

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 : 4	Unit Name : MultiThreading and Generic Programming	Date	30.09.2020

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION BANK

S. No.	Objective Questions (MCQ /True or False / Fill up with Choices)
1	What is multithreaded programming? a) It's a process in which two different processes run simultaneously b) It's a process in which two or more parts of same process run simultaneously c) It's a process in which many different process are able to access same information d) It's a process in which a single process can access information from many sources
2	Which of these are types of multitasking? a) Process based b) Thread based c) Process and Thread based d) None of the mentioned
3	Thread priority in Java is? a) Integer b) Float c) double d) long
4	What will happen if two thread of the same priority are called to be processed simultaneously? a) Anyone will be executed first lexographically b) Both of them will be executed simultaneously c) None of them will be executed d) It is dependent on the operating system
5	Which of these statements is incorrect? a) By multithreading CPU idle time is minimized, and we can take maximum use of it b) By multitasking CPU idle time is minimized, and we can take maximum use of it c) Two thread in Java can have the same priority d) A thread can exist only in two states, running and blocked
6	What will be the output of the following Java code? <pre style="margin-left: 20px;"> 1. class multithreaded_programing 2. { 3. public static void main(String args[]) 4. { 5. Thread t = Thread.currentThread(); 6. System.out.println(t); 7. } 8. }</pre> a) Thread[5,main] b) Thread[main,5] c) Thread[main.0]

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7	<p>What is the priority of the thread in the following Java Program?</p> <pre> 1. class multithreaded_programing 2. { 3. public static void main(String args[]) 4. { 5. Thread t = Thread.currentThread(); 6. System.out.println(t); 7. } 8. }</pre> <p>a) 4 b) 5 c) 0</p>
8	<p>What is the name of the thread in the following Java Program?</p> <pre> 1. class multithreaded_programing 2. { 3. public static void main(String args[]) 4. { 5. Thread t = Thread.currentThread(); 6. System.out.println(t); 7. } 8. }</pre> <p>a) main b) Thread c) System</p>
9	<p>What is the name of the method used to start a thread execution?</p> <p>A. run(); B. init(); C. start(); D. resume();</p>
10	<p>Which cannot directly cause a thread to stop executing?</p> <p>A. Calling the SetPriority() method on a Thread object. B. Calling read() method on an InputStream object. C. Calling notify() method on an object. D. Calling the wait() method on an object.</p>
11	<p>Which of the following will directly stop the execution of a Thread?</p> <p>A. notify() B. notifyall()</p>

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	<p>C. wait() D. exits synchronized code</p>
12	<p>Which function of pre defined class Thread is used to check weather current thread being checked is still running?</p> <p>A. isAlive() B. Alive() C. isRunning() D. Join()</p>
13	<p>Which method must be defined by a class implementing the java.lang.Runnable interface?</p> <p>A. public void run() B. void run() C. void run(int priority) D. public void start()</p>
14	<p>Assume the following method is properly synchronized and called from a thread A on an object B: wait(2000); After calling this method, when will the thread A become a candidate to get another turn at the CPU?</p> <p>A. After thread A is notified, or after two seconds. B. Two seconds after thread A is notified. C. After the lock on B is released, or after two seconds. D. Two seconds after lock B is released.</p>
15	<p>Which will contain the body of the thread?</p> <p>A. main(); B. stop(); C. start(); D. run();</p>
16	<p>Which class or interface defines the wait(), notify(),and notifyAll() methods?</p> <p>A. Object B. Class C. Runnable D. Thread</p>
17	<p>Which of these method of Thread class is used to find out the priority given to a thread?</p>

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	<p>A. ThreadPriority() B. get() C. getPriority() D. getThreadPriority()</p>
18	<p>Which of these method of Thread class is used to Suspend a thread for a period of time?</p> <p>A. stop() B. sleep() C. terminate() D. suspend()</p>
19	<p>Which of the following line of code is suitable to start a thread ?</p> <pre>class X implements Runnable { public static void main(String args[]) { /* Missing code? */ } public void run() {} }</pre> <p>A. Thread t = new Thread(X); B. Thread t = new Thread(X); t.start(); C. X run = new X(); Thread t = new Thread(run); t.start(); D. Thread t = new Thread(); x.run();</p>
20	<p>What will be the output of the program?</p> <pre>class multithreaded_programing { public static void main(String args[]) { Thread t = Thread.currentThread(); t.setName("New Thread"); System.out.println(t); } }</pre> <p>A. Thread[5,main]. B. Thread[New Thread,5]. C. Thread[main,5,main]. D. Thread[New Thread,5,main]</p>

