



Dr.G.R.Damodaran College of Science

(Autonomous, affiliated to the Bharathiar University, recognized by the UGC) Re-accredited at the 'A' Grade Level by the NAAC and ISO 9001:2008 Certified CRISL rated 'A' (TN) for MBA and MIB Programmes

III BCA [2015 - 2018]

Semester V

Core: Object Oriented Analysis and Design - 506A

Multiple Choice Questions.

1. What is the programming style of the object oriented conceptual model?

- A. Invariant relationships
- B. Algorithms
- C. Classes and objects
- D. Goals, often expressed in a predicate calculus.

ANSWER: C

2. Which of the following programming language are object oriented in nature

- A. Smalltalk and Simula
- B. FORTRAN and ALGOL
- C. C and Ada
- D. Perl and Python

ANSWER: A

3. Abstraction is classified into _____ types

- A. 4
- B. 3
- C. 2
- D. 1

ANSWER: A

4. Single inheritance, Multiple inheritance, and Aggregation comes under _____

- A. Modularity
- B. Typing
- C. Hierarchy
- D. None of the mentioned

ANSWER: C

5. In which of the following mechanisms, types of all variables and expressions are fixed at compilation time.

- A. Strong Typing
- B. Weak Typing
- C. Static Binding/ early binding
- D. Dynamic Binding/ late binding

ANSWER: C

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

- A. discrete.
- B. static.
- C. dynamic.
- D. primary.

ANSWER: A

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

- A. entity.
- B. object.
- C. interface.
- D. integer.

ANSWER: B

8. The _____ approach supports abstraction at the function level.

- A. bottom up.
- B. narrow.
- C. top-down.
- D. backtracking.

ANSWER: C

9. The object encapsulates both attributes and_____.

- A. programs.
- B. methods.
- C. data.
- D. numerical.

ANSWER: B

10. Which is not the attribute of an entity?

- A. behavior
- B. state
- C. time
- D. space

ANSWER: C

11. The object-oriented approach is not a_____.

- A. game.
- B. tool.
- C. panacea.
- D. software.

ANSWER: B

12. _____ is an object-oriented language.

- A. C.
- B. Pascal.
- C. Java.

D. FORTRAN.

ANSWER: C

13. A_____ involves a general description of a solution to a recurring problem bundle with various goals and constraints.

- A. Pattern
- B. Usecase
- C. inheritance.
- D. Framework

ANSWER: A

14. UML stands for _____.

- A. Unified Modeling Language.
- B. Union Method Language.
- C. Unified Method Language.
- D. Union Member Language.

ANSWER: A

15. Which of the following is a technique for hiding the internal implementation details of an object?

- A. Encapsulation.
- B. Polymorphism
- C. Inheritance.
- D. Message Passing

ANSWER: A

16. Unified Approach is developed by

- A. Ali Bahrami
- B. Ali Baba
- C. Ali akbar
- D. Tanenbaum

ANSWER: A

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

- A. static-binding.
- B. data abstraction.
- C. inheritance.
- D. data-binding.

ANSWER: B

18. The reuse strategy can be based on which of the following

- A. Information hiding
- B. Correctness
- C. Encapsulation
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: A

19. The term _____was first formally utilized in the simula language.

- A. class.

- B. object.
- C. method.
- D. data.

ANSWER: C

20. _____ are used to distinguish one type of object from another.

- A. methods.
- B. procedures.
- C. formulas.
- D. classes.

ANSWER: D

21. A single object is simply a/an _____ of a class.

- A. instance.
- B. data.
- C. variables.
- D. methods.

ANSWER: A

22. The fact that the same operation may apply to two or more classes is called what?

- A. Inheritance
- B. Polymorphism
- C. Encapsulation
- D. Multiple classification

ANSWER: B

23. A use case diagram is used to model _____ of a system.

- A. structure
- B. behavior
- C. organization
- D. none

ANSWER: B

24. Inheritance in object-oriented modelling can be used to

- A. generalize classes
- B. specialize classes
- C. generalize and specialize classes
- D. create new classes

ANSWER: C

25. Callback is an operation provided by

- A. Inheritance
- B. Encapsulation
- C. Modularity
- D. Abstraction

ANSWER: D

26. A message is much more general than a _____.

- A. function call.
- B. local call.
- C. external call.
- D. interface.

ANSWER: A

27. Encapsulation provides protection mechanism with public, private, and _____.

- A. abstract.
- B. local.
- C. global.
- D. protected.

ANSWER: D

28. _____ members are accessible only from within a class.

- A. public.
- B. private.
- C. Protected.
- D. global .

