

NADAR SARASWATHI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, THENI.

Course/Branch : B.E / EEE	Year / Semester : III / V	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)	BTL
1	<p>What is multithreaded programming?</p> <p>a) It's a process in which two different processes run simultaneously</p> <p>b) It's a process in which two or more parts of same process run simultaneously</p> <p>c) It's a process in which many different process are able to access same information</p> <p>d) It's a process in which a single process can access information from many sources</p>	L1
2	<p>Which of these are types of multitasking?</p> <p>a) Process based</p> <p>b) Thread based</p> <p>c) Process and Thread based</p> <p>d) None of the mentioned</p>	L2
3	<p>Thread priority in Java is?</p> <p>a) Integer</p> <p>b) Float</p> <p>c) double</p> <p>d) long</p>	L1
4	<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</p> <p>b) Both of them will be executed simultaneously</p> <p>c) None of them will be executed</p> <p>d) It is dependent on the operating system</p>	L2
5	<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> <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>	L2
6	<p>What will be the output of the following Java code?</p> <pre>class multithreaded_programing { public static void main(String args[]) { Thread t = Thread.currentThread(); System.out.println(t); } }</pre> <p>a) Thread[5,main]</p> <p>b) Thread[main,5]</p> <p>c) Thread[main,0]</p> <p>d) Thread[main,5,main]</p>	L2

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7	<p>What is the priority of the thread in the following Java Program?</p> <pre>class multithreaded_programing { public static void main(String args[]) { Thread t = Thread.currentThread(); System.out.println(t); } }</pre> <p>a) 4 b) 5 c) 0 d) 1</p>	L4
8	<p>What is the name of the thread in the following Java Program?</p> <pre>class multithreaded_programing { public static void main(String args[]) { Thread t = Thread.currentThread(); System.out.println(t); } }</pre> <p>a) main b) Thread c) System d) None of the mentioned</p>	L3
9	<p>What requires less resources?</p> <p>a) Thread b) Process c) Thread and Process d) Neither Thread nor Process</p>	L1
10	<p>What does not prevent JVM from terminating?</p> <p>a) Process b) Daemon Thread c) User Thread d) JVM Thread</p>	L2

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11	<p>What decides thread priority?</p> <p>a) Process b) Process scheduler c) Thread d) Thread scheduler</p>	L2
12	<p>What is true about time slicing?</p> <p>a) Time slicing is OS service that allocates CPU time to available runnable thread b) Time slicing is the process to divide the available CPU time to available runnable thread c) Time slicing depends on its implementation in OS d) Time slicing allocates more resources to thread</p>	L2
13	<p>Deadlock is a situation when thread is waiting for other thread to release acquired object.</p> <p>a) True b) False</p>	L1
14	<p>What should not be done to avoid deadlock?</p> <p>a) Avoid using multiple threads b) Avoid hold several locks at once c) Execute foreign code while holding a lock d) Use interruptible locks</p>	L1
15	<p>What is true about threading?</p> <p>a) run() method calls start() method and runs the code b) run() method creates new thread c) run() method can be called directly without start() method being called d) start() method creates new thread and calls code written in run() method</p>	L3
16	<p>Which of the following stops execution of a thread?</p> <p>a) Calling SetPriority() method on a Thread object b) Calling notify() method on an object c) Calling wait() method on an object d) Calling read() method on an InputStream object</p>	L2
17	<p>Which of the following will ensure the thread will be in running state?</p> <p>a) yield() b) notify() c) wait() d) Thread.killThread()</p>	L1

