



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22

Programme – Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science & Engineering

Course Name – Object Oriented System

Course Code - BCSE402

(Semester IV)

Time allotted : 1 Hrs.25 Min.

Full Marks : 70

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 70=70

Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (1) The method of design encompassing the process of object-oriented decomposition and a notation for depicting both logical and physical and as well as static and dynamic models of the system under design is known as:

a) Object- Oriented Programming	b) Object- Oriented Design
c) Object- Oriented Analysis	d) None of the mentioned
- (2) 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

a) Encapsulation	b) Modularity
c) Hierarchy	d) Abstraction
- (3) Abstraction is classified into _____ types

a) 4	b) 2
c) 3	d) 1
- (4) In which of the following mechanisms, types of all variables and expressions are not known until runtime

a) Strong Typing	b) Weak Typing
c) Static Binding/ early binding	d) Dynamic Binding/ late binding
- (5) 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 _____

a) Monomorphism	b) Type Checking
c) Polymorphism	d) Generalization
- (6) Which was the first purely object-oriented programming language developed?

a) Java	b) C
c) SmallTalk	d) Kotlin
- (7) Classes can be defined of OOP in general definitions?

a) Code reusability	b) Modularity
c) Duplicate/Redundant data	d) Efficient Code

- (8) Which feature allows open recursion, among the following?
 a) Use of this pointer
 b) Use of pointers
 c) Use of pass by value
 d) Use of parameterized constructor
- (9) Encapsulation helps in writing _____ classes in java.
 a) Mutable
 b) Abstract
 c) Wrapper
 d) Immutable
- (10) How can Encapsulation be achieved?
 a) Using Access Specifies
 b) Using only private members
 c) Using inheritance
 d) Using Abstraction
- (11) Which among the following violates the principle of encapsulation almost always
 a) Local variables
 b) Global variables
 c) Public variables
 d) Array variables
- (12) Which among the following is the language which supports classes but not polymorphism?
 a) SmallTalk
 b) Java
 c) C++
 d) Ada
- (13) Which of the following UML diagrams has a static view?
 a) Collaboration
 b) Use case
 c) State chart
 d) Activity
- (14) Which of these keywords must be used to monitor for exceptions?
 a) try
 b) finally
 c) thrown
 d) catch
- (15) Which of these is a super class of all exceptional type classes?
 a) String
 b) RuntimeExceptions
 c) Throwable
 d) Cachable
- (16) Which of these handles the exception when no catch is used?
 a) Default handler
 b) finally
 c) throw handler
 d) Java run time system
- (17) Which of these class is highest in hierarchy in java
 a) Java.lang.Exception
 b) Java.lang.Error
 c) Java.lang.Throwable
 d) Java.lang.Object
- (18) What block is always executed, independently of a exception being raised?
 a) throws
 b) finally
 c) catch
 d) throw
- (19) Which of these packages contain all the collection classes?
 a) java.lang
 b) java.util
 c) java.net
 d) java.awt
- (20) Which of these keywords is used to make a class?
 a) class
 b) struct
 c) int
 d) None of these
- (21) Which of these statement is incorrect?
 a) Every class must contain a main() method
 b) Applets do not require a main() method at all
 c) There can be only one main() method in a program
 d) main() method must be made public
- (22) What is true about private constructor?
 a) Private constructor ensures only one instance of a class exist at any point of time
 b) Private constructor ensures multiple instances of a class exist at any point of time
 c) Private constructor eases the instantiation of a class
 d) Private constructor allows creating objects in other

- (23) What is not the use of “this” keyword in Java?
- a) Passing itself to another method
 b) Calling another constructor in constructor chaining
 c) Referring to the instance variable when local variable has the same name
 d) Passing itself to method of the same class
- (24) Find which of the following uses encapsulation?
- a) `void main() { int a; void fun(int a=10; cout<`
 b) `class student { int a; public: int b;};`
 c) `class student {int a; public: void disp(){ cout<`
 d) `struct topper { char name[10]; public : int marks; }`
- (25) Which of these is not abstract?
- a) Thread
 b) AbstractList
 c) List
 d) None of these
- (26) What is the process of defining more than one method in a class differentiated by method signature?
- a) Function overriding
 b) Function overloading
 c) Function doubling
 d) None of these
- (27) Which method can be defined only once in a program?
- a) main method
 b) finalize method
 c) static method
 d) private method
- (28) The JDBC-ODBC bridge is
- a) Multithreaded
 b) Singlethreaded
 c) Both of these
 d) None of these
- (29) _____ is an open source DBMS product that runs on UNIX, Linux and Windows
- a) MySQL
 b) JSP/SQL
 c) JDBC/SQL
 d) Sun ACCESS
- (30) Which of the following option leads to the portability and security of Java?
- a) Bytecode is executed by JVM
 b) The applet makes the Java code secure and portable
 c) Use of exception handling
 d) Dynamic binding between objects
- (31) Which of the following is not a Java features?
- a) Dynamic
 b) Architecture Neutral
 c) Use of pointers
 d) Object-oriented
- (32) What does the expression `float a = 35 / 0` return?
- a) 0
 b) Not a Number
 c) Infinity
 d) Run time exception
- (33) Which method of the `Class.class` is used to determine the name of a class represented by the class object as a `String`?
- a) `getClass()`
 b) `intern()`
 c) `getName()`
 d) `toString()`
- (34) Which of the following is an immediate subclass of the `Panel` class?
- a) `Applet` class
 b) `Window` class
 c) `Frame` class
 d) `Dialog` class
- (35) What type of core-relationship is represented by the symbol in the figure below?



