Chapter 2 - Basic

Question 1:

What is the range of value that can be assigned to a variable of type short ?

() A) o through 2^8 - 1

() B) o through 2^16 -1

() C) o through 2^15 - 1

() D) -2^15 through 2^15 - 1

() E) -2^16 through 2^16 - 1

Question 2:

What are the values that can be assigned to a variable of type boolean?

[] A) o or 1

[] B) false or true

[] C) any integer value

[] D) TRUE or FALSE

[] E) only positive integer values

Question 3:

What is the range of the values that can be assigned to a variable of type byte ?

[] A) 0 or 1

[] B) -(2^8) through 2^8

[] C) -(2^7) through 2^7-1

[] D) 0 through 2^8-1

[] E) 0 through 2^15-1

Question 4:

Choose the valid identifiers from those listed below

[] A) _value

[] B) $valueOfMoney

[] C) strings

[] D) $"1999

[] E) 1999_BD

Question 5

Choose the valid identifiers from those listed below

[] A) BigSumOfMoney

[] B) $sumOfMoney

[] C) $bytes

[] D) _$OfCash

[] E) _1999_BD

Question 6:

True or false:

A value of the type int has an equal number of positive and negative values available.

() A) True

() B) False

Question 7:

True or false:

A value of the type short has an equal number of positive and negative values available.

() A) True
() B) False

Question 8:

True or false:

A value of the type char has an equal number of positive and negative values available.

() A) True
() B) False

Question 9:

What is the output of this code fragment ?

```
int num1=14;
int num2=4;
System.out.println(num1%num2);
```

() A) 2
() B) 4
() C) 3
() D) 1
() E) 14

Question 10:

What is the output of this code fragment ?

```
int num1=4;
int num2=14;
System.out.println(num1%num2);
```

() A) 2
() B) 4
() C) 3
() D) 1
() E) 14

Question 11:

What of the following expressions is legal ?

[] A) int number = 122; number = !(number = 32);
[] B) int number = 122; if (number>332) {number=1;}
[] C) int number = 100; if (!(number>number)) {number=~number;}
[] D) int number = 200; number = ~number;
[] E) int number = 1; number = number>number-1;

Question 12:

Which of the following expressions are legal ?

[] A) String str = “Hello”; int num = 9; num = num + str;

[] B) String str = “Tel-Aviv”; int num=9;
System.out.println(“number is “ + (num==str)?12:100);

[] C) int number = 100; if (!(number>number)) {number=~number;}

[] D) int number = 200; number = ~number;

[] E) int number = 1; number = number-1; String str = “number=”; str += number;

Question 13:

Given the following fragment of code, what is the output ?

```
1. public class Try
2. {
3.      public static void main(String args[])
4.      {
5.              byte b1 = 8;
6.              byte b2 = 2;
7.              byte bResult = (byte)(b1^b2);
8.              System.out.println(“bResult=” + bResult);
9.      }
10.}
```

() A) 10

() B) 8

() C) 2

() D) 12

() E) 4

Question 14:

Regarding the following fragment of code, what is the output ?

```
1. public class Try
2. {
3.      public static void main(String args[])
4.      {
5.              byte b1 = 8;
6.              byte b2 = 0;
7.              byte bResult = (byte)(b1^b2);
8.              System.out.println("bResult=" + bResult);
9.      }
10.}
```

() A) 10
() B) 8
() C) 2
() D) 12
() E) 4

Question 15:

Regarding the following fragment of code, what is the output ?

```
1. public class Try
2. {
3.      public static void main(String args[])
4.      {
5.              byte b1 = 2;
6.              byte b2 = 2;
7.              byte bResult = (byte)(b1^b2);
8.              System.out.println("bResult=" + bResult);
```

```
9.      }
10.}
```

() A) 0
() B) 8
() C) 2
() D) 12
() E) 10

Question 16:

Regarding the following fragment of code, the output is

```
1. public class Try
2. {
3.      public static void main(String args[])
4.      {
5.              int a = 8;
6.              int b = 2;
7.              int c = 10;
8.              c = a++ + b++;
9.              System.out.println("results : " + a + ", " + b + ", " + c);
10.}
```

() A) results: 9, 3, 10
() B) results: 9, 3, 12
() C) results: 8, 2, 10
() D) results: 7, 1, 10
() E) results: 9, 3, 14

Question 17:

Regarding the following fragment of code, the output is

```
1. public class Try
2. {
3.      public static void main(String args[])
4.      {
5.              int a = 8;
6.              int b = 2;
7.              int c = 10;
8.              c = a-- + b++;
9.              System.out.println("results : “+ a + “, “ + b + “, “ + c);
10.}
```

() A) results : 7, 3, 10

() B) results : 9, 3, 12

() C) results : 8, 2, 10

() D) results : 7, 1, 10

() E) results : 9, 3, 14

Question 18:

Regarding the following fragment of code, the output is

```
1. public class Try
2. {
3.      public static void main(String args[])
4.      {
5.           StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer(“Shalom”);
6.           if ((args.length()>2) && (sb.append(“ Israel”).equals(“Shalom”))
7.                System.out.println(“Bible”);
8.           else
9.                System.out.println(“Israel”);
10.     }
11.}
```

() A) Shalom
() B) Shalom Israel
() C) Israel
() D) Bible
() E) Israel Shalom

Question 19:

Regarding the following fragment of code,

```
1. public class Try
2. {
3.      public static void main(String args[])
```

```
4.      {
5.              int x = -1;
6.              x = x >> 32;
7.              if (x>0)
8.                      System.out.println(“POSITIVE");
9.              else
10.                     if (x<0)
11.                             System.out.println("NEGATIVE");
12.                     else
13.                             System.out.println("ZERO");
14.     }
15. }
```

The output is

() A) POSITIVE
() B) NEGATIVE
() C) ZERO
() D) nothing will be sent to the screen
() E) This code has a compilation error

Question 20:

Regarding the following fragment of code,

```
1. public class Try
2. {
3.      public static void main(String args[])
4.      {
5.              int x ,y;
6.              x = -1;
7.              y = x;
```

```
8.          x = x>>32;
9.          y= y>>>32;
10.         x = x>>>31;
11.         y = y+x;
12.         System.out.println(y);
13.    }
14. }
```

The output is

() A) 1
() B) 0
() C) -1
() D) 2
() E) -2

Question 21:

Which of the following expressions are legal ?

[] A)
```
int x=6;
x=x+53;
x= ~x;
```
[] B)
```
int x=102;
x=!x;
```
[] C)
```
int x=69;
if (x>12)
{
        System.out.println("ZOMBIT");
}
```
[] D)
```
byte b=1;
```

```
        b = b+1;
[]  E)  int num=0;
        if (num)
            System.out.println("ZOMBIT");
```

Question 22:

Which of the following expressions are legal ?

```
[]  A)  int x=6;
        x=x+53;
        x= x++;
[]  B)  int x=102;
        x=!x;
[]  C)  int x=69;
        if (x<>12)
        {
            System.out.println("ZOMBIT");
        }
[]  D)  byte b=1;
        b = b+b;
[]  E)  int num=0;
        if (num=1)
            System.out.println("ZOMBIT");
```

Question 23:

Which of the following expressions are legal ?