ANSWER: B

29. In _____ methods can access only by the receiver.

- A. pre-class protection .
- B. pre-object protection .
- C. per data protection.
- D. per-method protection.

ANSWER: B

30. 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.

ANSWER: A

31. The term super class used instead of _____.

- A. base.
- B. derived.
- C. sub.
- D. root.

ANSWER: A

32. _____ inheritance allows objects to change and devolve over time.

- A. static.
- B. dynamic.
- C. multiple.
- D. hybrid.

ANSWER: B

33. Poly means many and morph means _____.

- A. form.
- B. method.
- C. kind.
- D. action.

ANSWER: A

34. An important issue in association is _____.

- A. relationship.
- B. cardinality.
- C. simplicity.
- D. diversity.

ANSWER: B

35. An association indicates the relationship between _____.

- A. Nodes
- B. Classes
- C. Interfaces
- D. Objects

ANSWER: B

36. One object can refer other object is known as _____

- A. aggregation.
- B. cardinality.
- C. client server.
- D. association.

ANSWER: A

37. The _____ view, addresses the performance, scalability and throughput of the system.

- A. use case
- B. process
- C. implementation
- D. design

ANSWER: B

38. 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.

ANSWER: B

39. The process of determining at run time which functions to involve is termed as _____.

- A. static binding.
- B. hand binding.
- C. soft binding.
- D. dynamic binding.

ANSWER: D

40. Class of classes is also known as _____.

- A. data-class.
- B. meta-class.
- C. delta class.
- D. outer class.

ANSWER: B

41. A line with a solid diamond represents _____ relationship

- A. Specialization
- B. Generalization
- C. Aggregation
- D. Composition

ANSWER: D

42. Blum argues that _____ is the exercise of determining correctness.

- A. correspondence.
- B. validation.
- C. correctness.
- D. verification.

ANSWER: D

43. Validation is always _____

- A. subjective.
- B. objective.
- C. testing.
- D. checking.

ANSWER: A

44. Software development life cycle consists of _____ macro processes.

- A. 4.
- B. 6.
- C. 3.
- D. 5.

ANSWER: C

45. _____ is not a commonly accepted prototype.

- A. vertical prototype.
- B. analysis prototype.
- C. domain prototype.
- D. class prototype.

ANSWER: A

46. _____ is a simulation of the interface but no functionality.

- A. vertical prototype.
- B. horizontal prototype.
- C. analysis prototype.

D. domain prototype.

ANSWER: B

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

- A. CAST.
- B. RAD.
- C. CAD.
- D. LED.

ANSWER: B

48. The intersection among object roles to achieve a given goal is called _____

- A. collaboration.
- B. binding.
- C. linking.
- D. locking.

ANSWER: A

49. CASE stands for _____

- A. Computer analysis and system engineering.
- B. Computer aided software engineering.
- C. Computer aided system engineering.
- D. Computer analyzed system engineering

ANSWER: B

50. _____ is an industrialized approach to the software development process.

- A. CBD.
- B. CASE.
- C. RAD.
- D. OOD.

ANSWER: A

51. Who developed the object-oriented design concept in 1986?

- A. Booch.
- B. Sally shlaer.
- C. Wirfs-brock.
- D. Ivar Jacobson.

ANSWER: A

52. 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.

ANSWER: C

53. The _____ result are objects, dynamic and functional models.

- A. System design.
- B. Analysis.

- C. Object design.
- D. Implementation.

ANSWER: B

54. 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.

ANSWER: A

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

- A. Process.
- B. Dataflow.
- C. External entity.
- D. Data store.

ANSWER: A

56. _____ represents a built-in extensibility mechanism of the UML

- A. Meta model
- B. Note
- C. Stereotype
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: C

57. What is the primary concern of the macro process?

- A. Conceptualization.
- B. Maintenance.
- C. Technical management of the system.
- D. All the above.

ANSWER: C

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

- A. Maintenance.
- B. Conceptualization.
- C. Analysis and design.
- D. Implementation.

ANSWER: A

59. 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.

ANSWER: A

60. Which model describes non formal text with no clear flow of events?

- A. Use case.

- B. Macro development.
- C. Micro development.
- D. Class Diagram

ANSWER: A

61. The objects of the "real" world are mapped into the _____.

- A. Domain object model.
- B. Use case model.
- C. Analysis object model.
- D. Implementation model.

ANSWER: A

62. 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.

ANSWER: A

63. _____ capture solutions, not just abstract principles or strategies.

- A. Pattern.
- B. Pattern language.
- C. Proto typing.
- D. Software architecture.

ANSWER: A

64. 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.

ANSWER: C

65. _____ model constitute the test plans, specifications and reports.

