



Selvam College of Technology



An Autonomous Institution

Accredited by NAAC with "A" Grade, UGC Recognized 2(f) Status,
An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institution, Approved by AICTE New Delhi, Affiliated to Anna University-Chennai
PONNUSAMY NAGAR, SALEM ROAD(NH-44), NAMAKKAL-637003. TAMILNADU.
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Name of the Bundle	Advanced Bundle V1	Subject	Java Programming V1
Topic	Switch case and Conditional operator	Last updated on	15 October 2024

1. A SWITCH case statement in Java is a ___ control statement.

- a. Iteration
- b. Loop
- c. Selection
- d. Jump

Ans: c.Selection

Explanation: A switch case statement is used to select one of many code blocks to be executed based on the value of a variable.

2. When is the default statement in the switch structure executed?

- a. When no case matches with the condition
- b. When a break statement is not used
- c. Always
- d. When the variable is null

Ans: a. When no case matches with the condition

Explanation: The default statement is executed if none of the case values match the switch variable.

3. What happens if there is no break statement after a case block?

- a. The program terminates
- b. The next case block is executed
- c. An error is thrown
- d. The default case block is executed

Ans: b.The next case block is executed

Explanation: If no break statement is present, execution continues into the next case, causing a fall-through.



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4. What is the output of the below Java program?

```
int hours = 10;
switch(hours) {

    case 10: System.out.println("TEN"); break;

    case 10: System.out.println("TEN AGAIN"); break;

    default: System.out.println("TEN AS USUAL");

}
```

- a. TEN
- b. TEN AGAIN
- c. TEN AS USUAL
- d. Compiler error

Ans: d. Compiler error

Explanation: The case constant 10 is duplicated, leading to a compiler error.

5. What happens if there is no match in the cases in the switch structure and there is no default case?

- a. The program terminates
- b. No output is produced
- c. An error is thrown
- d. The default case is executed

Ans: b. No output is produced

Explanation: If there's no match and no default case, the switch statement exits without executing any block.



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6. Where can a default case be placed in a switch structure?

- a. Top
- b. Bottom
- c. Anywhere
- d. No default in switch

Ans: c. Anywhere

Explanation: The default case can be placed anywhere in the switch statement.

7. What prevents control from continuing to the next case in a switch structure?

- a. case keyword
- b. break keyword
- c. default keyword
- d. None

Ans: b. break keyword

Explanation: The break keyword stops execution from falling through to the next case.

8. A SWITCH fall-through occurs in Java only in the absence of ____.

- a. case keyword
- b. break keyword
- c. default keyword
- d. None

Ans: b. break keyword

Explanation: A fall-through occurs when there's no break statement after a case.



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9. What is the purpose of designing a SWITCH logic with a fall-through in Java?

- a. To define ranges
- b. To define additions
- c. To improve switch block performance
- d. None

Ans: a. To define ranges

Explanation: Fall-through can be used to execute the same code for multiple cases, effectively defining ranges.

10. State TRUE or FALSE. It is allowed to use duplicate case constants inside a Java SWITCH statement.

- a. FALSE
- b. TRUE
- c. Only allowed in certain conditions
- d. Depends on the Java version

Ans: a. FALSE

Explanation: Each case constant must be unique within a switch statement.

11. Choose TRUE or FALSE. A SWITCH can be used to compare values for high or low.

- a. FALSE
- b. TRUE
- c. Only for specific data types
- d. Only in certain Java versions

Ans: a. FALSE

Explanation: The switch statement only checks for equality, not ranges or conditions like greater than or less than.



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12. State TRUE or FALSE. SWITCH works faster than the IF-ELSE ladder in Java.

- FALSE
- TRUE
- Depends on the number of conditions
- Only for integer comparisons

Ans: b.TRUE

Explanation: The switch statement can use a jump table for efficient branching, making it faster than multiple if-else checks.

13. Choose the correct statement about Java SWITCH statements.

- A SWITCH can contain another SWITCH statement.
- Switch case statements are allowed inside IF-ELSE ladders.
- Switch statements are allowed inside loops like for, while, and do while.
- All

Ans: d. All

Explanation: All the mentioned structures are valid in Java.

14. How can a switch statement be used in Java?

- To iterate over a collection
- To compare two objects
- To conditionally execute code based on a value
- To declare variables

Ans: c.To conditionally execute code based on a value

Explanation: A switch statement is used to execute code based on the value of a variable.



