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

Course Name - - Programming in Java Course Code - BCSC402

- * You can submit the form ONLY ONCE.
- * Fill the following information for further process.
- * Required

1. Email *

2. Name of the Student *

- 3. Enter Full Student Code *
- 4. Enter Roll No *
- 5. Enter Registration No *
- 6. Enter Course Code *

7. Enter Course Name *

8. *

Mark only one oval.

- Diploma in Pharmacy
- Bachelor of Pharmacy
- B.TECH.(CSE)
- B.TECH.(ECE)
- BCA
- B.SC.(CS)
- B.SC.(BT)
- B.SC.(ANCS)
- B.SC.(HN)
- B.Sc.(MM)
- B.A.(MW)
- BBA
- B.A.(JMC)
- BBA(HM)
- BBA(LLB)
- B.OPTOMETRY
- B.SC.(MB)
- B.SC.(MLT)
- B.SC.(MRIT)
- B.SC.(PA)
- LLB
- <u>B.SC</u>(IT)-AI
- B.SC.(MSJ)
- Bachelor of Physiotherapy
- B.SC.(AM)
- Dip.CSE
- Dip.ECE

DIP.EE

DIP.ME PGDHM

- MBA
- M.SC.(BT)
- M.TECH(CSE)
- M.A.(JMC)
- M.A.(ENG)
- M.SC.(MATH)
- M.SC.(MB)
- O MCA
- M.SC.(MSJ)
- M.SC.(AM)
- M.SC.CS)
- M.SC.(ANCS)
- M.SC.(MM)
- B.A.(Eng)

Answer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.

9. 1. Which of the following option leads to the portability and security of Java?

- Bytecode is executed by JVM
- The applet makes the Java code secure and portable
- Use of exception handling
- Dynamic binding between objects

10. 2. Subclass represents ______ abstractions

Mark only one oval.

Generalized abstractions

- Specialization abstractions
- Generalized and Specialization abstractions
- None of these
- 11. 3. The essential characteristics of an object that distinguish it from all other kinds of objects and thus provide crisply defined conceptual boundaries, relative to the perspective of the viewer is called:

Mark only one oval.

Encapsulation
Modularity
Hierarchy
Abstraction

12. 4. The process of compartmentalizing the elements of an abstraction that constitute its structure and behavior is called as

- Hierarchy
- Encapsulation
- Modularity
- Entity Abstraction

13. 5. Which of the following programming language are object oriented in nature?

Mark only one oval.

Smalltalk and Simula

- FORTRAN and ALGOL
- 🔵 C and Ada
- Perl and Python
- 14. 6. _____ is used to find and fix bugs in the Java programs.

Mark only one oval.

- JVM JRE JDK JDB
- 15. 7. Which of the property of an object encompasses all of the (usually static) properties of the object plus the current (usually dynamic) values of each of these?

- Semantics
- State
- ldentity

16. 8. Which feature of OOP indicates code reusability?

Mark only one oval.

Inheritance

____ polymorphism

Abstraction

Encapsulation

17. 9. A process that involves recognizing and focusing on the important characteristics of a situation or object is known as

Mark only one oval.

Encapsulation
 Polymorphism
 Abstraction
 Inheritance

18. 10. In object-oriented programming, composition relates to

Mark only one oval.

The use of consistent coding conventions

The organization of components interacting to achieve a coherent, common behavior

The use of inheritance to achieve polymorphic behavior

The organization of components interacting not to achieve a coherent common behavior

19. 11. Which component is responsible for converting byte code into machine specific code?

Mark only one oval.



20. 12. Which component is responsible to optimize byte code to machine code? Mark only one oval.



21. 13. Which statement is true about java?

- Platform independent programming language
- Platform dependent programming language
- Code dependent programming language
- Sequence dependent programming languag

22. 14. What is the extension of java code files?

Mark only one oval.



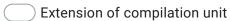
23. 15. What is the extension of compiled java classes?

Mark only one oval.

- .class .java .txt .js
- 24. 16. How can we identify whether a compilation unit is class or interface from a .class file?

Mark only one oval.

🔵 Java source file header



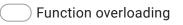
- We cannot differentiate between class and interface
- The class or interface name should be post fixed with unit type

25. 17. What is the process by which we can control what parts of a program can access the members of a class?

Mark only one oval.

- Polymorphism Data Transfer
- Abstraction Data Binding
- Encapsulation Message Passing
- Recursion
- 26. 18. Which among doesn't illustrates polymorphism?

Mark only one oval.



- Operator Overloading
- Function overriding
- Virtual Function
- 27. 19. The name of the java compiler is

Mark only one oval.

🔵 cjava

- 🔵 javac
- ____ javad
- None of the above

28. 20. Callback is an operation provided by _____

Mark only one oval.

Inheritance

- Encapsulation
- Modularity
- Abstraction
- 29. 21. Which of the following is a valid long literal?

Mark only one oval.

- ABH8097
- 904423
- Oxnf029L
- 30. 22. A ______ is a special member function whose task is to initialize the objects of its class

- Constructor
- Destructor
- Object
- None

31. 23. The constructors that can take arguments are called _____

Mark only one oval.

Inline Constructor

- Copy Constructor
- Default Constructor
- Parameterized Constructor
- 32. 24. 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;
- 33. 25. Which of the following tool is used to generate API documentation in HTML format from doc comments in source code?

Mark only one oval.

🔵 javap tool

- javaw command
- Javadoc tool
- javah command

34. 26. Which of these is used to access a member of class before object of that class is created?