- A. Use case.
- B. Domain objects.
- C. Analysis.
- D. Test.

ANSWER: D

66. Which allows us to use a single word or short phrase to refer to the pattern and the knowledge and structure it describes?

- A. Problem.
- B. Context.
- C. Name.
- D. Forces.

ANSWER: C

67. 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.

ANSWER: A

68. Anti pattern represents _____ .

- A. Best practice.
- B. Worst practice.
- C. Lesson learned.
- D. Good practice.

ANSWER: B

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

- A. Focus on practicability.
- B. Pattern thumbnail.
- C. Proven solution.
- D. Pattern mining.

ANSWER: D

70. A _____ is a way of presenting a generic solution to a problem.

- A. Frame work.
- B. Careful editing.
- C. Writers workshop.
- D. All the above.

ANSWER: A

71. A/An _____ is a source of destination of a data element.

- A. Process.
- B. Data flow.
- C. Data store.
- D. External entity.

ANSWER: D

72. The _____ model consist class diagram.

- A. Booch.
- B. OMT.
- C. Ramburgh object.
- D. Object.

ANSWER: D

73. Who developed the coad light weight and prototype-oriented approach to methods?

- A. Booch.
- B. Peter coad.
- C. Ivar Jacobson.
- D. Rumburgh.

ANSWER: B

74. _____ presented by the state diagram and event flow diagram.

- A. Object model.
- B. External model.
- C. Dynamic model.
- D. Functional model.

ANSWER: C

75. _____ diagram is a graph of nodes connected by communication association.

- A. Component
- B. Deployment
- C. State-transition
- D. Use case.

ANSWER: B

76. _____ is an abstract representation of system.

- A. Model.
- B. Case diagram.
- C. Class diagram.
- D. Sequence diagram.

ANSWER: A

77. _____ 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.

ANSWER: A

78. Objects of the "real" world are mapped into _____.

- A. use case model.
- B. domain object model.
- C. analysis object model.
- D. test model.

ANSWER: B

79. _____ 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.

ANSWER: C

80. _____ constitutes the test plans, specifications and reports.

- A. Analysis object model.
- B. Implementation model.
- C. Test model.

D. domain object model.

ANSWER: C

81. _____ represents a situation in which a change to the target element may require a change to the source element

- A. Dynamic model.
- B. Extensibility
- C. Model dependency
- D. Stereotype

ANSWER: C

82. _____ can be viewed as a collection of procedures or behaviors,

- A. Static model.
- B. Test model.
- C. Use case model.
- D. Dynamic model.

ANSWER: D

83. Which of the following is the responsibility of user interface layer?

- A. Translate request
- B. Translate results
- C. Displaying business objects
- D. All the above

ANSWER: C

84. _____ is the visual rendering of model elements.

- A. Notation.
- B. Blue print.
- C. Model elements.
- D. Guidelines.

ANSWER: A

85. Expression of usage within the trade is called _____.

- A. model elements.
- B. blue print.
- C. guidelines.
- D. notation.

ANSWER: C

86. The UML class diagram also referred to as _____.

- A. dynamic modeling.
- B. static modeling.
- C. object modeling.
- D. test modeling.

ANSWER: C

87. _____ is a solid path connecting two classes.

- A. Association role.

- B. Class interface notation.
- C. Binary association notation.
- D. Qualifier.

ANSWER: C

88. A model is not used for

- A. Documentation
- B. Visualization
- C. Understanding
- D. Realization

ANSWER: D

89. _____ is physical realization of one or more software pattern solution.

- A. Design Pattern.
- B. Frame work.
- C. Object oriented design.
- D. Object oriented analysis.

ANSWER: B

90. _____ 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.

ANSWER: A

91. _____ symbol represents aggregation.

- A. Square.
- B. Diamond.
- C. Rectangle.
- D. Line.

ANSWER: B

92. Directed line represents _____.

- A. Aggregation.
- B. Generalization.
- C. Association.
- D. Attribute.

ANSWER: B

93. The use case concept was introduced by _____.

- A. Booch.
- B. Rumbaugh.
- C. Ivar Jacobson.
- D. Sally shlaer.

ANSWER: C

94. _____ 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.

ANSWER: A

95. _____ shows the implementation phase of system development.

- A. State chart diagram.
- B. Implementation diagram.
- C. UML diagram.
- D. Use case diagram.

ANSWER: B

96. A _____ is a physical or replaceable part of a system that conforms to and provides the realization of set of interfaces.

- A. Node
- B. Object
- C. Interface
- D. Component

ANSWER: D

97. The _____ represents the objects existence during the interaction.

- A. Life span.
- B. Life time.
- C. Life line.
- D. Time span.