[] A)
```
float x = 6;
x=x % 4;
```
[] B)
```
boolean x=1;
x=!x;
```
[] C)
```
boolean x=0;
if (x)
{
        System.out.println("ZOMBIT");
}
```
[] D)
```
boolean b=true;
if (b && 1)
        System.out.println("ZOMBIT");
```
[] E)
```
int num=1;
if (num)
        System.out.println("ZOMBIT");
```

Question 24:

After execution of the code fragment below, what are the values of the variables a, b and c ?

```
1. int a,b,c;
2. a=4;
3. b=5;
4. c=a--+b--;
```

() A) a=3, b=4, c=9

() B) a=4, b=5, c=7

() C) a=4, b=5, c=9

() D) a=3, b=4, c=7

() E) a=9, b=3, c=4

Question 25:

Which of the following expressions are legal ? (one or more)

[] A) String str = "Shalom"; int num=1999; str+=num;

[] B) String str = "Shalom"; int year=2000; str=str+year;

[] C) String str = "Shalom"; int n=4; n+=str;

[] D) String str = null;
int num = ((str!=null) && (str.length()>0)) ? str.length() : 0;

Question 26:

Which of the following code fragments would print "Israel" ?
(one or more)

[] A) int numi=12; float numf=12.0F;
if (numi==numf)
System.out.println("Israel");

[] B) int num1=12; Integer numi=new Integer(12);
if (num1=numi)
System.out.println("Israel");

[] C) Integer numI1 = new Integer(36);
Integer numI2 = numI1;
if (numI1==numI2)
System.out.println("Israel");

[] D) Integer numI1 = new Integer(36);
Integer numI2 = new Integer(36);

```
        if (numI1==numI2)
                System.out.println("Israel");
```

[] E)
```
String str1 = "ABC";
String str2 = "ABC";
if (str1==str2)
        System.out.println("Israel");
```

Question 27:

True or false:

The following code fragments

```
1. String str1 = new String("ABC");
2. String str2 = new String("ABC");
3. if (str1==str2)
4.      System.out.println("Equal");
```

would print Equal.

() A) True

() B) False

Question 28:

What results from running the following code ?

```
1. public class Try
2. {
3.      public static void main(String args[])
4.      {
5.              int num=1999;
6.              System.out.println((num>1000)?2:1.5);
7.      }
8. }
```

[] A) 2.0
[] B) 2
[] C) 1.5
[] D) 1.500000
[] E) A compiler error

Question 29:

What results from running the following code ?

```
1. public class Try
2. {
3.      public static void main(String args[])
4.      {
5.              int num=1999;
6.              System.out.println((num>1000)?8:222);
7.      }
8. }
```

[] A) 8.0
[] B) 8
[] C) 222.0
[] D) 222.000000
[] E) A compiler error

Question 30:

What results from running the following code ?

```
1. public class Try
2. {
3.      public static void main(String args[])
4.      {
5.              byte numA=10;
6.              byte numB=20;
7.              numB = numA+numB;
8.              System.out.println(numB);
9.      }
10.}
```

[] A) 20
[] B) 30
[] C) 10
[] D) The code will not compile successfully
[] E) The code will compile but will throw an Exception

Question 31:

Regarding the following fragment of code,

```
1. byte b = 29;
2. short s = 14;
3. sum = b+s;
```

What are the possible types for variable "sum" ?

[] A) byte
[] B) int
[] C) short
[] D) char
[] E) long
[] F) float
[] G) double

Question 32:

Given the code below,

```
1. public class Try
2. {
3.      public static void main(String args[])
4.      {
5.              outerLoop:for (int index=0; index<4; index++)
6               {
7.                      for (int counter=0; counter<12; counter++)
8.                      {
9.                              if (index==counter)
```

```
10.                             continue outerLoop;
11.                         System.out.println(index+","+ counter);
12.                 }
13.             }
14.     }
15.}
```

The lines that might be part of the output are:

[] A) 2,1
[] B) 0,0
[] C) 1,0
[] D) 1,2
[] E) 4,3

Question 33:

Given the code below,

```
1. public class Try
2. {
3.      public static void main(String args[])
4.      {
5.              for (int index=0; index<4; index++)
6               {
7.                      for (int counter=0; counter<3; counter++)
8.                      {
9.                              if (index==counter)
10.                                     continue;
11.                             System.out.println(index+","+ counter);
12.                     }
```

```
13.             }
14.     }
15.}
```

The lines that might be part of the output are:will be:

[] A) 2,1
[] B) 0,0
[] C) 1,0
[] D) 1,2
[] E) 4,3

Question 34:

Given the following code,

```
1. int x = 3, y = 4, z = 7;
2. if (x < 1)
3. {
3.      if (y < 13)
4.      {
5.              System.out.println("one");
6.      }
7.      else
8.      {
9.              System.out.println("two");
10.     }
11. }
10. else
11.     if (z > 7)
12.     {
13.             System.out.println("three");
```

```
14.    }
15.    else
16.    {
17.            System.out.println("four");
18.    }
```

What would be the output from this code fragment?

