Q.1) .entrypoint  
 .maxstack 3  
 .locals ([0] int32 ValueOne,  
 [1] int32 ValueTwo,  
 [2] int32 V\_2,  
 [3] int32 V\_3)  
 IL\_0000: ldc.i4.s 10  
 IL\_0002: stloc.0  
 IL\_0003: ldc.i4.s 20  
 IL\_0005: stl

a. MSIL code b. Metadata c. Assembly Manifest d. Module Manifest

e. C#

Q.2) From which one of the following locations does the garbage collector remove objects?

a. The system registry b. The thread stack c. The managed heap

d. The global assembly cache e. The download cache

Q.3) How does .NET Framework alleviate "DLL Hell"?

a. The Common Language Runtime (CLR) and Assemblies specify and enforce versioning rules and

allow side-by-side execution of a software component.

b. The Common Language Runtime (CLR) only allows a single version of a component to be

registered in the Global Assembly Cache (GAC).

c. The Common Language Runtime (CLR) does not allow administrators to change the version of

a component that an Assembly references externally.

d. The Common Language Runtime (CLR) and Assemblies can only use the version of a component

with which they were compiled.

e. The identity and state of all managed code is maintained in the system registry at runtime.

Q.4) John wants to look at a human readable representation of the metadata and intermediate

language (IL) code contained in a .NET Portable Executable (PE) file. Given the above scenario,

what tool from the .NET SDK should John use?

1. ilasm.exe b. ildasm.exe c. al.exe d. dumpbin.exe e. gacutil.exe

Q.5) Margaret uses the /reference switch with the C# compiler and provides a filename without a path

as a parameter. Given the scenario above, where does the compiler look first to locate the file?

1. The working directory
2. The directory that contains the CLR
3. The directories specified with the /lib switch
4. The directories specified by the LIB environment variable
5. The Global Assembly Cache (GAC)

Q.6) What is the relationship between Common Type System (CTS) and Common Language

Specification (CLS)?

1. .NET Languages each offer a subset of the CTS and a superset of the CLS.
2. .NET Languages each offer a superset of the CTS and a subset of the CLS.
3. .NET Languages each offer either the CTS set or the CLS set.
4. .NET Languages all offer the same superset of the CTS.
5. None of the above

Q.7) What is the top .NET class from which everything is derived?

a. System.Class b. System.Web.Forms c. System.Object d. System

Q.8) What’s the .NET datatype that allows the retrieval of data by a unique key?

a. HashTable b. Dictionary c. Array d. TypedDataset e. None of the above

Q.9) Where is the Class Loader located?

a. In the Common Language Runtime's (CLR) Virtual Execution Engine

b. In the .NET source code compiler

c. In the Portable Executable File

d. In the host operating system

e. In the Global Assembly Cache (GAC)

Q.10) Which one of the following creates the metadata tables contained in a PE file?

a. Source code compiler b. JIT Compiler c. Class Loader d. Verifier e. The garbage collector

Q.11) Which one of the following describes the ApplicationBase property?

a. Source code compiler

b. JIT Compiler

c. Class Loader

d. Verifier

e. The garbage collector

Q.12) Which one of the following is a completely new security feature implemented in Microsoft .Net?

a. The base address in the process of application domain

b. The root class of the application domain

c. The address of the single entry point of the application domain

d. It describes whether the application is managed or unmanaged.

e. The root directory of the application

Q.13) Which one of the following is NOT a method of distribution for a .NET Framework application?

a. Code Access Security b. Role-Based Security c. Web Application Security

d. Digital Signatures e. Cryptography

Q.14) Which one of the following statements is true about MSIL code?

a. FTP b. XCOPY c. Download via an intranet or the Internet

d. Windows Installer 2.0 e. DCOM

Q.15) Which one of the following statements is true about MSIL code?

a. It is source code-specific.

b. It is architecture-specific.

c. It is compiled to native code by JIT compilers.

d. It is only stored in assembly resource files.

e. It is only found in static assemblies.

Q.16) Which one of the following statements is true regarding how the .NET Framework minimizes

"DLL Hell"?

1. It enforces that only one component of a given name can run on a machine at a time.
2. It only allows multiple versions of a given component to run on a machine at a time if they all are private assemblies.
3. It allows side-by-side execution on the same machine, at the same time, or even the same process, of any version of the same shared DLL.
4. It registers all assemblies with the COM+ catalog.
5. It registers all assemblies with the Global Assembly Cache (GA

Q.17) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is collection of reusable classes or type.

a. Base Class Library b. File Library c. Both a and b are true d. None of the above

Q.18) The common language runtime can be thought of as the environment that manages code execution.

It provides core services, such as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. code compilation
2. memory allocation
3. thread management, and garbage collection
4. All of the Above

Q.19) The .NET Framework is designed for cross-language compatibility, which means, simply,

that .NET components can interact with each other no matter what supported language they

were written in originally.

1. This level of cross-language compatibility is possible because of the common language runtime.
2. This level of cross-language compatibility is possible because of the common Type System
3. This level of cross-language compatibility is possible because of the Common Language Specification
4. None of the above

Q.20) Statement A : The Common Language Specification (CLS) defines the minimum standards to

which .NET language compilers must conform. Statement B : CLS ensures that any source code

successfully compiled by a .NET compiler can interoperate with the .NET Fram

1. Statement A is True b. Statement B is True
2. Both Statements are True d. None of the above

Q.21) You are writing an application that needs to display a common set of controls on several

different forms. What is the fastest way to approach this problem?

1. Create a single form that incorporates the common controls, and use visual inheritance to create derived forms.
2. Create a single form that incorporates the common controls, and add user control to forms.
3. A and B options are True
4. A and B options are False

Q.22) To create a read-only property ,correct sequence is :

A : Create a private member variable to hold the property value. This variable must be marked

Readonly in Visual C#.

B: Set the value of the private member variable in the constructor of the class for

1. A,C,B
2. A,B,C
3. B,C,A
4. C,A,B

Q.23) Statement A : An event represents a message that is sent to other parts of the application.

Statement B : A delegate is essentially a type-safe function pointer.

1. Statement A is True b. Statement B is True

c. Both are True d. Both are False

Q.24) The following example demonstrates declaration of delegate :  
  
 public delegate int myDelegate(double D);

a. Declares a delegate called myDelegate that can be used to invoke methods that return an

double and take a integer as a parameter.

1. Declares a delegate called myDelegate that can be used to invoke methods that return an integer and take a double as a parameter.
2. Both A and B are correct
3. None of the above is correct

Q.25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_indicates that members can be accessed by other types in the same assembly

but cannot be accessed from types outside the assembly.

1. internal
2. protected
3. Public
4. protected internal