ANSWER: C

98. _____ represents a set of objects related in a particular context and interaction.

- A. Context diagram.
- B. Collaboration diagram.
- C. Sequence diagram.
- D. Interaction diagram.

ANSWER: B

99. _____ specifies the range of allowable associated class.

- A. Qualifier.
- B. Multiplicity.
- C. Association.
- D. Navigability.

ANSWER: B

100. UML uses the term _____ to specify a role affiliated with each end of associations.

- A. Multiplicity.
- B. Navigability.
- C. Association.
- D. Qualifier.

ANSWER: B

101. An/A _____ 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.

ANSWER: A

102. User satisfaction and usability tests based on the use cases are performed in which process.

- A. Design
- B. Analysis
- C. Testing
- D. Modeling

ANSWER: A

103. A common problem that a lead to requirement ambiguity is a fuzzy and _____.

- A. ambiguous.
- B. unambiguous.
- C. finite.
- D. infinite.

ANSWER: A

104. _____ 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.

ANSWER: B

105. The _____ steps can overlap each other.

- A. Unified approach.
- B. Static approach.
- C. Dynamic approach.
- D. Finite approach.

ANSWER: A

106. _____ are scenarios for understanding system requirements.

- A. Protocols.
- B. Rules.
- C. Use cases.
- D. Cases.

ANSWER: C

107. A use case is an interaction between users and _____.

- A. developer.
- B. system.

C. admin.

D. server.

ANSWER: B

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

A. Main.

B. Sub.

C. UML.

D. Child.

ANSWER: C

109. An/A _____ is a user playing a role with respect to the system.

A. developer.

B. end user.

C. customer.

D. actor.

ANSWER: D

110. A _____ is an atomic set of activities that are performed either fully or not at all.

A. code.

B. transaction.

C. procedure.

D. function.

ANSWER: B

111. One use case is associated with other use case is known as _____.

A. Intend association.

B. Extend association.

C. Association.

D. Binding.

ANSWER: B

112. The relationships among the other use cases and a new extracted use case are called as _____.

A. Uses association.

B. Extend association.

C. Association.

D. Binding.

ANSWER: A

113. An/A _____ use case is not complete and has no initiation actors but is used by a concrete use case.

A. Standard.

B. Abstract.

C. Static.

D. Dynamic.

ANSWER: B

114. A design is broken down into _____.

- A. Functions.
- B. Modules.
- C. Component.
- D. Packages.

ANSWER: D

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

- A. Communicating.
- B. Documenting.
- C. Interviewing.
- D. Analyzing.

ANSWER: B

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

- A. 10 %.
- B. 20 %.
- C. 30 %.
- D. 40 %.

ANSWER: B

117. All documents shares a _____ cover sheet.

- A. Black.
- B. Common.
- C. Pink.
- D. White.

ANSWER: B

118. _____ software is expected to provide a solution to a problem.

- A. System.
- B. Application.
- C. Engineering.
- D. Design.

ANSWER: B

119. _____ 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.

ANSWER: A

120. _____ are an important mechanism for classifying objects.

- A. Methods.
- B. Objects.
- C. Classes.
- D. Codes.

ANSWER: C

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

- A. Class.
- B. Method.
- C. Function.
- D. Procedure.

ANSWER: A

122. A _____ is a graphic symbol containing textual information

- A. Use case
- B. Package
- C. Stereotype
- D. Note

ANSWER: D

123. _____ 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.

ANSWER: B

124. A dashed line with hollow arrowhead represents _____ relationship.

- A. Realization
- B. Association
- C. Dependency
- D. Generalization

ANSWER: A

125. The _____ represents the object's existence during the interaction in sequence diagram

- A. lifeline
- B. protocol.
- C. class.
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: A

126. _____ classes are points in time that must be recorded.

- A. Concept.
- B. Events.
- C. People.
- D. Places.

ANSWER: B

127. A use case view represents _____ aspects of the view.

- A. Static
- B. Dynamic
- C. Both a and b
- D. None

ANSWER: C

128. _____ is/are physical locations that the system must keep information about.

- A. Classes.
- B. Methods.
- C. Area.
- D. Places

ANSWER: D

129. A _____ diagram represents the sequence and interactions of a given scenario.

- A. class.
- B. DFD.
- C. system.
- D. sequence.

