M.SC(IT) I YEAR(2017-2019)
CORE: OBJECT ORIENTED ANALYSIS AND DESIGN-163D
Semester : I
Multiple Choice Questions

1) _____ names should provide a general description of the use-case function.

a) Use-case.
b) Upper-case.
c) Lower-case.
d) Small-case.

2) _____ members are accessible only from within a class.

a) public.
b) private.
c) Protected.
d) global .

3) _____ model constitute the test plans, specifications and reports.

a) Use case.
b) Domain object.
c) Analysis.
d) Test.

4) _____ capture solutions, not just abstract principles or strategies

a) Pattern.
b) Pattern language.
c) Proto typing.
d) Software architecture.

5) _____ inheritance allows objects to change an devolve over time.

a) static.
b) dynamic.
c) multiple.
d) hybrid.

6) _____ is a set of tools and technologies that can be used to build an application faster.

a) CAST.
b) RAD.
c) CAD.
d) LED.

7) _____ is a simulation of the interface but no functionality.

a) vertical prototype.
b) horizontal prototype.
c) analysis prototype.
d) domain prototype.

8) _____ is an industrialized approach to the software development process

a) CBD.
b) CASE.
c) RAD.
d) OOD.

9) _____ is any function being performed for example verify password or pin in ATM system.

a) Process.
b) Dataflow.
c) External entity.
d) Data store.

10) _____ is not a commonly accepted prototype.

a) vertical prototype.
b) analysis prototype.
c) domain prototype.
d) class prototype.

11) _____ represents the relationships between objects and classes.

a) together.
b) binding.
c) association.
d) bidirectional

12) _____ are physical locations that the system must keep information about.

a) Classes.
b) Methods.
c) Area.
d) Places

13) _____ development process identify class and object relationship.

a) Micro.
b) Macro.
c) Booch.
d) Use case.

14) _____ presented by the state diagram and event flow diagram.

a) Object model.
b) External model.
c) Dynamic model.
d) Functional model.

15) _____ are scenarios for understanding system requirements.

a) Protocols.
b) Rules.
c) Use cases.
d) Cases.

16) _____ is the process of extracting the needs of a system and what the system must do to satisfy the requirements.

a) analysis.
b) design.
c) development.
d) prototyping.

17) _____ analysis is a process of understanding the system's requirements and establishing the goals of an application.

a) Social object.
b) Business object.
c) Personal object.
d) Domain object.

18) _____ in the textual description are considered to be classes and verbs to be methods of the classes.

a) abstracts.
b) Nouns.
c) Objects.
d) Clauses.

19) _____ is an object-oriented language

a) C
b) Pascal
c) Java
d) FORTRAN

20) _____ model can be viewed as a snapshot of system's parameter.

a) Dynamic model.
b) Static model.
c) Use case model.
d) Test model.

21) _____ uses icons to represent objects.

a) GUI.
b) API.
c) windows.
d) application.

22) _____ are an important mechanism for classifying objects.

a) Methods.
b) Objects.
c) Classes.
d) Codes.

23) _____ is the essence of good object-oriented analysis and design.

a) Specification.
b) Classification.
c) Categorization.
d) Interpretation

24) _____ helps to reveal issues and gaps in the analysis and design.

a) Communicating.
b) Documenting.
c) Interviewing.
d) Analyzing.

25) _____ is the process of checking to see if an object belongs to a category or a class.

a) Classification.
b) Validation.
c) Testing.
d) Correction.

26) _____is an abstract representation of system.

a) Model.
b) Case diagram.
c) Class diagram.
d) Sequence diagram.

27) _____model defines the outside (actors) and inside(users) of the system.

a) Use case model.
b) Domain object model.
c) Analysis object model.
d) Test model.

28) _____represents a set of objects related in a particular context and interaction.

a) Context diagram.
b) Collaboration diagram.
c) Sequence diagram.
d) Interaction diagram.

29) _____software is expected to provide a solution to a problem.

a) System
b) Application
c) Engineering.
d) Design.