[] A) one
[] B) two
[] C) three
[] D) four
[] E) five

Question 35:

Given the code below,

```
1. int j = 4;
2. switch (j)
3. {
4.      case 2+2:
5.              System.out.println("Haifa");
6.      case 2:
7.              System.out.println("Tel-Aviv");
8.              break;
9.      default:
10.             System.out.println("Israel");
11.             break;
12.}
```

Which statement is true about the following code fragment?

() A) The output is Haifa
() B) The output is Haifa, Tel-Aviv and Israel
() C) The output is Israel
() D) The output is Haifa and Tel-Aviv
() E) The code will not compile

Question 36:

Which of the following are legal loop constructions ?

[] A)
```
int index=1;
while (index)
{
        System.out.println(index);
}
```
[] B)
```
while (int index< 100)
{
        System.out.println(index);
        index++;
}
```
[] C)
```
for (int index=0; index<100; index++)
{
        System.out.println(index);
 }
```
[] D)
```
int counter=1;
while (counter=1)
{
        System.out.println(counter);
}
```
[] E)
```
int index;
for(index=10; index <100; index++)
{
```

```
            if (index%7==0) continue;
            System.out.println(index);
        }
```

Question 37:

The range of negative numbers is equal to the range of positive numbers.

() A) true
() B) false

Question 38:

Given the code below,

```
1. int y=0;
2. byte x = -1;
3. y = x >> 3;
4.      if (y>0)
5.              System.out.println("Haifa");
6.      else
7.              System.out.println("Tel-Aviv");
```

Which statement is true about the following code fragment?

() A) The output is Haifa
() B) The output can"t be predicted
() C) The output is Tel-Aviv

() D) The output is Haifa and Tel-Aviv

() E) The code will not compile

Question 39:

Given the code below,

```
1. byte y=0;
2. byte x = -1;
3. y = x >> 3;
4.    if (y>0)
5.            System.out.println("Haifa");
6.    else
7.     System.out.println("Tel-Aviv");
```

Which statement is true about the following code fragment?

() A) The output is Haifa

() B) The output can"t be predicted

() C) The output is Tel-Aviv

() D) The output is Haifa and Tel-Aviv

() E) The code will not compile

Question 40:

Given the code below,

```
1. int y=0;
2. byte x = -1;
3. z = y + x;
```

the possible types for variable z are

[] A) int
[] B) byte
[] C) short
[] D) float
[] E) double

Question 41:

Given the code below,

```
1. int y=0;
2. byte x = -1;
3. z = y + x;
4. if (z)
        System.out.println("Jerusalem");
```

the possible types for variable z are

[] A) int
[] B) byte

[] C) boolean

[] D) float

[] E) this code is impossible

Question 42:

Given the code below,

```
1. class Try
2. {
3.        public static void fly(String str[])
4.       {
5.              System.out.println("one");
6.       }
7.       public static void fly(String str)
8.       {
9.              System.out.println("two");
10.      }
11.      public static void fly(char str[])
12.      {
13.             System.out.println("three");
14.      }
15.      public static void fly(int num)
16.      {
17.             System.out.println("four");
18.      }
19.      public static void main(String args[])
20.      {
21.             char tav = 'a';
22.             fly(tav);
23.      }
```

24. }

The output will be:

() A) one
() B) two
() C) three
() D) four
() E) five

Question 43:

Given the code below,

1. byte b=10;
2. char c=10;
3. short s=10;
4. int i=10;
5. long l=10;
6. float f=10;
7. double d=10;
8. b = c;
9. b = s;
10. l=f;
11. s = b;
12. d = f;

which line will not compile ?