ANSWER: D

130. Sequence or collaboration diagrams are associated with _____.

- A. use case.
- B. component based development
- C. framework
- D. pettern

ANSWER: A

131. The expansion of the acronym CRC is

- A. Collecting Responsibilities Classes
- B. Collaborating with Relevant Classes
- C. Clauses, Responsibilities and Collaborators.
- D. Creating Relevant Classes

ANSWER: C

132. The class name should be _____.

- A. regular.
- B. singular.
- C. dynamic.
- D. static.

ANSWER: B

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

- A. collaborators.
- B. classes.
- C. records.
- D. responsibilities.

ANSWER: A

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

- A. book.
- B. card.
- C. CD.

D. paper.

ANSWER: B

135. CRC cards are _____ index cards.

- A. 4" x 3".
- B. 4" x 4".
- C. 4" x 5".
- D. 4" x 6".

ANSWER: D

136. In CRC _____ is cheap, portable, readily available and familiar.

- A. card.
- B. sheet.
- C. block.
- D. paper.

ANSWER: A

137. 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.

ANSWER: C

138. 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.

ANSWER: A

139. 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.

ANSWER: C

140. A class is used for

- A. Generalization
- B. Classification.
- C. Specification
- D. Interpretation.

ANSWER: B

141. 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.

ANSWER: C

142. In effective the documentation make the document as _____ as possible.

- A. big.
- B. short.
- C. large.
- D. very large.

ANSWER: B

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

- A. Use-case.
- B. Lower-case.
- C. Upper-case.
- D. Small-case.

ANSWER: A

144. In the use-case the user may plays _____ role.

- A. single.
- B. two.
- C. three.
- D. more than one.

ANSWER: D

145. _____ requirements mean that certain requirements necessary for successful system development but not complete.

- A. Complete.
- B. Incomplete.
- C. Tangible.
- D. System.

ANSWER: B

146. _____ classification is intellectually hard work and may seem rather arbitrary.

- A. File.
- B. Intelligent.
- C. Poor.
- D. Excellent.

ANSWER: B

147. 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.

ANSWER: B

148. _____ 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.

ANSWER: C

149. _____ build upon structured programming.

- A. Structure design method.
- B. Object oriented design.
- C. Traditional design method.
- D. Traditional structure design.

ANSWER: A

150. _____ language is derived from a merge of C and Simula.

- A. Java.
- B. C++.
- C. VB.
- D. C#.

ANSWER: B

151. A _____ uses icons to represent objects.

- A. GUI.
- B. API.
- C. windows.
- D. application.

ANSWER: A

152. _____ errors result from incorrectly constructed code.

- A. Language.
- B. Run time.
- C. Logic.
- D. Output.

ANSWER: A

153. There are _____ designing corollaries.

- A. 2.
- B. 3.
- C. 6.
- D. 8.

ANSWER: C

154. Which corollary is for single purpose?

- A. Corollary 1.
- B. Corollary 2.
- C. Corollary 3.

D. Corollary 6.

ANSWER: B

155. In black box the test item is treated as _____.

- A. black.
- B. orange.
- C. pink.
- D. white.

ANSWER: A

156. The _____ is the name of an attribute in the item.

- A. item selector.
- B. set select.
- C. OCL.
- D. variable.

ANSWER: A

157. _____ is a specification language that uses simple logic for specifying the properties of a system.

- A. UML.
- B. DDL.
- C. OCL.
- D. DML.

ANSWER: C

158. A constraint extends the _____ of a UML building block.

- A. Vocabulary
- B. Properties
- C. Semantic
- D. Definition

ANSWER: C

159. UML modeling constructs requires _____.

- A. syntax.
- B. data.
- C. semantics.
- D. expression.

ANSWER: D

160. A dependency is a _____ relationship between two things .

- A. Structural
- B. Semantic
- C. Behavioral
- D. None

ANSWER: B

161. How many types of attribute are there?

- A. 2.

- B. 3.
- C. 4.
- D. 5.

ANSWER: B

162. Attribute represent state of a/an _____.

- A. object.
- B. class.
- C. inheritance.
- D. method.

ANSWER: A

163. _____ is a language-dependent specification of the implementation type of an attribute.

- A. Type-expression.
- B. Initial value.
- C. Visibility name.
- D. Pointers.

ANSWER: A

164. The sign plus "+" is for _____.

- A. public visibility.
- B. protected visibility.
- C. private visibility.
- D. visibility.

ANSWER: A

165. Method that creates instance of a class is called _____.

- A. destructor.
- B. attribute.
- C. domain.
- D. constructor.

ANSWER: D

166. Windows programs use _____ to define the typeface, size, and style of text.

- A. character.
- B. symbol.
- C. font.
- D. code.

ANSWER: C

167. The method that destroys instance is _____.

- A. destructor.
- B. erase.
- C. cut.
- D. delete.