30) _____are used to distinguish one type of object from another.

a) methods.
b) procedures.
c) formulas.
d) classes.

31) _____diagram shows the implementation of phase of systems development.

a) State chart diagram.
b) Implementation diagram.
c) UML diagram.
d) Use case diagram.

32) _____essentially are non-specific function calls.

a) messages.
b) call return.
c) parameter.
d) function call.

33) _____mechanism is used to create new, high-level, and more specialized data abstractions.

a) static-binding.
b) data abstraction.
c) .inheritance.
d) data-binding.

34) _____models the physical entities.

a) Component diagram.
b) State chart diagram.
c) Analysis diagram.
d) Implementation diagram.

35) _____symbol represents aggregation.

a) Square.
b) Diamond.
c) Rectangle.
d) Line.

36) _____is a solid path connecting two classes.

a) Association role.
b) Class interface notation.
c) Binary association notation.
d) Qualifier.

37) _____requirements mean that certain requirements necessary for successful system development but not complete.

a) Complete.
b) Incomplete.
c) Tangible.
d) System.

38) _____classes are points in time that must be recorded.

a) Concept.
b) Events
c) People.
d) Places.

39) _____is the visual rendering of model elements.

a) Guidelines
b) Notation.
c) Blue print.
d) Model elements.

40) _____model presents how the source code should be carried out and written.

a) Test model.
b) Domain object model.
c) Analysis object model.
d) Use case model

41) _____shows the sequence of states that an object goes through during its life time.

a) State chart diagram.
b) UML diagram.
c) Component diagram.
d) Test model.

42) _____classification is intellectually hard work and may seem rather arbitrary.

a) File.
b) Intelligent.
c) Poor.
d) Excellent.

43) _____is a fundamentally different than traditional structure design approaches.

a) Object oriented programming.
b) Object oriented development.
c) Object oriented analysis and design.
d) Object oriented design.

44) _____model can be viewed as a collection of procedures or behaviors.

a) Static model.
b) Test model.
c) Use case model
d) Dynamic model.

45) _____are physical realization of one or more software pattern solution.

a) Design Pattern.
b) Frame work.
c) Object oriented design.
d) Object oriented analysis

46) A _____ is a source of destination of a data element.

a) Frame work.
b) Careful editing.
c) Writers workshop.
d) All the above.

47) A _____ inherits all of the properties and methods defined in its super class.

a) sub class.
b) main class.
c) child class.
d) root class.

48) A _____ is a specification of structure, behavior, and the description of an object.

a) Class.
b) Method.
c) Function.
d) Procedure.

49) A _____ is dispensed by a part of the object-oriented programming system that is responsible for guaranteeing the uniqueness of every identifier.

a) AID.
b) OID.
c) LED.
d) OOD.

50) A _____ consist of method and data.

a) rule.
b) protocol.
c) class.
d) concept.

51) A _____diagram represents the sequence and interactions of a given scenario.

a) class.
b) DFD.
c) system.
d) sequence.

52) A _____is an atomic set of activities that are performed either fully or not at all.

a) code.
b) Transaction.
c) Procedure.
d) Function.

53) A "pattern is waiting" which is not yet know to rescuer, sometimes is called a _____.

a) Pattern.
b) Pattern language.
c) Proto pattern.
d) Software architecture.

54) A common problem that leads to requirement ambiguity is a fuzzy and _____.

a) ambiguous.
b) unambiguous.
c) finite. .
d) infinite

55) A design is broken down into _____.

a) functions.
b) Modules.
c) Component.
d) Packages.

56) A method implements the _____ of an object.

a) task.
b) behavior.
c) action.
d) work.

57) A qualifier is shown as a _____.

a) small rectangle.
b) diamond.
c) square.
d) directed line.

58) A software system is a set of _____ for performing certain action on certain data.

a) programs.
b) procedures.
c) mechanisms.
d) methods.

59) A use case is an interaction between users and _____.

a) developer.
b) system.
c) admin.
d) server.