Mark only one oval.

- public
- _____ static
- ____ protected
- 35. 27. Which of the following statements are incorrect?

Mark only one oval.

public members of class can be accessed by any code in the program

private members of class can only be accessed by other members of the class

private members of class can be inherited by a subclass, and become protected members in subclass

protected members of a class can be inherited by a subclass, and become private members of the subclass

36. 28. Which of these is necessary condition for automatic type conversion in Java?

- The destination type is smaller than source type
- The destination type is larger than source type
- The destination type can be larger or smaller than source type
- None of these

37. 29. What is the prototype of the default constructor of this Java class? public class prototype { }

Mark only one oval.

____ prototype()

- prototype(void)
- ____ public prototype(void)
- ____ public prototype()
- 38. 30. If an expression contains double, int, float, long, then the whole expression will be promoted into which of these data types?

Mark only one oval.

\bigcirc	long
\bigcirc	int
\bigcirc	double
\bigcirc	float

39. 31. The wrapping up of data and functions into a single unit is called

- Encapsulation
- Inheritance
- Abstraction
- None of these

40. 32. Which method of the Class.class is used to determine the name of a class represented by the class object as a String?

Mark only one oval.

- getClass()
 intern()
 getName()
 toString()
- 41. 33. Which of these class is superclass of every class in Java?

Mark only one oval.



- Object class
- Abstract class
- ArrayList class
- 42. 34. Which of these method of Object class is used to obtain class of an object at run time?

Mark only one oval.

_____ get()

- void getclass()
- Class getclass()
- None of these

43. 35. Which of these is necessary to specify at time of array initialization?

Mark only one oval.

Row
Column
Row and Column
None of these

44. 36. In which of the following mechanisms, types of all variables and expressions are not known until runtime

Mark only one oval.

- Strong Typing
- 📃 Weak Typing
- Static Binding/ early binding
- Dynamic Binding/ late binding
- 45. 37. What is that concept in type theory in which a single name may denote objects of many different classes that are related by some common super class referred to

- Monomorphism
- Type Checking
- Polymorphism
- Generalization

46. 38. Inheritance is an example of which type of hierarchy

Mark only one oval.

Class Structure

- Object Structure
- Class Structure and Object Structure
- None of these
- 47. 39. When an object is created and initialized at the same time, a ______ constructor gets called.

Mark only one oval.

- Inline Constructor
- Copy Constructor
- Default Constructor
- Parameterized Constructor
- 48. 40. Which is a valid declarations of a String?

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

49. 41. Which of the following does not belong: If a class inherits from some other class, it should

Mark only one oval.

- Make use of the parent class's capabilities
- Over-ride or add the minimum to accomplish the derived class' purpose
- Over-ride all the methods of its parent class
- Make sure the result "IS-A-KIND-OF" its base class
- 50. 42. Which of these keywords cannot be used for a class which has been declared final?

Mark only one oval.

- abstractextends
- abstract and extends
- None of these
- 51. 43. Which of these keywords is used to refer to member of base class from a subclass?

- upper
- _____ super
- 🔵 this
- None of these

52. 44. Which function is used to perform some action when the object is to be destroyed?

Mark only one oval.

finalize()

____ main()

None of these

53. 45. Which of these is the method which is executed first before execution of any other thing takes place in a program?

Mark only one oval.

main method
 finalize method
 static method
 private method

54. 46. Which of these can be used to differentiate two or more methods having the same name?

- Parameters data type
- Number of parameters
- Return type of method
- All of these

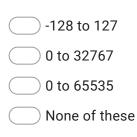
55. 47.Which of these class is used to create an object whose character sequence is mutable?

Mark only one oval.

String()

- StringBuffer()
- String() & StringBuffer()
- None of these
- 56. 48. What is the numerical range of a char?

Mark only one oval.



57. 49. What is the name of the method used to start a thread execution?

- init()
- _____ start()
- _____ run()
- _____ stop()

58. 50. We can create a Thread using

Mark only one oval.

extending Thread class

implementing Runnable Interface

🔵 Both a and b

- None of these.
- 59. 51. Which one is not the method of the Object class?

Mark only one oval.

() notify();

- notifyAll();
- wait(long msecs);
- None of these.
- 60. 52. Which of these keywords are used to define an abstract class?

Mark only one oval.

abs
abstract
Abstract

abstract class

61. 53. Which of these is not abstract?

Mark only one oval.



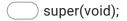
62. 54. Which of these packages contains abstract keyword?

Mark only one oval.



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

Mark only one oval.

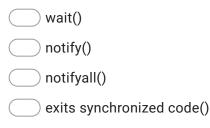


superclass.();

- _____ super.A();

64. 56. Which of the following will directly stop the execution of a Thread?

Mark only one oval.



65. 57. Which of this keyword must be used to inherit a class?

Mark only one oval.

\bigcirc	super
\bigcirc	this
\bigcirc	extent
\bigcirc	extends

66. 58. What is not type of inheritance?

- Single inheritance
- Double inheritance
- Hierarchical inheritance
- Multiple inheritance

67. 59. Which of these keywords is not a part of exception handling?

Mark only one oval.

\bigcirc	try
\bigcirc	finally
\bigcirc	thrown
\bigcirc	catch

68. 60. What requires less resources?

Mark only one oval.

() Thread

Process

- Thread and Process
- Neither Thread nor Process

This content is neither created nor endorsed by Google.

