



Name of the Bundle	Advanced Bundle V1	Subject	Java Programming V1
Topic	Break & Continue	Last updated on	12 August 2024

1. What happens when the user enters an invalid choice?
 - a. The loop breaks
 - b. The loop continues
 - c. An error message is displayed
 - d. The program exits

Ans: c. An error message is displayed

Explanation: When a user enters an invalid choice, an error message is displayed to inform them of the mistake without breaking or exiting the loop.

2. Which of the following are features of the `switch` statement in the program?
 - a. Handles different user choices
 - b. Breaks the loop
 - c. Continues the loop
 - d. Both A and B

Ans: d. Both A and B

Explanation: The switch statement handles different user choices and can also break out of cases, but it does not directly control loops or exit the program.

3. What is the purpose of the Scanner object in the program?
 - a. To read user input
 - b. To generate random numbers
 - c. To print output to the console
 - d. To handle file operations

Ans: a. To read user input

Explanation: The Scanner object is used to read and capture user input from the console, allowing the program to respond to user choices.



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4. What happens when a "break" statement is encountered in a nested loop?
- Only the inner loop exits
 - Only the outer loop exits
 - Both loops exit
 - Neither loop exits

Ans: a. Only the inner loop exits

Explanation: A break statement stops only the innermost loop, not the outer loop.

5. Can the "continue" statement be used with a "switch" statement?
- Yes
 - No
 - Only with a labeled statement
 - Only with a conditional statement

Ans: b. No

Explanation: You cannot continue with a switch statement; it's only for loops.

6. What is the purpose of a labeled "break" statement?
- To exit a specific loop
 - To skip a specific iteration
 - To restart a specific loop
 - To exit the program

Ans: a. To exit a specific loop

Explanation: A labeled break lets you exit a specific loop, not just the nearest one.



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7. Can a "break" statement be used to exit a "if" statement?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Only with a labeled statement
- d. Only with a conditional statement

Ans: b. No

Explanation: A break statement can't be used to exit an if statement; it's only for loops.

8. What happens when a "continue" statement is encountered in a "while" loop?

- a. The loop exits
- b. The current iteration is skipped
- c. The loop restarts
- d. An error occurs

Ans: b. The current iteration is skipped

Explanation: A continue statement skips the rest of the current loop and goes to the next iteration.

9. What is the difference between a labeled "break" and an unlabeled "break"?

- a. Labeled break exits a specific loop, unlabeled break exits the innermost loop
- b. Labeled break exits the innermost loop, unlabeled break exits a specific loop
- c. Labeled break skips a specific iteration, unlabeled break exits the loop
- d. Labeled break exits the loop, unlabeled break skips a specific iteration

Ans: a. Labeled break exits a specific loop, unlabeled break exits the innermost loop

Explanation: A labeled break can exit any specified loop, while an unlabeled break exits the closest one.



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10. Can a "continue" statement be used to skip multiple iterations in a loop?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Only with a labeled statement
- d. Only with a conditional statement

Ans: b. No

Explanation: A continue statement only skips the current iteration, not multiple iterations.

11. What happens when a "break" statement is encountered in a "do-while" loop?

- a. The loop restarts
- b. The current iteration is skipped
- c. The loop exits
- d. An error occurs

Ans: c. The loop exits

Explanation: A break in a do-while loop immediately stops the loop.

12. Can a "break" statement be used to exit a "for-each" loop?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Only with a labeled statement
- d. Only with a conditional statement

Ans: a. Yes

Explanation: You can use a break to exit a for-each loop, just like any other loop.



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13. What is the purpose of using a labeled "continue" statement?

- a. To skip a specific iteration in a specific loop
- b. To exit a specific loop
- c. To restart a specific loop
- d. To exit the program

Ans: a. To skip a specific iteration in a specific loop

Explanation: A labeled continue skips the current iteration of a specific outer loop.

14. What will happen if a pass statement is executed in a Java program?

- a. It causes a syntax error
- b. It is equivalent to an empty statement
- c. It exits the loop
- d. It skips the current iteration

Ans: b. It is equivalent to an empty statement

Explanation: In Java, pass isn't used, but if it were, it would mean "do nothing."