[] A) 8

[] B) 9

[] C) 10

[] D) 11

[] E) 12

Question 44:

Given the code below,

```
1. for (int index=0, num=10; index+num<11; index++, num--)
2. {
3.      System.out.println("shalom");
4.      if (num==0)
5.              num++;
6. }
```

() A) The loop is infinite

() B) The code won"t compile

() C) The loop will print "shalom" 10 times

() D) The loop will print "shalom" 11 times

() E) The loop will print "shalom" 9 times

Question 45:

Which of the following sentences is true ?

[] A) 12 % 6 equals 0.
[] B) -12.5 % 6 equals "0.5
[] C) -6.7 % -2.2 equals "0.1
[] D) 10 % 10 equals 1
[] E) 9.2 % 4.5 equals 2

Question 46:

True or False:

Dividing an integer value by zero using the % sign results in an ArithmeticException.

() A) True
() B) False

Question 47:

True or False:

When using the >>> operator on a negative number in order to move its bits representation in 1 step to the right, the negative number will divide its value in 2.

() A) True
() B) False

Question 48:

True or False:

Dividing "1 by 2 using the >> operator results in "1.

() A) True
() B) False

Question 49:

True or False:

All the numeric types are signed.

() A) True
() B) False

Question 50:

True or False:

Given the code below,

```
1. byte b1 = -4;
2. byte b2,b3;
3. b2 = (byte)(b1>>1);
4. b3 = (byte)(b1>>>1);
5. System.out.println("b2="+b2);
6. System.out.println("b3="+b3);
```

b2 equals to b3.

() A) True
() B) False

Question 51:

True or False:

It is possible to compare between a boolean value and a numeric value using the < operand.

() A) True
() B) False

Question 52:

True or False:

The following code:
(x instanceof Container[])
is a Boolean expression and its value is true if x is a reference to an array of references to objects that inherit or were created from the Container class.

() A) True
() B) False

Question 53:

True or False:

The operators: | and & can be used both on Boolean and numerical values.

() A) True
() B) False

Question 54:

Given the code below:

```
1.  public class Try
2.  {
3.          public static void main(String args[])
4.          {
5.                  StringBuffer sbf = new StringBuffer("Israel");
6.                  if (sbf.length()>6 && sbf.append("2000").equals("Syria"))
7.                          System.out.println(sbf);
8.                  else
9.                          System.out.println(sbf);
10.         }
11. }
```

() A) The output will be: Israel
() B) The output will be: Syria
() C) The output will be: Israel2000
() D) A compiler error will happen at line 7 and 8.
() E) The code will compile but during execution an Exception will be thrown at line 9.
() F) The code will compile but during execution an Exception will be thrown at line 7.

Question 55:

Given the code below:

```
1. char c = 24;
2. short sh;
3. sh = c;
4. System.out.println("sh="+sh);
```

which of the following sentences is true ?

() A) The output will be: sh = 24 .
() B) The output will be: sh = 12 .
() C) A compilation error will occur at line 3.
() D) The code will compile successfully but an exception will be thrown during the execution of the code.

Question 56:

True or False:

In the switch statement, The type of the variable on which the switch statement works can be only byte, short, char or int. After each "case" label, must be placed a constant expression that can be fully evaluated at compile time.

() A) True
() B) False

Question 57:

What is the difference between 22 and 022 ?

() A) 4
() B) 0
() C) 3
() D) 2
() E) 1

Question 58:

True or False:

Identifiers are case sensitive and have no maximum length.

() A) True
() B) False

Question 59:

Give the code below,

```
1. short num1, num2, num3;
2. num1 = 2;
3. num2 = 3;
4. num3 = num1 + num2;
5. System.out.println("num3=" + num3);
```

which of the following statements (one or more) is true ?