- a) Aggregation
 b) Dependency
 c) Generalization
 d) Association

(36) Which core element of UML is being shown in the figure?



- a) Node
b) Interface
c) Class
d) Component
- (37) Which of the following is not OOP concept in Java?
a) Encapsulation
b) Inheritance
c) Polymorphism
d) Compilation
- (38) JVM stands for
a) Java Virtual Machine
b) Java Virtual Method
c) Java Variable & Methods
d) Java Versatile Machine
- (39) What is JVM?
a) Bootstrap
b) Extension
c) Interpreter
d) Compiler
- (40) Java compiler translates source code into _____
a) Byte code
b) Machine code
c) Bit code
d) None of these
- (41) Java Virtual Machine is
a) Platform dependent
b) OS independent
c) Platform independent
d) Machine architecture-independent
- (42) Which feature of OOP illustrated the code reusability?
a) Polymorphism
b) Inheritance
c) Abstraction
d) Encapsulation
- (43) Which of the following is not a type of class?
a) final Class
b) abstract Class
c) start Class
d) string Class
- (44) Which of the following is/are the feature/s of OOP in Java?
a) Encapsulation
b) Inheritance
c) Polymorphism
d) All of these
- (45) Which statement is true about Java?
a) Platform independent
b) Platform dependent
c) Code dependent
d) Sequence dependent
- (46) If two methods have same name but different parameters then it is called ____
a) Method overriding
b) Method overloading
c) Operator overloading
d) None of these
- (47) Which constructor is called when object of a particular class is created?
a) Default
b) Copy
c) Parameterized
d) None of these
- (48) Which keyword does not allow a method to be override in the subclass?
a) public
b) abstract
c) final
d) static
- (49) Constructor can be overloaded -
a) Never
b) always

- c) partially
- d) either (b) & (c)
- (50) In 'System.out.print', out is
- a) method
- b) object
- c) class
- d) variable
- (51) What is the output of the following code fragment? int x=3, y=10; System.out.print(y%x);
- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) 3
- (52) Which of the following is invalid with the main method?
- a) public
- b) private
- c) static
- d) None
- (53) Which of the following class is used for string operations?
- a) final class
- b) start class
- c) abstract class
- d) string class
- (54) Which of the following is a valid declaration of an object of class Test?
- a) Test obj = new Test ();
- b) Test obj = new Test ;
- c) obj = new Test ();
- d) new Test obj;
- (55) Which method can be defined only once in a program?
- a) main method
- b) static method
- c) finalize method
- d) private method
- (56) Which of the following is a method having same name as class name?
- a) finalize
- b) class
- c) delete
- d) constructor
- (57) Which of the following is a type of polymorphism in Java?
- a) Compile time polymorphism
- b) Execution time polymorphism
- c) Multiple polymorphism
- d) Multilevel polymorphism
- (58) String in Java is a
- a) Object
- b) Character array
- c) Class
- d) Variable
- (59) Arrays in Java are implemented as
- a) Class
- b) Variable
- c) Object
- d) None of these
- (60) Which modifier is assigned where a class can be openly accessed by others?
- a) protected
- b) public
- c) private
- d) default
- (61) Which operator is used by Java run time implementations to free the memory of an object when it is no longer needed?
- a) delete
- b) new
- c) free
- d) None of these
- (62) Methods with same name and same number of parameters, but different data types of parameter is a concept of -
- a) Method overriding
- b) Method overloading
- c) Operator overloading
- d) None of these
- (63) Which of the following statements is false?
- a) default constructor is called at the time of object declaration
- b) finalize() method is called when an object goes out of scope and is no longer needed
- c) constructor can be parameterized
- d) finalize() method must be declared protected
- (64) Which method is used to delete object?

