**JDK stands for \_\_**JAVA DEVLOPEMENT KIT\_**\_.**

**What makes the Java platform independent? : ALL OF THESE**

Advanced programming language

It uses bytecode for execution

Class compilation

All of these

**Can we keep a different name for the java class name and java file name?**

Yes

**What is the entry point of a program in Java?**

main() method

**Which of the following is the correct syntax to create a variable in Java?**

int name;

**Can the Java program accept input from the command line?**

Yes, using command-line arguments

String args[] in main method are used for?

public static void main(String args[])

{

  //

}

Passing arguments at run time

**What is the use of Access modifier "pubic" in Java language?**

To call the main method outside of Class or Package by JVM

**What is the need to mention "static" before main method? (BOTH A,B)**

A) To call main method without creating an object of class

B) To make main method as class method common to all instances

C) Both A and B

**What does a Data Type in Java refers to?**

1. The type or variety of data being handled for reading and writing

**which among the following is not a Data Type in Java?**

C) long double

**Which is the data type that is not recommended for numeric applications in Java?**

1. Float

**What is the size of a FLOAT floating point number in Java?**

B) 4 bytes

**What is the abbreviation of ASCII?**

C) American Standard Code for Information Interchange

Java is case sensitive langauge

1. True

What is the error in this code?

byte b = 50;

b = b \* 50;

This problem has only one correct answer

a)b can not contain value 2500, limited by its range..

public class  Solution{

    public static void main(String [] args)  {

        double a = 6 / 4;

        int b  = 6 / 4;

        double c = a + b;

        System.out.println(c);

    }

}

b)2.0

public class  Solution{

    public static void main(String [] args)  {

        double a = 55.5;

        int b = 55;

        a = a % 10;

        b = b % 10;

        System.out.println(a + " "  + b);

      }

}

b)5.5 5

public class  Solution {

    public static void main(String [] args)  {

        int var1 = 5;

        int var2 = 6;

        System.out.print(var1 > var2);

    }

}

b) false

**if else**

public static void main(String args[])

{

    int a=10,b=15;

    if(a>b)

    {

        System.out.print("a ");

    }

    else

    {

        System.out.print("b ");

    }

    System.out.print("is greater");

}

d)b is greater

public static void main(String args[])

{

        int x = 5;

        if (x < 6)

            System.out.print("Hello  ");

        if(x == 5){

            System.out.print("Hi  ");

        }

        else{

            System.out.print("Hey ");

        }

}

Hello Hi

  public static void main(String args[])

    {

        int var1 = 5;

        int var2 = 6;

        if ((var2 = 1) == var1)

            System.out.print(var2);

        else

            System.out.print(var2 + 1);

    }

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#### Let a and b are the two integers. Which option can be used to check out that one of the numbers is positive and the other is negative?

1. a<0 || b<0

public static void main (String[] args) {

  int i=0;

  while(i<10)

  {

      i=i+1;

      System.out.print(i);

      i=i+1;

  }

}

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main() {

    int a=50,b=20;

    if(a>b)

    {

        if(a>100)

            print ("Ace");

        if(b<100)

            b=50;

    }

    else if(a==b)

    {

      print ("King");

    }

    else

    {

        print ("Queen");

    }

}

No output