

NADAR SARASWATHI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, THENI.

Course/Branch : BE /CSE	Year / Semester : II/III	Format No.	NAC/TLP-07a.13
Subject Code :CS8392	Subject Name :OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING	Rev. No.	02
Unit No : 1	Unit Name :INTRODUCTION TO OOPS	Date	30.09.2020

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION BANK

S. No.	Objective Questions (MCQ /True or False / Fill up with Choices)	BTL
1	Which of the following best defines a class? a) Parent of an object b) Instance of an object c) Blueprint of an object d) Scope of an object	
2	Who invented OOP? a) Alan Kay b) Andrea Ferro c) Dennis Ritchie d) Adele Goldberg	
3	Which is not feature of OOP in general definitions? a) Code reusability b) Modularity c) Duplicate/Redundant data d) Efficient Code	
4	Pure OOP can be implemented without using class in a program. (True or False) a) True b) False	
5	Which Feature of OOP illustrated the code reusability? a) Polymorphism b) Abstraction c) Encapsulation d) Inheritance	
6	Which language does not support all 4 types of inheritance? a) C++ b) Java c) Kotlin d) Small Talk	
7	When OOP concept did first came into picture? a) 1970's b) 1980's c) 1993 d) 1995	
8	Which of the following is not type of class? a) Abstract Class b) Final Class c) Start Class d) String Class	
9	What is default access specifier for data members or member functions declared within a class without any specifier, in C++? a) Private b) Protected c) Public d) Depends on compiler	

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10	<p>Which is most appropriate comment on following class definition?</p> <pre style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;">class Student { int a; public : float a; };</pre> <p>a) Error:same variable name can't be used twice b) Error:Public must come first c) Error:data types are different for same variable d) It is correct</p>	
11	<p>Which is known as a generic class?</p> <p>a) Abstract class b) Final class c) Template class d) Efficient Code</p>	
12	<p>Instance of which type of class can't be created?</p> <p>a) Anonymous class b) Nested class c) Parent class d) Abstract class</p>	
13	<p>Which definition best describes an object?</p> <p>a) Instance of a class b) Instance of itself c) Child of a class d) Overview of a class</p>	
14	<p>How many objects can be declared of a specific class in a single program?</p> <p>a) 32768 b) 127 c) 1 d) As many as you want</p>	
15	<p>Which of the following is incorrect?</p> <p>a) class student{ }; b) class student{ }; student s; c) class student{ }s[]; d) class student{ }; student s[5];</p>	
16	<p>The object can't be _____</p> <p>a) Passed by reference b) Passed by value c) Passed by copy d) Passed as function</p>	
17	<p>What is size of the object of following class (64 bit system)?</p> <pre style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;">class student { int rollno; char name[20]; static int studentno; };</pre>	

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		a)20 b)22 c) 24 d) 28	
18		How members of an object are accessed? a)Using dot operator/period symbol b) Using scope resolution operator c) Using member names directly d) Using pointer only	
19		Object declared in main() function _____ a) Can be used by any other function b) Can be used by main() function of any other program c) Can't be used by any other function d) Can be accessed using scope resolution operator	
20		Which among following is correct for initializing the class below? <pre style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;">class student{ int marks; int cgpa; public: student(int i, int j){ marks=I; cgpa=j } };</pre> a) student s[3]={ s(394, 9); s(394, 9); s(394,9); }; b) student s[2]={ s(394,9), s(222,5) }; c) student s[2]={ s1(392,9), s2(222,5) }; d) student s[2]={ s[392,9], s2[222,5] };	
21		. Object can't be used with pointers because they belong to user defined class, and compiler can't decide the type of data may be used inside the class. a) True b) False	
22		If a function can perform more than 1 type of tasks, where the function name remains same, which feature of OOP is used here? a) Encapsulation b) Inheritance c) Polymorphism d) Abstraction	

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23	<p>If different properties and functions of a real world entity is grouped or embedded into a single element, what is it called in OOP language?</p> <p>a) Inheritance b) Polymorphism c) Abstraction d) Encapsulation</p>	
24	<p>Which of the following is not a feature of pure OOP?</p> <p>a) Classes must be used b) Inheritance c) Data may/may not be declared using object d) Functions Overloading</p>	
25	<p>Which feature of OOP is indicated by the following code?</p> <pre style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;">class student{ int marks; }; class topper:public student{ int age; topper(int age){ this.age=age; } };</pre> <p>a) Inheritance b) Polymorphism c) Inheritance and polymorphism</p>	
26	<p>The feature by which one object can interact with another object is _____</p> <p>a) Data transfer b) Data Binding c) Message Passing d) Message reading</p>	
27	<p>Which among the following, for a pure OOP language, is true?</p> <p>a) The language should follow 3 or more features of OOP b) The language should follow at least 1 feature of OOP c) The language must follow only 3 features of OOP d) The language must follow all the rules of OOP</p>	
28	<p>Does OOP provide better security than POP?</p> <p>a) Always true for any programming language b) May not be true with respect to all programming languages c) It depends on type of program d) It's vice-versa is true</p>	
29	<p>What do you call the languages that support classes but not polymorphism?</p> <p>a) Class based language b) Procedure Oriented language c) Object-based language d) If classes are supported, polymorphism will always be supported</p>	