60) All documents shares a _____ cover sheet.

a) Black.
b) Common.
c) Pink.
d) White.

61) An _____ is a source of destination of a data element.

a) Process.
b) Data flow.
c) Data store.
d) External entity.

62) An _____ allows the same set of models to be used for analysis, design, and implementation.

a) Object-Oriented environment.
b) Unix environment.
c) Network environment.
d) Socio-technical environment.

63) An _____ class is a collection of people, resources, and facilities.

a) organization.
b) people.
c) event.
d) place.

64) An _____use case is not complete and has no initiation actors bus is used by a concrete use case.

a) Standard.
b) Abstract.
c) Static.
d) Dynamic.

65) An _____could be utterly irrelevant.

a) Subjective.
b) Objective.
c) Adjective.
d) Object.

66) An _____is a user playing a role with respect to the system.

a) developer.
b) End user.
c) Customer.
d) Actor.

67) An important issue in association is _____.

a) relationship.
b) cardinality.
c) simplicity.
d) diversity.

68) An object is simply an _____ of a class.

a) instance.
b) data.
c) variables.
d) methods.

69) Analysis is a _____activity.

a) easy.
b) Difficult.
c) Ambiguous.
d) Unambiguous.

70) Anti pattern represents _____ practice.

a) Best practice.
b) Worst practice.
c) Lesson learned.
d) Good practice.

71) Blum argues that _____ is the exercise of determining correctness.

a) correspondence.
b) validation.
c) correctness.
d) verification.

72) CASE stands for_____.

a) Computer analysis and system engineering.
b) Computer aided software engineering.
c) Computer aided system engineering.
d) Computer analyzed system engineering

73) Class of classes is also known as _____.

a) data-class.
b) meta-class.
c) delta class.
d) outer class

74) CRC cards are _____index cards.

a) 4*5 inches
b) 4*2 inches
c) 4* 4 inches
d) 4 * 6 inches

75) CRC is developed by _____.

a) Cunningham, Wilkerson, and Beck.
b) Cunningham, Wilkerson, and Ali.
c) Bahrami, Wilkerson, and Ali.
d) Wilkerson, Beck and Bahrami.

76) CRC stands for _____.

a) Classes, Responsibilities and Collaborators.
b) Classes, Records and Collaborators.
c) Clauses, Responsibilities and Collaborators.
d) Cardinality, Responsibilities and Collaborators.

77) DCOM, Microsoft's alternative to OMG's, _____

a) CAD
b) CORBA
c) CASE
d) Office Information Systems

78) Different objects can respond to the same message in different ways is known as _____.

a) inheritance.
b) polymorphism.
c) inline.
d) program.

79) Directed line represents_____.

a) Aggregation.
b) Generalization.
c) Association.
d) Attribute.

80) Eighty percentage of work is done with _____ percent of the documentation.

a) 10%
b) 20 %.
c) 30 %.
d) 40 %.

81) Encapsulation provides protection mechanism with public, private, and _____.

a) abstract.
b) local.
c) global.
d) protected.

82) Expression of usage within the trade is called _____.

a) model elements.
b) blue print.
c) guidelines.
d) notation.

83) Good quality software is_____.

a) Correct, Robust, Extendible
b) Reusable, Compatible
c) Both (a) & (b)
d) None of the above

84) Identity often implemented through _____.

a) primary key.
b) unique identifier.
c) unique key.
d) identifier.

85) In _____methods can access only by the receiver.

a) pre-class protection.
b) pre-object protection .
c) per data protection.
d) per-method protection.

86) In an object oriented environment, software is a collection of _____ objects.

a) discrete.
b) static.
c) dynamic.
d) primary.

87) In an object-oriented system everything is an _____ and each is responsible for itself.

a) entity.
b) object.
c) interface.
d) integer.

88) In CRC _____ is cheap, portable, readily available and familiar

a) card.
b) sheet.
c) block.
d) paper.

89) In effective the documentation make the document as _____as possible.

a) big.
b) short.
c) large.
d) very large.

