

# Online Assessment (Even Sem/Part-I/Part-II Examinations 2019 - 2020)

Course Name - Object Oriented Technologies

Course Code - BCA402(BL)\_BCS402(BL)

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Answer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.

9. 1.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';

10. 2.Which of these operators is used to allocate memory for an object?

*Mark only one oval.*

- malloc
- alloc
- new
- give

11. 3.What would be behaviour if the constructor has a return type?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Compilation error
- Runtime error
- Compilation and runs successfully
- Only String return type is allowed

12. 4.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 the mentioned

13. 5. 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

14. 6. Which of these is returned by “greater than”, “less than” and “equal to” operators? \_\_\_\_\_

*Mark only one oval.*

- Integers
- Floating – point numbers
- Boolean
- None of the mentioned

15. 7. 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

16. 8. Which is not a feature of OOP in general definitions?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Code reusability
- Modularity
- Duplicate/Redundant data
- Efficient Code

17. 9. Which of the following is not a type of class?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Abstract Class
- Final Class
- Start Class
- String Class

18. 10. Class is pass by \_\_\_\_\_

*Mark only one oval.*

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

19. 11. 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

20. 12. Which among the following is false, for a member function of a class?

*Mark only one oval.*

- All member functions must be defined
- Member functions can be defined inside or outside the class body
- Member functions need not be declared inside the class definition
- Member functions can be made friend to another class using friend keyword

21. 13. 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

22. 14. Which among the following is false?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Object must be created before using members of a class
- Objects size depends on its class data members
- Objects can't be passed by reference
- None of these

23. 15. How many private member functions are allowed in a class?

*Mark only one oval.*

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

24. 16. 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

25. 17. Which of the following is/are legal method declarations?

*Mark only one oval.*

- protected abstract void m1();
- static final void m1(){}
- synchronized public final void m1() {}
- All of them

26. 18. You want a class to have access to members of another class in the same package. Which is the most restrictive access that accomplishes this objective?

*Mark only one oval.*

- public
- private
- protected
- default access

27. 19. What is the numerical range of char?

*Mark only one oval.*

- 0 to 32767
- 0 to 65535
- 255 to 255
- 23232768 to 32767



28. 20. which of these is returned by “greater than”, “less than” and “equal to” operators?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Integers
- Floating – point numbers
- Boolean
- None of the mentioned

29. 21. Which will contain the body of the thread?

*Mark only one oval.*

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

30. 22. Which of these keywords is used to make a class?

*Mark only one oval.*

- class
- struct
- int
- none of the mentioned

31. 23. Which of these statements is incorrect?

*Mark only one oval.*

- very class must contain a main() method
- Applets do not require a main() method at all
- There can be only one main() method in a program
- main() method must be made public

32. 24. 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

33. 25. What is true about private constructor?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Private constructor ensures only one instance of a class exist at any point of time
- Private constructor ensures multiple instances of a class exist at any point of time
- Private constructor eases the instantiation of a class
- Private constructor allows creating objects in other classes

34. 26. Which of these methods is a part of Abstract Window Toolkit (AWT) ?

*Mark only one oval.*

- display()
- print()
- drawString()
- transient()

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

*Mark only one oval.*

- super
- this
- extent
- extends

36. 28. 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

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

*Mark only one oval.*

- super
- this
- extent
- extends

38. 30. Which of these is supported by method overriding in Java?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Abstraction
- Encapsulation
- Polymorphism
- None of the mentioned

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