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21	<p>Number of threads in below java program is:</p> <pre>public class ThreadExtended extends Thread { public void run() { System.out.println("Thread is running no"); } public static void main(String[] args) { ThreadExtended threadE = new ThreadExtended(); threadE.start(); } }</pre> <p>A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. 3</p>
22	<p>which of these will create and start this thread?</p> <pre>public class MyRunnable implements Runnable { public void run() { // some code here } }</pre> <p>A. new Runnable(MyRunnable).start(); B. new Thread(MyRunnable).run(); C. new Thread(new MyRunnable()).start(); D. new MyRunnable().start();</p>
22	
23	<p>What is the priority of the thread in output of this program?</p> <pre>class multithreaded_programing { public static void main(String args[]) { Thread t = Thread.currentThread(); t.setName("New Thread"); System.out.println(t.getName()); } }</pre>

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	<p>A. main B. Thread C. New Thread D. Thread[New Thread,5,main].</p>
24	<p>What will be the output of the program?</p> <pre> class MyThread extends Thread { public static void main(String [] args) { MyThread t = new MyThread(); t.start(); System.out.print("one. "); t.start(); System.out.print("two. "); } public void run() { System.out.print("Thread "); } } </pre> <p>A. Compilation fails B. An exception occurs at runtime. C. It prints "Thread one. Thread two." D. The output cannot be determined.</p>
25	<p>What is the name of the thread in output of this program?</p> <pre> class multithreaded_programing { public static void main(String args[]) { Thread t = Thread.currentThread(); System.out.println(t.getPriority()); } } </pre> <p>A. 1 B. 4 C. 0 D. 5</p>

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26	<p>What is the name of the thread in output of this program?</p> <pre>class multithreaded_programing { public static void main(String args[]) { Thread t = Thread.currentThread(); System.out.println(t.isAlive()); } }</pre> <p>A. 1 B. 0 C. TRUE D. FALSE</p>
27	<p>The following block of code creates a Thread using a Runnable target:Which of the following classes can be used to create the target, so that the preceding code compiles correctly?</p> <pre>Runnable target = new MyRunnable(); Thread myThread = new Thread(target);</pre> <p>A. public class MyRunnable extends Object{public void run(){} } B. public class MyRunnable implements Runnable{ void run(){} } C. public class MyRunnable implements Runnable{public void run(){} } D. public class MyRunnable extends Runnable{public void run(){} }</p>
28	<p>The static method Thread.currentThread() returns a reference to the currently executing Thread object. What is the result of this code?</p> <pre>class Test { public static void main(String [] args) { printAll(args); } public static void printAll(String[] lines) { for(int i = 0; i < lines.length; i++) { System.out.println(lines[i]); Thread.currentThread().sleep(1000); } } }</pre>

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	<pre> } } </pre> <p>A. Each String in the array lines will output, and there is no guarantee there will be a pause because currentThread() may not retrieve this thread. B. Each String in the array lines will output, with no pause in between because this method is not executed in a Thread. C. Each String in the array lines will output, with a 1-second pause. D. This code will not compile.</p>
29	<p>What is multithreaded programming?</p> <p>A. It is a process in which two different processes run simultaneously B. It's a process in which a single process can access information from many sources C. It is a process in which two or more parts of same process run simultaneously D. It is a process in which many different process are able to access same information</p>
30	<p>Which of these are types of multitasking?</p> <p>A. Process based B. Thread based C. Process and Thread based D. None of the mentioned</p>
31	<p>Thread priority in Java is?</p> <p>A. Integer B. Float C. double D. long</p>
32	<p>What will happen if two thread of the same priority are called to be processed simultaneously?</p> <p>A. Anyone will be executed first lexographically B. Both of them will be executed simultaneously C. None of them will be executed D. It is dependent on the operating system</p>
33	<p>Which of these statements is incorrect?</p> <p>A. By multithreading CPU idle time is minimized, and we can take maximum use of it</p>

