Online Examinations (Even Sem/Part-I/Part-II Examinations 2020 - 2021

Course Name - –Object Oriented Technologies
Course Code - BCA402

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Answer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.

9. 1. Which member can never be accessed by inherited classes?

Mark only one oval.

- [ ] Private member function
- [ ] Public member function
- [ ] Protected member function
- [ ] All can be accessed

10. 2. How many private member functions are allowed in a class?

Mark only one oval.

- Only 1
- Only 7
- Only 255
- As many as required

11. 3. Private member functions

Mark only one oval.

- Can’t be called from enclosing class
- Can be accessed from enclosing class
- Can be accessed only if nested class is private
- Can be accessed only if nested class is public

12. 4. If a function in java is declared private then it _____

Mark only one oval.

- Can’t access the standard output
- Can access the standard output
- Can’t access any output stream
- Can access only the output streams

13. 5. Which of the following best defines a class?

Mark only one oval.

- Parent of an object
- Instance of an object
- Blueprint of an object
- Scope of an object

14. 6. Class is pass by _____

Mark only one oval.

- Value
- Reference
- Value or Reference, depending on program
- Copy

15. 7. Which of the following describes a friend class?

Mark only one oval.

- Friend class can access all the private members of the class, of which it is a friend
- Friend class can only access protected members of the class, of which it is a friend
- Friend class don't have any implementation
- Friend class can't access any data member of another class but can use it's methods

16. 8. Which among the following is false?

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Option 1
- ◯ Object must be created before using members of a class
- ◯ Objects can't be passed by reference
- ◯ Objects size depends on its class data members

17. 9. Which one of the following will declare an array and initialize it with five numbers?

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Array a = new Array(5);
- ◯ int [] a = {23,22,21,20,19};
- ◯ int a [] = new int[5];
- ◯ int [5] array;

18. 10. You want subclasses in any package to have access to members of a superclass. Which is the most restrictive access that accomplishes this objective?

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ public
- ◯ private
- ◯ protected
- ◯ default

19. 11. public class Test { } What is the prototype of the default constructor?

Mark only one oval.

- Test()
- Test(void)
- public Test( )
- public Test(void)

20. 12. Which will contain the body of the thread?

Mark only one oval.

- run()
- start()
- stop()
- main()

21. 13. Which of the following is a valid declaration of an object of class Box?

Mark only one oval.

- Box obj = new Box();
- Box obj = new Box;
- obj = new Box();
- new Box obj;

22. 14. Which of the following statements is correct?

Mark only one oval.

- Public method is accessible to all other classes in the hierarchy
- Public method is accessible only to subclasses of its parent class
- Public method can only be called by object of its class
- Public method can be accessed by calling object of the public class

23. 15. What is false about constructor?

Mark only one oval.

- Constructors cannot be synchronized in Java
- Java does not provide default copy constructor
- Constructor can’t be overloaded
- “this” and “super” can be used in a constructor

24. 16. What is true about protected constructor?

Mark only one oval.

- Protected constructor can be called directly
- Protected constructor can only be called using super()
- Protected constructor can be used outside package
- protected constructor can be instantiated even if child is in a different package

25. 17. Which of this keyword can be used in a subclass to call the constructor of superclass?

Mark only one oval.

- super
- this
- extent
- extends

26. 18. What is the process of defining a method in a subclass having the same name & type signature as a method in its superclass?

Mark only one oval.

- Method overloading
- Method overriding
- Method hiding
- None of the mentioned

27. 19. Which of these keywords can be used to prevent Method overriding?

Mark only one oval.

- static
- constant
- protected
- final

28. 20. Which of these keywords cannot be used for a class which has been declared final?

Mark only one oval.

- abstract
- extends
- abstract and extends
- none of the mentioned

29. 21. Which are the valid constructors for Thread?

Mark only one oval.

- Thread(Runnable r, String name)
- Thread(int priority)
- Thread(Runnable r, ThreadGroup g)
- Thread(Runnable r, int priority)

30. 22. Which of the following will not directly cause a thread to stop?

Mark only one oval.

- notify()
- wait()
- InputStream access
- sleep()

31. 23. The ..... method is called to clear the screen and calls the paint( ) method.

Mark only one oval.

- update()
- paint()
- repaint()
- reupdate()

32. 24. Applet is a

Mark only one oval.