90) Inheritance involves at least_____

a) Two objects
b) At least two objects
c) Only one object
d) None of the above

91) Like use-case diagrams the _____ are used to model scenarios in the systems.

a) data flow diagram.
b) system flow diagram.
c) sequence diagram.
d) E-R diagram.

92) Make localize changes to the system to add new requirements and eliminate bugs is _____.

a) Maintenance.
b) Conceptualization.
c) Analysis and design.
d) Implementation.

93) Most traditional development methodologies are either_____ centric or data centric.

a) program.
b) attribute.
c) algorithm.
d) number.

94) UML uses the term _____to specify a role affiliated with each end of associations.

a) Multiplicity.
b) Navigability.
c) Association.
d) Qualifier.

95) Object oriented design is a _____.

a) iterative process.
b) non-iterative process.
c) jumping.
d) discrete process.

96) Object-oriented technology is built upon a sound engineering foundation, whose elements are called as_____.

a) class model.
b) object model.
c) diagrammatic model.
d) functional model.

97) Objects are instances of_____

a) Template
b) Specialized template
c) Classes
d) Both (a) & (b)

98) Objects of the "real"world are mapped in to_____.

a) use case model.
b) domain object model.
c) analysis object model.
d) test model.

99) One object can refer other object is known as _____.

a) aggregation.
b) cardinality.
c) client server.
d) association.

100) One use case is associated with other use case is known as _____.

a) intend association.
b) Extend association.
c) Association.
d) Binding.

101) Poly means many and morph means _____.

a) form.
b) method.
c) kind.
d) action.

102) Properties represented the _____ of an object.

a) type.
b) state.
c) kind.
d) action.

103) Reusability is supported by _____ concept.

a) method overloading.
b) polymorphism
c) inheritance.
d) inline function.

104) Sequence or collaboration diagrams are associated with a _____.

a) use case.
b) x case.
c) y case.
d) z case.

105) Software development life cycle consists of _____ macro processes.

a) 4
b) 6
c) 3
d) 5

106) System development can be viewed as a_____.

a) process.
b) plain.
c) design.
d) testing.

107) Systems development activities consist of systems _____ and maintenance.

a) Recruiting people
b) Purchase of materials
c) Development
d) none of the above

108) The _____ class diagram is also called an object model.

a) Main.
b) Sub.
c) UML.
d) Child.

109) The _____ is also notes sub and super classes to show the classes structure.

a) book.
b) card.
c) CD.
d) paper.

110) The _____ model consist class diagram.

a) Booch.
b) OMT.
c) Ramburgh object.
d) Object.

111) The _____ represent physical objects or groups of objects that are tangible.

a) tangible things and devices.
b) intangible things and devices.
c) things and devices.
d) hardware and software.

112) The _____approach supports abstraction at the function level.

a) bottom-up
b) narrow
c) top-down
d) backtracking

113) The _____approach supports abstraction at the function level.

a) programs.
b) methods.
c) data.
d) numerical.

114) The _____and attributes within a class are held together tightly

a) routines.
b) code.
c) program.
d) syntax.

115) The _____result are objects and dynamic and functional models.

a) System design.
b) Analysis.
c) Object design.
d) Implementation.

116) The _____steps can overlap each other.

a) Unified approach.
b) Static approach.
c) Dynamic approach.
d) Finite approach.

117) The _____class encompasses principles that are not tangible but used to organize or keep track of business activities.

a) events.
b) places.
c) concept.
d) people.

118) The class name should be _____.

a) regular.
b) singular.
c) dynamic.
d) static.

119) The following formula is coined by_____ "algorithms+ data structures =programs"

a) Niklaus Wirth.
b) Booch.
c) Ali Bahrami.
d) Balagurusamy.

120) The fundamental modeling concepts and semantics that is included in a modeling language is called_____.

a) guidelines.
b) .notation.
c) model elements.
d) Elements

121) The heart of the UA is_____.

a) Booch.
b) Rumbough.
c) Jacobson's
d) Ali.

