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**Points I learnt from mock exams :**

a) To get the width of an applet within the init method:

```
int width = this.getSize().w;
```

or

```
int width=getSize().w;
```

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b) `int x = evt.getX();`

returns the horizontal location to the variable x at the time of the event.

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c) You can't add ActionListener to a TextArea but can be added to TextField. You can't add WindowListener and ContainerListener to TextField

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```
d) class Test{
static int a = 1;
public static void main(String arg[]) {
int a;
System.out.println(a);
}
}
```

Eventhough there is a static variable named a, the local variable takes the precedence. So a compilation error occurs saying, 'a' may not be initialized

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```
e) void loopTest() {
int x=0;
one: while(x 10) {
two : System.out.println(++x);
if(x>3) break two;
}
}
```

will not compile because "two" is not associated with any loop

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```
f) Panel p = new Applet(); //this is true
JPanel p = new JApplet(); //this is not true
```

see API for details.

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```
g) byte x=-1;
x = x>>>5;
illegal because result of x>>>5 is int and can't be assigned to x which is byte.
it can be corrected as
byte x=-1;
x=(byte)(x>>>5)//legal
```

```
int x=100; float y = 100.0f;
if(x==y) {System.out.println("equal");} //converts int to float
```

**output :**

equal

```
byte b=2;
byte b1=3;
b=b*b1;//illegal
```

will not compile because before multiplying both b and b1 will be converted to int and int can't be assigned to byte.

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```
h)String s="Hello there";
String sub = s.substring(6);//sub="there"
String seg = s.substring(7,10);//seg="her";
```

**creating a character array :**

```
String s = "Hello there";
char[] arr;
arr=s.toCharArray();
System.out.println(arr[1]);//prints "e"
```

**creating String from character array :**

```
char[] c={'H','e','l','l','o'};
String s = String.valueOf(c);
```

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i) You can have any number of main method inside a class. You can also overload it. After all it is also a method. But remember that main is a static method.

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```
class test {

    static int i[];

    public static void main(String arg[]) {

        System.out.println(i[2]); //gives NullPointerException

    }

}
```

---

```
int k[][]=new int[10][20];
System.out.println(k.length); //prints 10
int k[][]={{1,2,3,4},{1,2,3},{5,4,6,4}};
System.out.println(k.length); //prints 3
```

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