15. Can you use break in a try-catch block?

- a. Yes, but only in the catch block
- b. Yes, in any part of the block
- c. No, it will cause an error
- d. Only if it's labeled

Ans: b. Yes, in any part of the block

Explanation: You can use break in a try-catch block just like in loops.



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16. What happens if there is no break statement in a switch case?

- The program crashes
- It executes the next case until a break is found
- It skips all cases
- It only executes the matching case

Ans: b. It executes the next case until a break is found

Explanation: Without a break, the execution continues to the next case, causing "fall-through."

17. What is the output of the following code?

```
for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {  
    if (i == 3) {  
        break;  
    }  
    System.out.print(i + " ");  
}
```

- 0 1 2 3 4
- 0 1 2
- 1 2 3 4
- 0 1 2 3 4 5

Ans: b. 0 1 2

Explanation: The loop stops when i equals 3 due to the break, so it only prints 0, 1, and 2.



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18. In which of the following can you use the 'pass' statement in Java?

- a. In a loop
- b. In a switch statement
- c. In an if statement
- d. You cannot use pass in Java

Ans: d. You cannot use pass in Java

Explanation: The pass statement does not exist in Java; it's a concept from Python. In Java, you would use an empty statement instead.

19. What will the following code output?

```
int count = 0;
while (count < 3) {
    count++;
    if (count == 2) {
        break;
    }
}
System.out.print(count);
```

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. 3

Ans: c. 2

Explanation: The loop increments count to 2, and the break statement stops the loop before it can reach 3.



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20. What will happen if a break statement is placed in a for loop that is nested inside a while loop?

- a. It will exit both loops
- b. It will only exit the inner for loop
- c. It will cause a syntax error
- d. It will skip the current iteration of the while loop

Ans: b. It will only exit the inner for loop

Explanation: A break inside the for loop will only stop that for loop, not the outer while loop.

21. Which statement is true about the use of pass in Java?

- a. It is used to terminate loops
- b. It is used to skip the current iteration
- c. It does not exist in Java
- d. It is the same as break

Ans: c. It does not exist in Java

Explanation: Java does not have a pass statement; this concept is from Python.

22. What will happen when a continue statement is encountered inside a for loop with a condition that never becomes false?

- a. The loop will terminate
- b. The loop will run indefinitely
- c. The loop will skip all iterations
- d. It will cause a compile-time error

Ans: b. The loop will run indefinitely

Explanation: If the condition is always true, the loop continues indefinitely; continue just skips to the next iteration.

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23. When should you use a break statement in a while loop?

- To skip an iteration
- To exit the loop based on a condition
- To restart the loop
- To end the program

Ans: b. To exit the loop based on a condition

Explanation: A break statement is used to terminate the loop when a specific condition is met.

24. What is the output of this code?

```
int i = 0;
while (i < 5) {
    if (i == 3) {
        i++;
        continue;
    }
    System.out.print(i + " ");
    i++;
}
```

- 0 1 2 3 4
- 0 1 2 4
- 0 1 2 3
- 1 2 3 4

Ans: b. 0 1 2 4

Explanation: The continue statement skips the printing of 3, so it prints 0, 1, 2, and then 4.



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25. Which statement is used to prematurely terminate a loop?

- a. exit
- b. terminate
- c. break
- d. end

Ans: c. break

Explanation: The break statement is used to immediately exit a loop, stopping its execution before it normally would. This is useful when a certain condition is met.

26. Which statement is used to skip the current iteration in a loop?

- a. exit
- b. terminate
- c. break
- d. continue

Ans: d. continue

Explanation: The continue statement is used to skip the current iteration of a loop and move to the next one, allowing the loop to keep running without executing the remaining code in that iteration.

27. What is the key difference between a break and continue in Java?

- a. break terminates the loop, continue ends the current iteration.
- b. Both break and continue exit the loop.
- c. break and continue have the same functionality.
- d. Both break and continue exit the iteration

Ans : a. break terminates the loop, continue ends the current iteration.

Explanation: The break statement stops the whole loop, while continue skips to the next round of the loop without finishing the current one.

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