ANSWER: A

168. _____ is the final step in view layer macro process.

- A. Iterate and refine.
- B. Account Transaction.
- C. Withdraw Checking.
- D. Commit.

ANSWER: A

169. The method that sets the values of one or more attributes is _____.

- A. disjoint set.
- B. attributes set.
- C. equal set.
- D. universal set.

ANSWER: B

170. The method that returns the values of one or more attributes is_____.

- A. return.
- B. throw.
- C. push.
- D. attribute get.

ANSWER: D

171. The method that copies the contents of instance to another instance is _____.

- A. copy method.
- B. convention method.
- C. paste method.
- D. write method.

ANSWER: A

172. Using _____ the OCL description is converted to programming language manually.

- A. CASE tools.
- B. user tools.
- C. design tools.
- D. GUI.

ANSWER: A

173. _____ is a set of programs that enables the creation and maintenance of related data.

- A. System.
- B. Distributed databases.
- C. Database management system.
- D. File based system.

ANSWER: C

174. _____ refers to the ability of some objects to outlive programs that created them.

- A. Referencing.
- B. Encapsulation.
- C. Privacy.
- D. Persistence.

ANSWER: D

175. In object-oriented approach, objects are

- A. Identical
- B. Discrete
- C. Both Identical And Discrete
- D. None

ANSWER: B

176. The description of the data format that the DBMS manages is called as _____.

- A. processing.
- B. maintenance.
- C. schema.
- D. sketch.

ANSWER: C

177. Database models are basically grouped into _____ categories.

- A. 5.
- B. 3.
- C. 2.
- D. 4.

ANSWER: C

178. _____ data model represents the data as a single rooted tree.

- A. Relational.
- B. Hierarchical.
- C. Semantic.
- D. E-R.

ANSWER: B

179. _____ model can have more than one parent.

- A. Tree.
- B. Linear.
- C. Network.
- D. System flow.

ANSWER: C

180. _____ is a combination of one or more attributes whose value located in each row in a table.

- A. Primary key.
- B. Foreign key.
- C. Secondary key.
- D. Check key.

ANSWER: A

181. A _____ is a key that is embedded in another table to link the tables.

- A. primary key.
- B. foreign key.
- C. secondary key.
- D. candidate key.

ANSWER: B

182. _____ is a language that is used to describe the structure and relationship between objects stored in a table.

- A. Data Definition language.
- B. Data Manipulation language.
- C. Transmission Control language.
- D. Structured language.

ANSWER: A

183. _____ is a language that allows users to access and manipulate data.

- A. Data definition language.
- B. Data manipulation language.
- C. Transmission control language.
- D. Structured query language.

ANSWER: B

184. _____ is the standard DML for relational DBMS.

- A. Data definition language.
- B. Data manipulation language.
- C. Transmission control language.
- D. Structured query language.

ANSWER: D

185. DML is a _____ language.

- A. procedural.
- B. nonprocedural.
- C. procedural and nonprocedural.
- D. functional.

ANSWER: C

186. Which of the following statement is true concerning objects and/or classes?

- A. An object is an instance of a class.
- B. A class is an instance of an object.
- C. An object includes encapsulates only data.
- D. A class includes encapsulates only data.

ANSWER: A

187. The ability of transaction ensures _____ of a change that maintain the database in a consistent state.

- A. multiplicity.
- B. neutrality.
- C. atomicity.
- D. computing.

ANSWER: C

188. _____ is a simple one to one mapping of a table to a class.

- A. Object oriented mapping.
- B. Table class mapping.

- C. Tables inherited mapping.
- D. Table multiple classes mapping.

ANSWER: A

189. The simplest of all database model is_____.

- A. relational model.
- B. hierarchical model.
- C. network model.
- D. all the above.

ANSWER: A

190. _____ uses icons to represent objects.

- A. Graphical user interface.
- B. Map.
- C. Graphs.
- D. User interface design.

ANSWER: A

191. The process of designing view layer classes is divided into _____categories.

- A. 3.
- B. 4.
- C. 2.
- D. 5.

ANSWER: B

192. The macro level UI design process takes place during the _____ phase.

- A. design.
- B. implementation.
- C. analysis.
- D. structuring.

ANSWER: C

193. Which of the following applies to a class rather than an object?

- A. Query.
- B. Scope.
- C. Update.
- D. Constructor.

ANSWER: B

194. _____ replicates the user's view of doing things by providing the outcomes users expect for any action.

- A. Server centered interface.
- B. User centered intervene.
- C. Client centered interface.
- D. Data centered interface.

