Solution

Q6
A case statement must be terminated with a break statement.

Solution

No Solution

Q7
any number of, at most one

Solution

No Solution

Q8
2

Solution

No Solution

Q9   The code doesn't compile.

Solution

No Solution

Q10   Compilation error.

Solution

No Solution

Q11   15

Solution

No Solution

Q12   No Output

Solution

No Solution

Q13   The code doesn't compile.

Solution

No Solution

Q14   2

Solution

No Solution

Q15   The code doesn't compile.

Solution

No Solution

Q16   The code does not compile due to p1.

Solution

No Solution

Q17   long

Solution

No Solution

Q18

None of the above

Solution

No Solution

Q19

Switch statement is more efficient than a set of if-then-else statement.

Solution

No Solution

Q20

It doesn't compile.

Solution

No Solution