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15. What is the output of the Java program below?

```
int b = 20;  
switch(b) {  
    default: System.out.println("LION");  
}
```

- a. No output
- b. LION
- c. Compiler error as there are no CASE statements.
- d. None

Ans: b. LION

Explanation: The default case executes when there are no matching cases.

16. What is the output of the Java program below?

```
int num = 40;  
switch(num) {  
    case 5: System.out.println("FIVE"); break;  
    case 35 + 5: System.out.println("FORTY"); break;  
    case 20 + 30: System.out.println("FIFTY");  
}
```

- a. FIVE
- b. FORTY
- c. FIFTY
- d. Compiler error

Ans: b. FORTY

Explanation: The case 35 + 5 evaluates to 40, so "FORTY" is printed.

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17. Can you have a duplicate in the cases in the switch structure?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Only in certain conditions
- d. Depends on the Java version

Ans: b. No

Explanation: Duplicate case values are not allowed; each case must have a unique constant.

18. Where can a default statement be placed?

- a. Only at the beginning of the switch structure
- b. Only at the end of the switch statement
- c. Anywhere in the switch structure
- d. Outside the switch structure

Ans: c. Anywhere in the switch structure

Explanation: The default case in a switch statement can be placed anywhere: at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end. This allows flexibility in handling unmatched cases.



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Conditional Operator

1. What is the other name for a Question Mark - Colon (?) operator in Java?
 - a. Special Relational operator
 - b. Special Logical Operator
 - c. Ternary Operator
 - d. None

Ans: c. Ternary Operator

Explanation: The ?: operator is commonly referred to as the ternary operator.

2. The Java Ternary operator is sometimes called ____.
 - a. Relational Operator
 - b. Conditional Operator
 - c. Logical Operator
 - d. None

Ans: b. Conditional Operator

Explanation: The ternary operator evaluates a condition and returns one of two values based on the result.

3. The condition of a Java Ternary operator should evaluate to ____.
 - a. 1 or 0
 - b. true or false
 - c. TRUE or FALSE
 - d. None

Ans: b. true or false

Explanation: The condition must evaluate to a boolean value.



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4. State TRUE or FALSE. True expression part comes first after ? (question mark) symbol and before : (colon) symbol.

- a. FALSE
- b. TRUE
- c. Only in specific contexts
- d. Depends on the data type

Ans: b. TRUE

Explanation: The syntax of the ternary operator is: condition ? trueExpression : falseExpression.

5. Java Ternary operator can be used with ____.

- a. if-else statements
- b. while, do while loops
- c. for loop, enhanced for loop
- d. All

Ans: d. All

Explanation: The ternary operator can be used in various contexts, including loops and if-else statements.

6. A Java Ternary operator has priority less than ____.

- a. Relational operators
- b. Arithmetic operators
- c. Logical and bitwise operators
- d. All

Ans: d. All

Explanation: The ternary operator has lower precedence compared to the mentioned operators.



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7. The True Part Expression of a Java conditional operator or Ternary operator ____ returns a value.

- a. may
- b. can
- c. must
- d. None

Ans: c. must

Explanation: The true part must return a value, as it is part of the operator's functionality.

8. The False Part Expression of a Java conditional operator or Ternary operator ____ returns a value.

- a. may
- b. can
- c. must
- d. None

Ans: c. must

Explanation: The false part also must return a value.

9. Which part comes first after '?' Symbol and before ':' in conditional operator?

- a. True part
- b. False part
- c. Only in specific context
- d. Depends on the data type

Ans: a. True part

Explanation: In the conditional operator (? :), the part after ? is executed if true, and the part after : is executed if false.

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10. What is the output of the Java code snippet with a Ternary operator?

```
String name = "cat";  
int marks = name == "Cat" ? 10 : 20;  
System.out.println("Marks=" + marks);
```

- a. Marks=0
- b. Marks=10
- c. Marks=20
- d. Compiler error

Ans: c. Marks=20

Explanation: The comparison name == "Cat" evaluates to false because string comparison should use .equals(), thus it returns 20.

11. What is the output of the Java code snippet with Ternary operator?

```
String name = "java";  
int marks = name == "java" ? 10 : 20;  
System.out.println("Marks=" + marks);
```

- a. Marks=0
- b. Marks=10
- c. Marks=20
- d. Compiler error

Ans: b. Marks=10

Explanation: The comparison name == "java" evaluates to true, so it returns 10.