1.)

```
public class Welcome{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
      System.out.println("welcome java,
            programming");
}
}
```

a.) welcome java b.) welcome java,programming c.) Error d.) programming

2.)

I.) When a variable is assigned a value that is too large (in size) to be stored, it causes
underflow
II.) When a floating-point number is too small (too close to zero) to be stored, it causes
overflow.

a.)Both I,II are true b.) Only I is true c.) Both I,II are false d.)None of the above

3.)

I.) count++ means Increment count by 1, use the original count value in statement.
II.) --count means Decrement count by 1, use the original count value in statement.

a.)Both I,II are true b.) Only I is true c.) only II is true d.)None of the above

4.)

```
import java.io.*;
public class Double{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
      System.out.println((double)1 / 2);
}}
```

a.) 0 b.) 0.5 c.)Syntax error d.)Runtime error

5.)

Note :: Take amount is 197.55

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class SalesTax {
      public static void main(String[] args) {
            Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
            System.out.print("Enter purchase amount: ");
            double purchaseAmount = input.nextDouble();
            double tax = purchaseAmount * 0.06;
            System.out.println("Sales tax is $" + (int)(tax * 100) /
100.0);
} }
```

a.) 11.853 b.) 11.85 c.) Compile error d.) 1185.3

6.)

```
import java.io.*;
public class a{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
      char ch = 'r';
      System.out.println(++ch);
}}
```

a.) s b.) Syntax error c.) 115 d.) Runtime error

7.)

```
import java.io.*;
public class a{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
      char ch = (char)65.25;
      char ch_1 = (char)65.75;
      System.out.println(ch);
      System.out.println(ch_1);
      System.out.println(ch+ch_1);
}}
```

a.) A A 130   b.) A B 131 c.) A A 131 d.) Error

8.)

```
import java.io.*;
public class a{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
      double radius = 1;
      System.out.println(radius > 0);
}}
```

a.) true b.) false c.) Syntax Error d.) None of the above

9.)

Note :: number1 = 5 , number2 = 4 and answer = 10

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class a {
public static void main(String[] args) {
      int number1, number2;
      Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
      System.out.print("What is " + number1 + " + " + number2 + "? ");
      int answer = input.nextInt();
      System.out.println(number1 + " + " + number2 + " = " + answer +
(number1 + number2 == answer ));
}}
```

a.) 5 + 4 = 9true b.) 5 + 4 = 9 true c.) 5 + 4 = 10false d.) Syntax Error e.) 5 + 4 = 10 false

10.)

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class a {
public static void main(String[] args) {
      double number = 4.0;
      System.out.println(!(number % 2 == 0 && number % 3 == 0));
      System.out.println((number % 2 == 0 || number % 3 == 0));
      System.out.println(!(number % 2 == 0 || number % 3 == 0));
      System.out.println((number % 2 == 0 && number % 3 == 0));
}}
```

a.) true true false false b.) true false true false c.) Syntax Error d.) None

11.)

```
import java.util.*;
public class a {
public static void main(String[] args) {
      System.out.printf("%5d#%6s#%3.2f\n", 1234, "Java", 5.6653);
}
}
```

a.)1234   Java   5.67 b.)   1234   Java   5.67 c.) 1234# Java#5.67 d.) Error.

12.)

All binary operators except assignment operators are left-associative; assignment operators are right-associative.

a.) True b.) False c.) Can't say