122) The idea in locating _____ is to identify how classes interact.

a) collaborators.
b) classes.
c) records.
d) responsibilities

123) The interface of a class can be

a) Public
b) Protected
c) Private
d) All of the above

124) The intersection among object roles to achieve a given goal is called_____.

a) collaboration.
b) binding.
c) linking.
d) locking.

125) The main advantage of an object-oriented system is that the class tree is _____ and can grow.

a) static.
b) dynamic.
c) parallel.
d) sequential.

126) The main objective of _____ is to communicate with readers and not impress them with buzz words.

a) common cover.
b) 80-20 rule.
c) familiar vocabulary.
d) vocabulary.

127) The objects of the "real" world are mapped in to the _____ model?

a) Domain object model.
b) Use case model.
c) Analysis object model.
d) Implementation model

128) The process of determining at run time which function to involve is termed as _____.

a) static binding.
b) hand binding.
c) soft binding.
d) dynamic binding.

129) The process of looking for patterns to document is called _____.

a) Focus on practicability.
b) Pattern thumbnail.
c) Proven solution.
d) Pattern mining

130) The relationships among the other use cases and a new extracted use case is called a_____.

a) uses association.
b) Extend association.
c) Association.
d) Binding.

131) The Schematic differences among the databases are handled by _____

a) Structure design method.
b) Schematic design method
c) neutralization
d) federated

132) The static and dynamic relationships between _____ pattern and other within the same pattern language and system.

a) Related problem.
b) Known uses.
c) Rational.
d) Forces.

133) The task of predicting correspondence is _____.

a) Validation
b) Correspondence
c) Correctness
d) Verification

134) The term _____was first formally utilized in the simula language.

a) class.
b) object.
c) method.
d) data.

135) The term super class used instead of _____.

a) base.
b) derived.
c) sub.
d) root.

136) The traditional techniques view software as a collection of_____ and isolated data.

a) methods.
b) classes.
c) programs.
d) data.

137) The UML class diagram also referred to as_____.

a) dynamic modeling.
b) static modeling.
c) object modeling.
d) test modeling.

138) The use case concept was introduced by _____.

a) Booch.
b) Ramburgh.
c) Ivar Jacobson.
d) Sally shlaer.

139) The_____ represents the objects existence during the interaction.

a) Life span.
b) Life time.
c) Life line.
d) Time span.

140) UML stands for _____.

a) Unified Modeling Language.
b) Union Method Language.
c) Unified Method Language.
d) Union Member Language.

141) Validation is always _____.

a) subjective.
b) objective.
c) testing.
d) checking.

142) What is the primary concern of the macro process?

a) Conceptualization.
b) Maintenance.
c) Technical management of the system.
d) All the above.

143) Which covers the entire life cycle and stress traceability between the different phases?

a) Jacobson et al methodologies.
b) Object model.
c) Static model.
d) Implementation.

144) Which is a fast, intuitive approach for identifying and modeling all the objects making up a system?

a) OMT.
b) UML.
c) Functional model.
d) Implementation.

145) Which model describes non formal text with no clear flow of events?

a) Use case.
b) Macro development.
c) Micro development.
d) All the above.

146) Which phase in OOBE defines the system to be built in terms of the problem domain object model?.

a) Analysis object model.
b) Design and implementation model.
c) Testing phase.
d) All the above.

147) Who developed the coad light weight and prototype-oriented approach to methods?

a) Booch.
b) Peter coad.
c) Ivar Jacobson.
d) Rumburgh.

148) Who developed the object-oriented design concept in 1986?

a) Booch.
b) Sally shlaer.
c) Wirfs-brock.
d) Ivar Jacobson.

149) Who introduced the concept of the use-case and object oriented software engineering in 1994?

a) Sally Shlaer.
b) Booch.
c) Ivar Jacobson.
d) Wirfs-brock.

150) Who produced class-responsibility-collaboration cards?

a) Beck and cunningam.
b) Salley shaler.
c) Jim Rumbaugh.
d) All the above.

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