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30	<p>If same message is passed to objects of several different classes and all of those can respond in a different way, what is this feature called?</p> <p>a) Inheritance b) Overloading c) Polymorphism d) Overriding</p>	
31	<p>Which class/set of classes can illustrate polymorphism in the following code?</p> <pre style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 10px;"> abstract class student { public : int marks; calc_grade(); } class topper:public student { public : calc_grade() { return 10; } }; class average:public student { public : calc_grade() { return 20; } }; class failed{ int marks; }; </pre> <p>a) Only class student can show polymorphism b) Only class student and topper together can show polymorphism c) All class student, topper and average together can show polymorphism d) Class failed should also inherit class student for this code to work for polymorphism</p>	
32	<p>Which among the following can't be used for polymorphism?</p> <p>a) Static member functions b) Member functions overloading c) Predefined operator overloading d) Constructor overloading</p>	
33	<p>If 2 classes derive one base class and redefine a function of base class, also overload some operators inside class body. Among these two things of function and operator overloading, where is polymorphism used?</p> <p>a) Function overloading only b) Operator overloading only c) Both of these are using polymorphism d) Either function overloading or operator overloading because polymorphism can be applied only once in a program</p>	

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34	<p>While using encapsulation, which among the following is possible?</p> <p>a) Code modification can be additional overhead</p> <p>b) Data member's data type can be changed without changing any other code</p> <p>c) Data member's type can't be changed, or whole code have to be changed</p> <p>d) Member functions can be used to change the data type of data members</p>	
35	<p>Encapsulation helps in writing _____ classes in java.</p> <p>a) Mutable</p> <p>b) Abstract</p> <p>c) Wrapper</p> <p>d) Immutable</p>	
36	<p>Consider the following code and select the correct option.</p> <pre style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 10px;"> class student { int marks; public : int* fun() { return &marks; } }; main() { student s; int *ptr=c.fun(); return 0; } </pre> <p>a) This code is good to go</p> <p>b) This code may result in undesirable conditions</p> <p>c) This code will generate error</p> <p>d) This code violates encapsulation</p>	
37	<p>Using encapsulation data security is _____</p> <p>a) Not ensured</p> <p>b) Ensured to some extent</p> <p>c) Purely ensured</p> <p>d) Very low</p>	
38	<p>Which among the following best defines abstraction?</p> <p>a) Hiding the implementation</p> <p>b) Showing the important data</p> <p>c) Hiding the important data</p> <p>d) Hiding the implementation and showing only the features</p>	

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39	Object is _____ abstraction. a) Object b) Logical c) Real d) Hypothetical	
40	Abstraction can apply to _____ a) Control and data b) Only data c) Only control d) Classes	
41	Encapsulation and abstraction differ as _____ a) Binding and Hiding respectively b) Hiding and Binding respectively c) Can be used any way d) Hiding and hiding respectively	
42	A phone is made up of many components like motherboard, camera, sensors and etc. If the processor represents all the functioning of phone, display shows the display only, and the phone is represented as a whole. Which among the following have highest level of abstraction? a) Motherboard b) Display c) Camera d) Phone	
43	Using higher degree of abstraction _____ a) May get unsafe b) May reduce readability c) Can be safer d) Can increase vulnerability	
44	Which among the following is called first, automatically, whenever an object is created? a) Class b) Constructor c) New d) Trigger	
45	Which among the following is correct? a) <code>class student{ public: int student(){} };</code> b) <code>class student{ public: void student (){} };</code> c) <code>class student{ public: student{}{} };</code> d) <code>class student{ public: student(){} };</code>	

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46	<p>How many types of constructors are available for use in general (with respect to parameters)?</p> <p>a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5</p>	
47	<p>If class C inherits class B. And B has inherited class A. Then while creating the object of class C, what will be the sequence of constructors getting called?</p> <p>a) Constructor of C then B, finally of A b) Constructor of A then C, finally of B c) Constructor of C then A, finally B d) Constructor of A then B, finally C</p>	
48	<p>In multiple inheritance, if class C inherits two classes A and B as follows, which class constructor will be called first?</p> <pre>class A{ }; class B{ }; class C: public A, public B{ };</pre> <p>a) A() b) B() c) C() d) Can't be determined</p>	
49	<p>Which object will be created first?</p> <pre>class student { int marks; }; student s1, s2, s3;</pre> <p>a) s1 then s2 then s3 b) s3 then s2 then s1 c) s2 then s3 then s1 d) all are created at same time</p>	
50	<p>For constructor overloading, each constructor must differ in _____ and _____</p> <p>a) Number of arguments and type of arguments b) Number of arguments and return type c) Return type and type of arguments</p>	
51	<p>Which constructor is called while assigning some object with another?</p> <p>a) Default b) Parameterized c) Copy d) Direct assignment is used</p>	