[] A) A compilation error will occur in line 2.
[] B) A compilation error will occur in line 3.
[] C) A compilation error will occur in line 4.
[] D) The code will compile successfully.
[] E) The output will be 5.

Question 60:

Give the code below,

```
1. byte num3;
2. byte num1 = 2;
3. byte num2 = 3;
4. num3 = (short)num1 + num2;
5. System.out.println("num3=" + num3);
```

which of the following statements (one or more) is true ?

[] A) A compilation error will occur in line 2.
[] B) A compilation error will occur in line 3.
[] C) A compilation error will occur in line 4.
[] D) The code will compile successfully.
[] E) The output will be 5.

Question 61:

Give the code below,

```
1. byte num1, num2;
2. num1 = 2;
3. num2 = 3;
```

```
4.  byte num3 = num1 + num2;
5.  System.out.println("num3=" + num3);
```

which of the following statements (one or more) is true ?

[] A) A compilation error will occur in line 2.
[] B) A compilation error will occur in line 3.
[] C) A compilation error will occur in line 4.
[] D) The code will compile successfully.
[] E) The output will be 5.

Question 62:

Which of the following is a java keyword ?

[] A) sizeof
[] B) static
[] C) virtual
[] D) friend
[] E) public
[] F) private

Question 63:

What is the number of bits that the boolean type uses ?

() A) 1
() B) 8
() C) 16
() D) 32
() E) depends on the platform

Question 64:

Given the code below,

1. short y=0;
2. short x = -1;
3. z = y + x;

the possible types for variable z are

[] A) int
[] B) byte
[] C) short
[] D) float
[] E) double

Question 65:

True or False:

The range of values that can be assigned into short variable equals the range of values that can be assigned into char variable.

() A) True
() B) False

Question 66:

What results from running the following code ?

```
1. public class Try
2. {
3.      public static void main(String args[])
4.      {
5.              byte numA=10;
6.              int numB=20;
7.              numB = numA+numB;
8.              if (numB)
9.                      System.out.println(numB);
10.     }
11.}
```

[] A) 20
[] B) 30
[] C) 10
[] D) The code will not compile successfully
[] E) The code will compile but will throw an Exception

Question 67:

Given the code below,

```
public class Try2000
{
        public static void main(String args[])
        {
                int y=0;
```

```
            byte x = -1;
            y = x >> 3;
            y = y >> 3;
            if (y>0)
                  System.out.println("Positive");
            else
                  System.out.println("Not-Positive");
      }
}
```

() A) The output will be "Positive".
() B) The output will be "Non-Positive".
() C) The code won"t compile successfully.
() D) The code won"t print anything because y equals to 0.

Question 68:

Given the code below,

```
public class Try3
{
      public static void main(String args[])
      {
            int numI1 = -1;
            byte numB = 0;
            int numI2=0;
            numB = (byte)(numI2=numI1>>>3);
            System.out.println("numI1="+numI1);
            System.out.println("numB="+numB);
            System.out.println("numI2="+numI2);
      }
}
```

The output will include:

[] A) numI1=-1

[] B) numI2=-1

[] C) numB=-1

[] D) numI1=0

[] E) numB=0

Question 69:

Given the code below,

```
public class Try3
{
	public static void main(String args[])
	{
		byte numI1 = -1;
		byte numB = 0;
		int numI2=0;
		numB = (byte)(numI2=numI1>>>3);
		System.out.println("numI1="+numI1);
		System.out.println("numB="+numB);
		System.out.println("numI2="+numI2);
	}
}
```

The output will include:

[] A) numI1=-1

[] B) numI2=-1

[] C) numB=-1

[] D) numI1=0

[] E) numB=0

Question 70:

Given the code below,

1. int y=0;

2. double x = -1;

3. z = y + x;

the possible types for variable z are

[] A) int

[] B) byte

[] C) short

[] D) float

[] E) double

Question 71:

Which of the following is not a java keyword ?