- Class
- Interface
- Object
- None of these

33. 25. If private member functions are to be declared in C++ then _____

Mark only one oval.

- private:
- private
- private(private member list)
- private :-

34. 26. Private member functions _____

Mark only one oval.

- Can't be called from enclosing class
- Can be accessed from enclosing class
- Can be accessed only if nested class is private
- Can be accessed only if nested class is public

35. 27. Which function among the following can't be accessed outside the class in java in the same package?

Mark only one oval.

- public void show()
- void show()
- protected show()
- static void show()

36. 28. What is the additional feature in classes that was not in structures?

Mark only one oval.

- Data members
- Member functions
- Static data allowed
- Public access specifier

37. 29. Which Feature of OOP illustrated the code reusability?

Mark only one oval.

- Polymorphism
- Abstraction
- Encapsulation
- Inheritance

38. 30. What is the default access specifier for data members or member functions declared within a class without any specifier, in C++?

Mark only one oval.

- Private
- Protected
- Public
- Depends on compiler

39. 31. Which class can have member functions without their implementation?

Mark only one oval.

- Default class
- String class
- Template class
- Abstract class

40. 32. Which is a valid keyword in java?

Mark only one oval.

- interface
- string
- Float
- unsigned

41. 33. Which is a valid declaration of a String?

Mark only one oval.

- String s1 = null;
- String s2 = 'null';
- String s3 = (String) 'abc';
- String s4 = (String) '\ufeed';

42. 34. Which of the following are Java reserved words?

Mark only one oval.

- run
- import
- key
- None of them.

43. 35. Which of the following will directly stop the execution of a Thread?

Mark only one oval.

- wait()
- notify()
- notifyall()
- exits synchronized code

44. 36. What would be the behaviour if this() and super() used in a method?

Mark only one oval.

- Runtime error
- Throws exception
- compile time error
- Runs successfully

45. 37. You need to store elements in a collection that guarantees that no duplicates are stored and all elements can be accessed in natural order. Which interface provides that capability?

Mark only one oval.

- java.util.Map
- java.util.Set
- java.util.List
- none of these

46. 38. Which of these is the correct way of calling a constructor having no parameters, of superclass A by subclass B?

Mark only one oval.

- super(void);
- superclass.();
- super.A();
- super()

47. 39. Which of these method of Object class can clone an object?

Mark only one oval.

- Objectcopy()
- copy()
- Object clone()
- clone()

48. 40. Which of these class relies upon its subclasses for complete implementation of its methods?

Mark only one oval.

- Object class
- abstract class
- ArrayList class
- None of the mentioned

49. 41. Which cannot directly cause a thread to stop executing?

Mark only one oval.

- Calling the SetPriority() method on a Thread object.
- Calling the wait() method on an object.
- Calling notify() method on an object.
- Calling read() method on an InputStream object.

50. 42. What will be the output of the program? class Test extends Thread { public void run() { System.out.println("Run"); } } class Myclass { public static void main(String[] args) { Test t = new Test(); t.start(); } }

Mark only one oval.

- One thread created
- Two thread created
- Depend upon system
- No thread created

51. 43. A thread can acquire a lock by using which reserved keyword?

Mark only one oval.

- Volatile
- Synchronized
- Locked
- None of these

52. 44. Which of these functions is called to display the output of an applet?

Mark only one oval.

- display()
- print()
- displayApplet()
- PrintApplet()

53. 45. Applet class is a subclass of the panel class, which is again a subclass of the ..... class.

Mark only one oval.

- Object
- Container
- awt
- Component

54. 46. Wrapping data and its related functionality into a single entity is known as

Mark only one oval.

- Abstraction
- Encapsulation
- Polymorphism
- Modularity

55. 47. Which of the following class allows to declare only one object of it?

Mark only one oval.

- Abstract class
- Virtual class
- Singleton class
- Friend class

56. 48. Which of the following is not a type of Constructor?

Mark only one oval.

- Friend constructor
- Copy constructor
- Default constructor
- Parameterized constructor

57. 49. Why references are different from pointers?

Mark only one oval.

- A reference cannot be made null
- A reference cannot be changed once initialized
- No extra operator is needed for dereferencing of a reference
- All of the mentioned

58. 50. How compile-time polymorphisms are implemented in OOP?

Mark only one oval.