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18	<p>Which of this method can be used to make the main thread to be executed last among all the threads?</p> <p>a) stop() b) sleep() c) join() d) call()</p>	L2
19	<p>Which of this method is used to find out that a thread is still running or not?</p> <p>a) run() b) Alive() c) isAlive() d) checkRun()</p>	L1
20	<p>What is the default value of priority variable MIN_PRIORITY AND MAX_PRIORITY?</p> <p>a) 0 & 256 b) 0 & 1 c) 1 & 10 d) 1 & 256</p>	L2
21	<p>Which of these method is used to explicitly set the priority of a thread?</p> <p>a) set() b) make() c) setPriority() d) makePriority()</p>	L1
22	<p>Which of these keywords are used to implement synchronization?</p> <p>a) synchronize b) syn c) synch d) synchronized</p>	L2
23	<p>Which of this method is used to avoid polling in Java?</p> <p>a) wait() b) notify() c) notifyAll() d) all of the mentioned</p>	L2
24	<p>Which of these method is used to tell the calling thread to give up a monitor and go to sleep until some other thread enters the same monitor?</p> <p>a) wait() b) notify() c) notifyAll() d) sleep()</p>	L1

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25	<p>Which of these method wakes up the first thread that called wait()?</p> <p>a) wake() b) notify() c) start() d) notifyAll()</p>	L2
26	<p>Which of these method wakes up all the threads?</p> <p>a) wakeAll() b) notify() c) start() d) notifyAll()</p>	L2
27	<p>What is synchronization in reference to a thread?</p> <p>a) It's a process of handling situations when two or more threads need access to a shared resource b) It's a process by which many thread are able to access same shared resource simultaneously c) It's a process by which a method is able to access many different threads simultaneously d) It's a method that allow too many threads to access any information the require</p>	L1
28	<p>What will be the output of the following Java program</p> <pre> class newthread extends Thread { Thread t; String name; newthread(String threadname) { name = threadname; t = new Thread(this,name); t.start(); } public void run() { } } class multithreaded_programing { public static void main(String args[]) { </pre>	L3

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	<pre> newthread obj1 = new newthread("one"); newthread obj2 = new newthread("two"); try { Thread.sleep(1000); System.out.print(obj1.t.isAlive()); } catch(InterruptedException e) { System.out.print("Main thread interrupted"); } } } </pre> <p>a) true b) false c) Main thread interrupted d) None of the mentioned</p>	
29	<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 d) Generic methods are methods that take void parameters</p>	L2
30	<p>Which of these type parameters is used for a generic methods to return and accept any type of object?</p> <p>a) K b) N c) T d) V</p>	L3
31	<p>Which of these type parameters is used for a generic methods to return and accept a number?</p> <p>a) K b) N c) T d) V</p>	L2
32	<p>Which of these is an correct way of defining generic method?</p> <p>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} { /* ... */ }</p>	L2

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33	<p>Which of the following allows us to call generic methods as a normal method?</p> <p>a) Type Interface b) Interface c) Inner class d) All of the mentioned</p>	L1
34	<p>What will be the output of the following Java program?</p> <pre>import java.util.*; public class genericstack <E> { Stack <E> stk = new Stack <E>(); public void push(E obj) { stk.push(obj); } public E pop() { E obj = stk.pop(); return obj; } } class Output { public static void main(String args[]) { genericstack <String> gs = new genericstack<String>(); gs.push("Hello"); System.out.println(gs.pop()); } }</pre> <p>a) H b) Hello c) Runtime Error d) Compilation Error</p>	L1
35	<p>Which of these types cannot be used to initiate a generic type?</p> <p>a) Integer class b) Float class c) Primitive Types d) Collections</p>	L3

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36	<p>Which of these instance cannot be created?</p> <p>a) Integer instance b) Generic class instance c) Generic type instance d) Collection instances</p>	L2
37	<p>Which of these data type cannot be type parameterized?</p> <p>a) Array b) List c) Map d) Set</p>	L3
38	<p>What will be the output of the following Java program?</p> <pre>import java.util.*; class Output { public static double sumOfList(List<? extends Number> list) { double s = 0.0; for (Number n : list) s += n.doubleValue(); return s; } public static void main(String args[]) { List<Double> ld = Arrays.asList(1.2, 2.3, 3.5); System.out.println(sumOfList(ld)); } }</pre> <p>a) 5.0 b) 7.0 c) 8.0 d) 6.0</p>	L1