[] A) sizeof

[] B) static

[] C) virtual

[] D) friend

[] E) public

[] F) private

Question 72:

What results from running the following code ?

```
1. public class Try
2. {
3.      public static void main(String args[])
4.      {
5.              int numA=10;
6.              byte numB=20;
7.              numB = numA+numB;
8.              if (numB==30)
9.                      System.out.println(numB);
10.     }
11.}
```

[] A) 20

[] B) 30

[] C) 10

[] D) The code will not compile successfully

[] E) The code will compile but will throw an Exception

Question 73:

Given the application below,

```
public class Try2000
{
        int y=0;
        byte x = -1;
        y = x >> 3;
        y = y >> 3;
        if (y>0)
                System.out.println("Positive");
        else
                System.out.println("Not-Positive");
}
```

() A) The output will be "Positive".

() B) The output will be "Non-Positive".

() C) The code won"t compile successfully.

() D) The code won"t print anything because y equals to 0.

Question 74:

Given the code below,

1. float y = 1;
2. byte x = -1;
3. z = y + x;

the possible types for variable z are

[] A) int
[] B) byte
[] C) short
[] D) float
[] E) double

Question 75:

Which of the following is a java keyword ?

[] A) sizeof
[] B) static
[] C) javadoc
[] D) jvm
[] E) public
[] F) private

Question 76:

What results from running the following code ?

```
1. public class Try
2. {
3.      public static void main(String args[])
4.      {
5.              byte numA=10;
6.              int numB=20;
7.              numB = numA+numB;
8.              if (numB==30)
9.                      System.out.println(numB);
10.     }
11.}
```

[] A) 20
[] B) 30
[] C) 10
[] D) The code will not compile successfully
[] E) The code will compile but will throw an Exception

Question 77:

Given the application below,

```
public class Try2000
{
        public Static void main(String args[])
        {
                int y=0;
                float x = 24;
```

```
            x = x % 5;
            y = x >> 3;
            if (x>0)
                System.out.println("Positive");
            else
                System.out.println("Not-Positive");
        }
}
```

() A) The output will be "Positive".

() B) The output will be "Non-Positive".

() C) The code won"t compile successfully.

() D) The code won"t print anything because x equals to 0.

Question 78:

True or False:

The literals true, false and null are lowercase and not uppercase as in the C++ language.

() A) True

() B) False

Question 79:

True or False:

There is no sizeof operator. The size and representation of all types is fixed and is not platform dependent.

() A) True

() B) False

Question 80:

Identifiers are names given to a variable, class or method.

Which of the following sentences (one or more) is true ?

[] A) Identifiers can start with a Unicode letter, underscore (_) or dollar sign ($).
[] B) Identifiers are case sensitive and have no maximum length.
[] C) Identifiers can"t start with a digit.

Question 81:

It is possible to represent literals of integral type using decimal, octal or hexadecimal forms.

Which of the following sentences (one or more) is true :

[] A) Leading zero indicates an octal value.
[] B) Leading 0x indicates a hexadecimal value.
[] C) Leading 0X also indicates a hexadecimal value.

Question 82:

Which of the following literals is legal ?

[] A) 02934
[] B) 078
[] C) 0XA7G
[] D) 0xABCDEF
[] E) A780
[] F) 842FD

Question 83:

Which of the following literals is legal ?