ANSWER: B

195. Typical data entry tasks include_____.

- A. navigating the rows and columns.
- B. adding and deleting rows.
- C. changing and saving data.
- D. update and save columns.

ANSWER: A

196. The _____ menu provides an interface for the primary operations to apply to a file.

- A. insert.
- B. tools.
- C. format.
- D. file.

ANSWER: D

197. All the editing commands are included in _____.

- A. edit.
- B. view.
- C. help.
- D. code.

ANSWER: A

198. The special interface that is constructed for managing set of control _____.

- A. tool bar.
- B. status bar.
- C. help menu.
- D. tools and status bar.

ANSWER: D

199. Some specialized toolbars are called _____.

- A. buttons.
- B. chips.
- C. ribbon.
- D. points.

ANSWER: C

200. To use the window in multiple documents we use _____ menu.

- A. edit.
- B. view.
- C. window.
- D. file.

ANSWER: C

201. The _____ of any application is the quality of its design.

- A. functionality.
- B. guidelines.
- C. approaches.
- D. concept.

ANSWER: A

202. The first step in building an application should be to _____.

- A. work together.
- B. design a set of classes.
- C. work with a set of classes.
- D. design the application.

ANSWER: B

203. The two problems that are confronted in designing methods or attributes are _____.

- A. protocol and attributes.
- B. attributes and elements.
- C. protocols and implementation.
- D. fields and records.

ANSWER: C

204. _____ of the class includes the messages that normally should not be sent from other objects.

- A. UDP protocol.
- B. Private protocol.
- C. Protected protocol.
- D. Global protocol.

ANSWER: B

205. _____ defines the stated behavior of the class as a citizen in a population.

- A. Public protocol.
- B. SMPT.
- C. FTP.
- D. Global.

ANSWER: A

206. In a _____, subclass can use the method in addition to class itself.

- A. private protocol.
- B. public protocol.
- C. protected protocol.
- D. main class.

ANSWER: C

207. Lack of a well- designed protocol can manifest itself as _____.

- A. encapsulation leakage.
- B. encapsulation flexibility.
- C. inheritance.
- D. inline.

ANSWER: A

208. Internal layers include _____.

- A. private and protected protocol.
- B. public and private protocol.
- C. public and protected protocol.
- D. protected and encapsulation.

ANSWER: A

209. Items in internal layers define _____.

- A. the functionality of the object.
- B. the attributes of the object.
- C. variables.
- D. the implementation of the object.

ANSWER: D

210. External layer includes _____.

- A. private and public protocol.
- B. private protocol.
- C. protected protocol.
- D. public protocol.

ANSWER: D

211. In the analysis phase the name of the _____ is sufficient.

- A. method.
- B. class.
- C. attribute.
- D. datatype.

ANSWER: C

212. Attributes represent the _____.

- A. value.
- B. class attributes.
- C. state of an object .
- D. operations.

ANSWER: C

213. The most common attribute type is _____.

- A. single- value.
- B. multiplicity.
- C. multi value.
- D. reference to another object.

ANSWER: A

214. _____ can has a collection of values at any point of time.

- A. Reference object.
- B. Multiplicity or multi value.
- C. Single- value.
- D. Multilevel.

ANSWER: B

215. _____ connection is required to provide mapping needed by an object.

- A. Instance.
- B. Logical.
- C. Mapping.
- D. Linking.

ANSWER: A

216. A method that creates instances of the class is said as _____.

- A. copy method.
- B. called method.
- C. duplicate method.
- D. common method.

ANSWER: A

217. _____ converts a value from one unit of measure to another.

- A. Constructor.
- B. I/O method.
- C. Conversion method.
- D. BIOS.

ANSWER: C

218. Another system, database or the web is called as _____.

- A. actor
- B. nonhuman actor.
- C. attribute.
- D. class.

ANSWER: B

219. _____ displays status information to supply information or make a decision before continuing with a task.

- A. Data entry Window
- B. Application window
- C. Main Window
- D. Dialog boxes

ANSWER: D

220. _____ makes certain that each path in an objects method is executed atleast once during testing.

- A. scenario based testing
- B. usage based testing
- C. path testing
- D. refining

ANSWER: C

221. The keyword _____ and model indicate that the package is a Meta-model subsystem or model.

- A. public.
- B. private.
- C. system.
- D. sub- system.

ANSWER: D

222. The visual cue for _____ is a clolor boundary for the dialog box.

- A. modal dialog

- B. tool driven
- C. spring loaded
- D. normal mode

ANSWER: A

223. The access layer performs two major tasks that are _____.

- A. translate the request and information.
- B. translate the data and result.
- C. translate the request and result.
- D. translate the code and bit.

