



MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

Diploma in Computer Science

Java Programming One

Final Exam Time: 2hrs

18th June 2025

SECTION A

Answer all questions in this section. All questions carry equal marks.

1. An expression will always evaluate a value.

- a. True
- b. False

2. According to the rules of precedence, which operator will execute first in the statement below:

```
int x = 9 * 2;
```

- a. Assignment operator
- b. Arithmetic operator
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of above

3. Logical operators are said to be Boolean operators because they.

- a. Act upon objects and evaluate to a String
- b. Act upon numeric values and evaluate to a numeric value
- c. Act upon Booleans and evaluate to a Boolean value.
- d. None of the above

4. Consider the code snippet below:

```
int a = 5; int b = 4; boolean x = a != b;
```

What will x evaluate to?

- a. False
- b. True

5. The type of operator that acts on only one value is called.

- a. Unary operator
- b. Arithmetic operator
- c. Logical operator
- d. Comparison operator

6. Study the code carefully:

```
boolean flag = false; do {  
    System.out.print("Enter something")  
} while (flag);
```

Will the above code print "Enter something" to the console?

- a. No
- b. Yes

7. Control structures or flows change the program execution pattern. a. False

- b. True

8. Consider the code snippets below:

```
boolean flag = true;  
  
if(flag) {    // if  
    block  
} else {  
    // else block  
}
```

Which block of the code will execute?

- a. The `else` block
- b. The `if` block
- c. Both `if` and `else` block
- d. None will execute

9. A data structure in which elements are positioned in an **index** base is referred to as ____.

- a. Class
- b. An Object
- c. An Array

d. An Exception

10. Study the code snippets carefully:

```
String[] arr = new String[10];
```

The **new** keyword is used to allocate memory at runtime

a. True

b. False

11. Objects are stored in the **heap** memory while their reference are stored in the?

a. Object memory

b. Class

c. Stack memory

d. Reference variable

12. Study the code carefully:

```
int count = 5; while (count !=  
2) {  
    --count;  
}  
System.out.println("Value of count: " +count);
```

a. 2

b. 3

c. 1

d. 0

13. Consider the code snippets:

```
public static void func() {  
    System.out.println("This is a function");  
}  
  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    func();  
    func();  
}
```

How many times will "This is a function" be printed?

a. Three time

b. Once

- c. Two times
- d. None of the above

14. When a function defines a return type within its signature, it is mandatory to return that type.

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Some time
- d. None of the above

15. Use the code snippets below to answer questions 15 and 16.

```
public static void main(String[] args) {    int x = 5;

    if (x > 2) {        int y = x *

5;

    }

}
```

What will be the value of `y`?

- a. 25
- b. Not define
- c. 5
- d. 0

16. Which variable is considered to be a global variable?

- a. `y`
- b. both `y` and `x`
- c. `x`
- d. None

17. The basic building block for every Java program is__

- a. Statement and Expression
- b. Conditional statement
- c. Class
- d. Main method

18. Consider the code snippet and answer questions 18 and 19.

```

switch(value){  case a:
    // code here
    break;  case b:
    // code here  case c:
    // code here
    break;  default:
    // code here
}

```

A `switch` statement takes a single variable and tests very case against, executes the case that matches the input variable, and breaks or executes the default block.

- a. False
- b. True

19. Suppose the input variable is `b`, both `case: b & c` will execute. a. Yes

- b. No

20. The `String` class has two methods that are used to compare two `String` lateral;

```

String str = "Java";
boolean a = str.equals("java") ? true : false; boolean b = str.equalsIgnoreCase("java") ? true : false;

```

- 1- `a = true, b = false;`
- 2- `- a = false, b = false;`
- 3- `- a = false, b = true;`

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 1 only
- c. 3 only
- d. 1, 2, and 3

21. Consider the code snippet:

```

int[] numbers = new int[5];
System.out.println(Arrays.toString(numbers));

```

What is going to be printed in the console for the `numbers` Array?

- a. Nothing
- b. []
- c. [0, 0, 0, 0,0]
- d. [0, 0, 0, 0]

22. The `sum` function is expected two input to be passed in whenever called:

```
public static int sum(int a, int b) {  
    if (a == 0 || b == 0) return 0;  
  
    int total = a + b;  
    return total;  
}
```

The `sum` function has two `return` statements, which will make this function return 0.

1- `a = 0` , `b = 0`

2- `a = 0` , `b = -4`

3- `a = 3` , `b = 4`

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 1 and 3
- c. 2 only
- d. 1 only

23. A ternary operator is shorthand for `if` and `else` statement.

- a. False
- b. True

24. When `x` is given the value of 0 and post-incremented while printing:

```
int x = 0;  
System.out.println(++x);
```

What will be the value of `x`?

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 2

d. ++x

25. What will be the outcome of the code snippet?

```
int[] numbs = {90, 9, 5, 55, 3, 2}; for (int i = 2; i < numbs.length; i++) {  
    System.out.print(numbs[i] + " ");  
}
```

a. 5 55 3 2

b. 9 5 55 3 2

c. 90 9 5 55 3 2

d. 90 9 5