[] A) 333.14F
[] B) 22L
[] C) 0XBA234DL
[] D) 12312312123123123L
[] E) A780L
[] F) 842FDL

Question 84:

What results from running the following code ?

```
1. public class Try
2. {
3.      public static void main(String args[])
4.      {
5.              byte numA=10, numB=20;
6.              int numC=20;
7.              numC = numB = numA+numB;
8.              if (numB==numC)
9.                      System.out.println(numB);
10.     }
11.}
```

[] A) 20
[] B) 30
[] C) 10
[] D) The code will not compile successfully
[] E) The code will compile but will throw an Exception

Question 85:

What results from running the following code ?

```
1. public class Try
2. {
3.      public static void main(String args[])
4.      {
5.              int numA=10;
6.              int numB=10;
7.              int numC = numA+numB;
8.              if (sizeof(numB)==sizeof(numA))
9.                      System.out.println("Jerusalem");
10.     }
11.}
```

[] A) 20
[] B) 30
[] C) 10
[] D) The code will not compile successfully
[] E) The code will compile but will throw an Exception

Question 86:

What results from running the following code?

```
1. public class Try
2. {
3.      public static void main(String args[])
4.      {
5.              int numA=10;
6.              int numB=10;
```

```
7.          switch(numA)
8.          {
9.                  case 10:
10.                         numA++;
11.                 case 11:
12.                         numA++;
13.                 case 12:
14.                         numA++;
15.                 default:
16.                         numA++;
17.         }
18.         System.out.println(numA);
19.   }
20. }
```

[] A) 14

[] B) 13

[] C) 12

[] D) The code will not compile successfully

[] E) The code will compile but will throw an Exception

[] F) 11

Question 87:

What results from running the following code?

```
1. public class Try
2. {
3.      public static void main(String args[])
4.      {
5.          byte b1=1,b2=2, b3=3;
6.          b3 = b1 + b2;
7.          System.out.println(b3);
8.      }
9. }
```

[] A) 4

[] B) 3

[] C) 2

[] D) The code will not compile successfully

[] E) The code will compile but will throw an Exception

[] F) 1

Question 88:

What results from running the following code?

```
1. public class Try
2. {
3.      public static void main(String args[])
4.      {
5.              int num=10;
6.              num = (num>10)?8:9;
7.              System.out.println((--num));
8.      }
9. }
```

() A) 8

() B) 9

() C) 10

() D) 11

() E) 7

() F) The code won"t compile successfully.

Question 89:

What results from running the following code?

```
1. public class Try
2. {
3.       public static void main(String args[])
4.       {
5.              int i=0, sum=0;
6.              while(i<40)
7.              {
8.                     sum+=i;
9.                     i+=20;
10.             }
11.             System.out.println(sum);
12.      }
13. }
```

() A) 20
() B) 40
() C) 60
() D) 0
() E) 80

Question 90:

What results from running the following code?

```
1. public class Try
2. {
3.      public static void main(String args[])
4.      {
5.           int numA=10, numB=20, numC=30, result;
6.           if((numA+numB)>numC && ((numC=40)>0))
7.           {
8.                numC=100;
9.           }
10.           else
11.           {
12.                if((numA+numB)==numC & ((numA=70)==70))
13.                {
14.                     numC+=100;
15.                }
16.           }
17.           numC+=numA;
18.           System.out.println(numC);
19.     }
20. }
```

() A) 200

() B) 100

() C) 30

() D) 70

() E) None of the answers is true

Question 91:

What results from running the following code?

```
public class Demo
{
	public static void main(String args[])
	{
		float f1,f2,f3;
		f1 = 3/2;
		f2 = (float)3/2;
		f3 = (float)(3/2);
		System.out.println((f1+f2+f3));
	}
}
```

() A) 3.5
() B) 3
() C) 4.0
() D) 2.5
() E) 2

Question 92:

What results from running the following code?

```
1.  public class Demo
2.  {
3.      public static void main(String args[])
4.      {
5.          byte b1,b2;
```

```
6.              b1 = 128;
7.              b2 = -129;
8.              System.out.println((b1+b2));
9.          }
10. }
```

() A) -1
() B) 1
() C) -129
() D) 128
() E) The code won"t compile

Question 93:

The range of values a byte can have is -

() A) 0 to 255
() B) -127 to 128
() C) -128 to 128
() D) -128 to 127
() E) -127 to 127

Question 94:

True or False:

The range of values a byte can have depends whether it is a signed byte or an unsigned byte.

() A) True.
() B) False.