ANSWER: C

224. Access layer classes provide easy migration to emerging distributed object technology such as _____.

- A. SQL.
- B. CORBA.
- C. DCOM.
- D. CORBA and DCOM.

ANSWER: D

225. The access layer classes are assumed to store not only the _____ but also the methods.

- A. attributes.
- B. classes.
- C. domain.
- D. functions.

ANSWER: A

226. An abstract class is which of the following?

- A. A class that has direct instances, but whose descendants
- B. A class that has no direct instances, but
- C. A class that has direct instances, but whose
- D. A class that has no direct instances, but whose d

ANSWER: A

227. An attribute is _____ if data must exist between the executions of program.

- A. non-transient.
- B. persistent.
- C. transient.
- D. non-transient and persistent.

ANSWER: D

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

- A. Hierarchy.
- B. Encapsulation
- C. Modularity
- D. Entity Abstraction

ANSWER: B

229. The _____ is one of the major aspects of view layer object.

- A. user interaction.
- B. output-displaying business objects.
- C. prototyping.
- D. commanding.

ANSWER: B

230. _____ is/are the process of designing view layer classes.

- A. Testing usability and user satisfaction.
- B. Refining and iterating the design.
- C. Micro level UI designs activities.
- D. all the above.

ANSWER: D

231. View layer classes objects are objects that represent the _____ in the business.

- A. set of attributes.
- B. set of classes.
- C. set of operation.
- D. set of methods.

ANSWER: C

232. _____ explains the interface object can participate in several use cases.

- A. Jacobson.
- B. Ericsson.
- C. Jacobson and Ericsson.
- D. Ali.

ANSWER: C

233. Zoom and outline are included in the _____ menu.

- A. edit.
- B. view.
- C. window.
- D. file.

ANSWER: B

234. A _____ relates two otherwise unrelated things by using one to denote the other.

- A. Micro-level.
- B. Metaphor.
- C. Design-level.
- D. Macro-level process.

ANSWER: B

235. Ways to put the users in control are _____.

- A. make the interface forgiving and avoid methods.
- B. make the interface visual and consistent.
- C. provide the immediate feedback.
- D. all of the above.

ANSWER: D

236. A _____ is a state that excludes generate interaction.

- A. mode.
- B. code.
- C. attribute.
- D. UI.

ANSWER: A

237. Users like to explore an interface and often learn by _____.

- A. feed back.
- B. trial.
- C. error.
- D. trial and error.

ANSWER: D

238. Users are in _____ when they continually must take some action to remain in that mode.

- A. model dialog.
- B. spring loaded mode.
- C. trial-driven mode.
- D. tool driven modes.

ANSWER: B

239. _____ is one way to develop and reinforce the user's conceptual model of application.

- A. Inventory.
- B. Conceptual.
- C. Interfaces.
- D. Stock.

ANSWER: B

240. _____ provides access to data that users can retrieve, display and change in the application.

- A. Dialog window.
- B. Data entry window.
- C. Application window.
- D. Multiple window.

ANSWER: B

241. _____ display status information.

- A. Data entry window.
- B. Main box.
- C. Menu box.
- D. Dialog box.

ANSWER: D

242. Objects may be viewed as

- A. clients in a system
- B. servers in a system
- C. as both clients and servers in a system

D. neither as clients nor as servers in a system

ANSWER: C

243. An attribute is a data item held by which of the following ?

- A. Class
- B. Objects
- C. Data
- D. Both A and B

ANSWER: D

244. A Class consists of which of these abstractions?

- A. Set of the objects
- B. Operations
- C. Attributes
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: D

245. Once the analysis is complete then we can start _____.

- A. graphing.
- B. designing the user interface for object.
- C. coding.
- D. implementation.

ANSWER: B

246. What does a simple name in UML Class and objects consists of ?

- A. Letters
- B. Digits
- C. Punctuation Characters
- D. All of the mentioned

ANSWER: D

247. An object is considered an external entity in object-oriented modelling

- A. its attributes are invariant during operation of the sys
- B. its attributes change during operation of
- C. it has numerous attributes
- D. it has no attributes relevant to the system

ANSWER: D

248. Object-oriented system modelling using CRC method gives

- A. .Java programs for the system
- B. C++ programs for the system
- C. Classes of the system, their responsibilities
- D. Objective C programs for the system

ANSWER: C

249. Navigating rows in a table is nothing but _____ forward and backward.

- A. checking.
- B. moving.

- C. deleting.
- D. skipping.

ANSWER: B

250. An instance of an object is created by a

- A. query operation
- B. update operation
- C. constructor operation
- D. open operation

ANSWER: C

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