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52	Which specifier applies only to the constructors? a) Public b) Protected c) Implicit d) Explicit	
53	Why do we use static constructors? a) To initialize the static members of class b) To initialize all the members with static value c) To delete the static members when not required d) To clear all the static members initialized values	
54	Default constructor initializes all data members as _____ a) All numeric member with some garbage values and string to random string b) All numeric member with some garbage values and string to null c) All numeric member with zero and strings to random value d) All numeric member with zero and strings to null	
55	If constructors of a class are defined in private access, then _____ a) The class can't be inherited b) The class can be inherited c) Instance can be created only in another class d) Instance can be created anywhere in the program	
56	Can constructors be overloaded in derived class? a) Yes, always b) Yes, if derived class has no constructor c) No, programmer can't do it d) No, never	
57	Which among the following is possible way to overload constructor? a) Define default constructor, 1 parameter constructor and 2 parameter constructor b) Define default constructor, zero argument constructor and 1 parameter constructor c) Define default constructor, and 2 other parameterized constructors with same	
58	Which among the following can be used together in a single class? a) Only private b) Private and Protected together c) Private and Public together d) All three together	
59	Which among the following can restrict class members to get inherited? a) Private b) Protected c) Public d) All three	

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60	<p>Which among the following is false?</p> <p>a) Private members can be accessed using friend functions</p> <p>b) Member functions can be made private</p> <p>c) Default members can't be inherited</p> <p>d) Public members are accessible from other classes also</p>	
61	<p>On which specifier's data, does the size of a class's object depend?</p> <p>a) All the data members are added</p> <p>b) Only private members are added</p> <p>c) Only public members are added</p> <p>d) Only default data members are added</p>	
62	<p>Which access specifier should be used so that all the parent class members can be inherited and accessed from outside the class?</p> <p>a) Private</p> <p>b) Default or public</p> <p>c) Protected or private</p> <p>d) Public</p>	
63	<p>How many data members can a class contain?</p> <p>a) 27</p> <p>b) 255</p> <p>c) 1024</p> <p>d) As many as required</p>	
64	<p>How to access data members of a class?</p> <p>a) Dot operator</p> <p>b) Arrow operator</p> <p>c) Dot or arrow as required</p> <p>d) Dot, arrow or direct call</p>	
65	<p>What is the keyword used to make data members have same value?</p> <p>a) static</p> <p>b) const</p> <p>c) double</p> <p>d) abstract</p>	
66	<p>What is the range of data type short in Java?</p> <p>A. -128 to 127</p> <p>B. -32768 to 32767</p> <p>C. -2147483648 to 2147483647</p> <p>D. None of the mentioned</p>	
67	<p>Which data type value is returned by all transcendental math functions?</p> <p>A. int</p> <p>B. float</p> <p>C. double</p> <p>D. long</p>	

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68	Which of the following is not a primitive data type ? A. byte B. enum C. short D. int	
69	Character data type cannot store following value. A. Digit B. Letter C. Special Character D. String	
70	Default value of variable having boolean data type is _____. A. TRUE B. FALSE C. null D. garbage	
71	What will be the output of the program? Class Test { public static void main(String[] args) { for(int i = 0; 0; i++) { System.out.println("Hello"); break; } } A. Hello B. Empty Output C. Compiler error D. Runtime error	
72	Which of the following can be operands of arithmetic operators? A. Characters B. Boolean C. Numeric D. Both Numeric & Characters	

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73	Decrement operator, <code>--</code> , decreases the value of variable by what number? A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4	
74	Can 8 byte long data type be automatically type cast to 4 byte float data type? A. TRUE B. FALSE C. Can be true or false D. can not say	
75	What is/are highest order precedence operator(s) in Java? A. () B. {} C. Both A & B D. None of these	
76	Select from among the following character escape code which is not available in Java. A. <code>\\</code> B. <code>\\v</code> C. <code>\\a</code> D. <code>\\t</code>	
77	Which of the following will produce an answer that is closest in value to a double, d, while not being greater than d? A. <code>(int)Math.min(d);</code> B. <code>(int)Math.abs(d);</code> C. <code>(int)Math.max(d);</code> D. <code>(int)Math.floor(d);</code>	

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78	<p>What is the output of this program?</p> <pre>class Main { public static void main(String args[]) { double var1 = 2 + 4; double var2 = var1 / 4; int var3 = 2 + 4; int var4 = var3 / 4; System.out.print(var2 + " " + var4); } }</pre> <p>A. 0 1 B. 1 1 C. 1.5 1 D. 1.5 1.0</p>	
79	<p>Java array is a collection of _____.</p> <p>A. similar type of elements B. different type of element C. heterogeneous data D. Both A and C</p>	
80	<p>Java Array can allocate _____.</p> <p>A. Dynamic Memory B. Static Memory C. Both A and B D. None of the above</p>	
81	<p>Index in array start with _____.</p> <p>A. -1 B. 0 C. 1 D. infinite</p>	

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82	Which of the following is advantage of java array? A. Code Optimization B. Random access C. Size No-Limit D. Both A and B	
83	In java, array elements are stored in _____ memory locations. A. Random B. Sequential C. Sequential & Random D. Binary search	