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	<p>B. By multitasking CPU idle time is minimized, and we can take maximum use of it</p> <p>C. Two thread in Java can have the same priority</p> <p>D. A thread can exist only in two states, running and blocked</p>
34	<p>What requires less resources?</p> <p>A. Thread</p> <p>B. Process</p> <p>C. Thread and Process</p> <p>D. Neither Thread nor Process</p>
35	<p>What does not prevent JVM from terminating?</p> <p>A. Process</p> <p>B. Daemon Thread</p> <p>C. User Thread</p> <p>D. JVM Thread</p>
36	<p>What decides thread priority?</p> <p>A. Process</p> <p>B. Process scheduler</p> <p>C. Thread</p> <p>D. Thread scheduler</p>
37	<p>What is true about time slicing?</p> <p>A. Time slicing is OS service that allocates CPU time to available runnable thread</p> <p>B. Time slicing is the process to divide the available CPU time to available runnable thread</p> <p>C. Time slicing depends on its implementation in OS</p> <p>D. Time slicing allocates more resources to thread</p>
38	<p>Deadlock is a situation when thread is waiting for other thread to release acquired object.</p> <p>A. TRUE</p> <p>B. FALSE</p> <p>C. Can be true or false</p> <p>D. can not say</p>

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39	<p>Which of the following cannot be Type parameterized?</p> <p>a) Overloaded Methods b) Generic methods c) Class methods d) Overriding methods</p>
40	<p>What will be the output of the following Java code?</p> <pre> 1. import java.util.*; 2. public class genericstack <E> 3. { 4. Stack <E> stk = new Stack <E>(); 5. public void push(E obj) 6. { 7. stk.push(obj); 8. } 9. public E pop() 10. { 11. E obj = stk.pop(); 12. return obj; 13. } 14. } 15. class Output 16. { 17. public static void main(String args[]) 18. { 19. genericstack <String> gs = new genericstack<String>(); 20. gs.push("Hello"); 21. System.out.print(gs.pop() + " "); 22. genericstack <Integer> gs = new genericstack<Integer>(); 23. gs.push(36); 24. System.out.println(gs.pop()); 25. } 26. }</pre> <p>a) Error b) Hello c) 36 d) Hello 36</p>
41	<p>What are generic methods?</p> <p>a) Generic methods are the methods defined in a generic class b) Generic methods are the methods that extend generic class methods c) Generic methods are methods that introduce their own type parameters</p>

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	d) Generic methods are methods that take void parameters
42	Which of these type parameters is used for a generic methods to return and accept any type of object? a) K b) N c) T d) V
43	Which of these is an correct way of defining generic method? a) <T1, T2, ..., Tn> name(T1, T2, ..., Tn) { /* ... */ } b) public <T1, T2, ..., Tn> name<T1, T2, ..., Tn> { /* ... */ } c) class <T1, T2, ..., Tn> name[T1, T2, ..., Tn] { /* ... */ } d) <T1, T2, ..., Tn> name{T1, T2, ..., Tn} { /* ... */ }
44	Which of the following allows us to call generic methods as a normal method? a) Type Interface b) Interface c) Inner class d) All of the mentioned
45	Which of these types cannot be used to initiate a generic type? a) Integer class b) Float class c) Primitive Types d) Collections
46	Which of these instance cannot be created? a) Integer instance b) Generic class instance c) Generic type instance d) Collection instances
47	Which of these data type cannot be type parameterized? a) Array b) List c) Map d) Set
48	Which of these keywords is used to define packages in Java? a) pkg b) Pkg c) package d) Package
49	Which of these access specifiers can be used for a class so that its members can be accessed by a different class in the different package? a) Public b) Protected c) Private d) No Modifier

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50	Which of the following is the correct way of importing an entire package 'pkg'? a) import pkg. b) Import pkg. c) import pkg.* d) Import pkg.*
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