- Using Function and Operator Overloading
- Using Virtual functions
- Using Templates
- Using Inheritance and Virtual functions

59. 51. How are the constants declared?

Mark only one oval.

- const keyword
- #define pre-processor
- both const keyword and #define pre-processor
- $define

60. 52. Which of the following operator is used while declaring references?

Mark only one oval.

- *
- &
- ^
- □

61. 53. Which operator is having the highest precedence?

Mark only one oval.

- postfix
- unary
- shift
- equality

62. 54. What happens to a function defined inside a class without any complex operations

Mark only one oval.

- It becomes a virtual function of the class
- It becomes a default calling function of the class
- It becomes an inline function of the class
- The program gives an error

63. 55. Which of the following shows multiple inheritances?

Mark only one oval.

- A->B->C
- A->B; A->C
- A,B->C
- B->A

64. 56. How Exception handling is implemented?

Mark only one oval.

- Using Exception keyword
- Using try-catch block
- Using Exception block
- Using Error handling schedules

65. 57. Which classes allow primitive types to be accessed as objects?

Mark only one oval.

- Storage
- Virtual
- Friend
- Wrapper

66. 58. Which of the following relationship is known as inheritance relationship?

Mark only one oval.

- ‘has-a’ relationship
- ‘is-a’ relationship
- association relationship
- none of the above

67. 59. How many copies of a class static member are shared between objects of the class?

Mark only one oval.

- A copy of the static member is shared by all objects of a class
- A copy is created only when at least one object is created from that class
- A copy of the static member is created for each instantiation of the class
- a. No memory is allocated for static members of a class

68. 60. class derived: public base1, public base2 { } is an example of

Mark only one oval.

- Polymorphic inheritance
- Multilevel inheritance
- Hierarchical inheritance
- Multiple inheritance

69. 61. How do we declare an ‘interface’ class?

Mark only one oval.

- By making all the methods pure virtual in a class
- By making all the methods abstract using the keyword ‘abstract’ in a class
- By declaring the class as interface with the keyword ‘interface’
- It is not possible to create interface class in C++

70. 62. Which of the following members do get inherited but become private members in child class?

Mark only one oval.

- Public
- Private
- Protected
- All the above

71. 63. Observe following program and answer class Example{ public: int a,b,c; Example(){a=b=c=1;} //Constructor 1 Example(int a){a = a; b = c = 1;} //Constructor 2 Example(int a,int b){a = a; b = b; c = 1;} //Constructor 3 Example(int a,int b,int c){ a = a; b = b; c = c;} //Constructor 4 } In the above example of constructor overloading, the following statement will call which constructor Example obj = new Example (1,2,3);

Mark only one oval.

- Constructor 2
- Constructor 4
- Constructor 1
- a. Type mismatch error

72. 64. What is virtual inheritance?

Mark only one oval.

- Technique to avoid multiple copies of the base class into children/derived class
- technique to avoid multiple inheritances of classes
- technique to enhance multiple inheritance
- technique to ensure that a private member of the base class can be accessed somehow

73. 65. Which function of pre defined class Thread is used to check weather current thread being checked is still running?

Mark only one oval.

- isAlive()
- Alive()
- isRunning()
- Join()

74. 66. Which of these method of Thread class is used to find out the priority given to a thread?

Mark only one oval.

- ThreadPriority()
- get()
- getPriority()
- getThreadPriority()

75. 67. Number of threads in below java program is public class ThreadExtended extends Thread { public void run() { System.out.println("\nThread is running now\n"); } public static void main(String[] args) { ThreadExtended threadE = new ThreadExtended(); threadE.start(); } }

Mark only one oval.

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3

76. 68. What will be the output of the program? class MyThread extends Thread { public static void main(String [] args) { MyThread t = new MyThread(); t.start(); System.out.print("one. "); t.start(); System.out.print("two. "); } public void run() { System.out.print("Thread "); } }

Mark only one oval.

- Compilation fails
- An exception occurs at runtime.
- It prints "Thread one. Thread two."
- The output cannot be determined.

77. 69. What is the name of the thread in the output of this program? class multithreaded_programing { public static void main(String args[]) { Thread t = Thread.currentThread(); System.out.println(t.isAlive()); } }

Mark only one oval.

- 1
- 0
- 2
- 3

78. 70. What requires less resources?

Mark only one oval.

- Thread
- Process
- Thread and Process
- Neither Thread nor Process