

Output of Java Program | Set 1

Difficulty Level: Rookie

Predict the output of following Java Programs.

Program 1

```
// filename Main.java
class Test {
    protected int x, y;
}

class Main {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Test t = new Test();
        System.out.println(t.x + " " + t.y);
    }
}
```

Output

0 0

In Java, a protected member is accessible in all classes of same package and in inherited classes of other packages. Since Test and Main are in same package, no access related problem in the above program. Also, the default constructors initialize integral variables as 0 in Java (See [this](#) GFact for more details). That is why we get output as 0 0.

Program 2

```
// filename Test.java
class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

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```

        for(int i = 0; 1; i++) {
            System.out.println("Hello");
            break;
        }
    }
}

```

Output: Compiler Error

There is an error in condition check expression of for loop. Java differs from C++(or C) here. C++ considers all non-zero values as true and 0 as false. Unlike C++, an integer value expression cannot be placed where a boolean is expected in Java. Following is the corrected program.

```

// filename Test.java
class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        for(int i = 0; true; i++) {
            System.out.println("Hello");
            break;
        }
    }
}
// Output: Hello

```

Program 3

```

// filename Main.java
class Main {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        System.out.println(fun());
    }
    int fun() {
        return 20;
    }
}

```

Output: Compiler Error

Like C++, in Java, non-static methods cannot be called in a static method. If we make fun() static, then the program compiles fine without any compiler error. Following is the corrected program.

```

// filename Main.java
class Main {
    public static void main(String args[]) {

```



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```

        System.out.println(fun());
    }
    static int fun() {
        return 20;
    }
}
// Output: 20

```

Program 4

```

// filename Test.java
class Test {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        System.out.println(fun());
    }
    static int fun() {
        static int x= 0;
        return ++x;
    }
}

```

Output: Compiler Error

Unlike C++, static local variables are not allowed in Java. See [this](#) GFact for details. We can have class static members to count number of function calls and other purposes that C++ local static variables serve. Following is the corrected program.

```

class Test {
    private static int x;
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        System.out.println(fun());
    }
    static int fun() {
        return ++x;
    }
}
// Output: 1

```

Please write comments if you find any of the answers/explanations incorrect, or want to share more information about the topics discussed above.

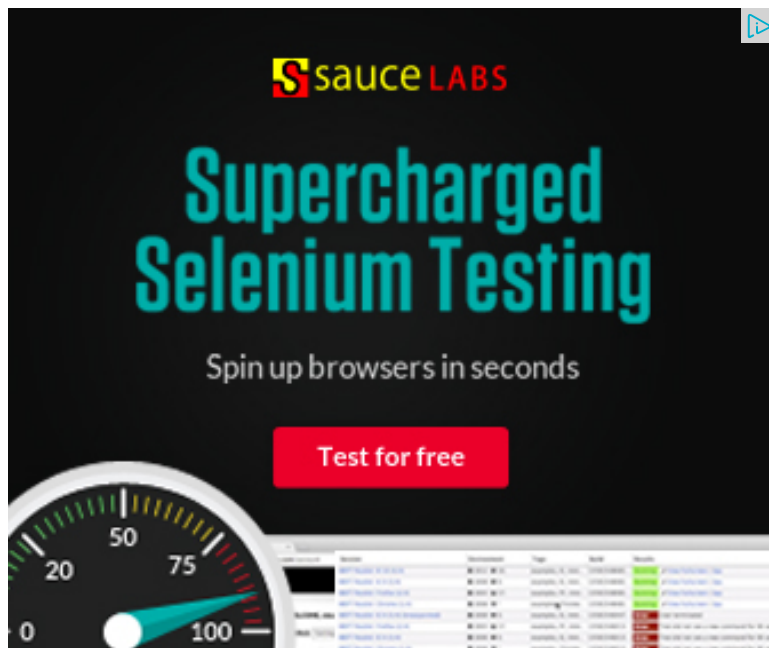
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Wasif • 2 months ago

import [java.io.*](#);

class Lcm

{

public static void main(String args[])throws IOException

{

DataInputStream ins=new DataInputStream([System.in](#));

System.out.println("By This Application, You Can Find The Lcm Of Any Three

System.out.println();

System.out.println();

do

{

[see more](#)

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sen • 3 months ago

suppose that you have thefollowing class definitions:

public class SuperClass

{

```
protected int x;  
  
private Stringstr;  
  
public void print()  
  
{  
  
System.out.println(x+""+str);  
  
}  
  
public SuperClass()  
  
{
```

[see more](#)

^ | v • Reply • Share ›



datta • 5 months ago

```
class abc  
{  
int c,a=5;b=10;  
void sum()  
{  
int a=100;  
c=a+b;  
}  
}
```

What is the output?

1 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›



Manan Jhaveri → datta • 3 months ago

^ | v • Reply • Share ›



datta → Manan Jhaveri • 3 months ago

c=110

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Raj Kumar • a year ago

class superclass

{

int a1, b1;.

superclass(int a, int b).

{.

a1=a;.

b1=b;.

System.out.println("hai");.

}.

void show().

{.

[see more](#)

1 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›



kzmusiclover → Raj Kumar • 8 months ago

i am not 100% sure. u should verify with others but i think the answer s

Inside super class 10,20
hai

Inside super class 30,40
30,40,30,40

^ | v • Reply • Share ›



Ahmed Mohamed Al-Jabarti • a year ago

nice I liked it.

^ | v • Reply • Share ›



Avishek Dubey • a year ago

please post more program.

^ | v • Reply • Share ›



Abby Gautam • a year ago

Hello, sir I would like to ask that what is the scope of java training, what all topics are bothering me ... and has anyone studied from this course <http://www.wiziq.co> java online? or tell me any other guidance...

would really appreciate help... and Also I would like to thank for all the information

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Venki • 3 years ago

1. Program 2: The reason behind compilation error, Java is more type safe than C++ as implicit conversion from int to boolean is not allowed. C++ also good type safe language due to backward compatibility with C.

2. Program 3, "If we make fun() non-static" needs some correction.

2 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›



Sandeep → Venki • 3 years ago



@venki: Thanks for inputs. I have corrected the typo in explanation of p

1 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›



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