The _____ keyword is used to pass value-type variables to methods by-reference.

○ a. reference

○ b. ref

○ c. None of these.

○ d. RefPass

Passing an argument to a method by-value provides the method with:

○ a. a separate copy of the value.

○ b. the type of the value.

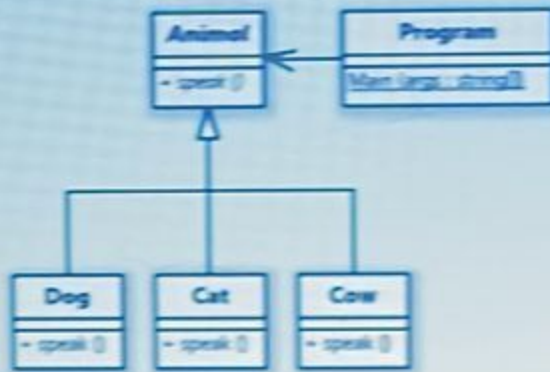○ c. the address of the value in memory

○ d. None of these.

Question 24

Not yet answered

Marked out of 7

⚑ Remove flag

Time left 0:16:07

Complete the C# implementation code of the following UML class diagram.

Animal
+ speak ()

Program
Main (args, w.Wwwll)

Dog
+ speak ()

Cat
+ speak ()

Cow
+ speak ()

Note that:

- The method speak in class Dog will print out "bow-wow"
- The method speak in class Cat will print out "miaow"
- The method speak in class Cow will print out "moo"

in the Main method of class Program use a **polymorphic reference** to call speak() method, so you need to code the following

- Create an array of 3 animals
- Make the elements of the array point to dog, cat and cow objects
- Use for loop to call speak() method on each object

using System;

namespace Final

{

- b. All of these.
- c. must implement a method called `calculate`.
- d. will not be able to access the instance variable a.

Base class methods with this level of access cannot be called from derived classes.

- a. public
- b. protected
- c. private
- d. package

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Absract class is primarily a grouping place for common data and behaviors to be inherited by subclasses

Select one:
- True
- False

Consider the classes below, declared in the same file:

○ b. All of these.

○ e. must implement a method called `calculate`.

○ d. will not be able to access the instance variable a.

Base class methods with this level of access cannot be called from derived classes.

○ a. public

○ b. protected

○ c. private

○ d. package

C

Absract class is primarily a grouping place for common data and behaviors to be inherited by subclasses

Select one:

○ True

○ False

F

Consider the classes below, declared in the same file:

Question 1

Not yet
answered

Marked out of 2

⚑ Flag
question

Consider the abstract class below:

```
public abstract class Foo
{
        private int a;
        public int b;

        public Foo( int aval, int bval )
        {
            a = aval;
            b = bval;
        } // end Foo constructor

        public abstract int calculate();
} // end class Foo
```

Any concrete subclass that extends class Foo:

- ○ a. will not be able to instantiate an object of class Foo.
- ○ b. All of these.
- ○ c. must implement a method called calculate.
- ○ d. will not be able to access the instance variable a.

Question 4

Not yet
answered

Marked out of 2

Flag
question

Consider the classes below, declared in the same file:

```
class A
{
    int a;
    public A()
    {
        a = 7;
    }
}

class B : A
{
    int b;
    public B()
    {
        b = 8;
    }
}
```

Which of the statements below is true?

- a. After the constructor for class B is executed, the variable b will have the value 7.
- b. A reference of type class A can be used to point to an object of class B.
- c. After the constructor for class B is executed, the variable a will have the value 8.
- d. Both variables a and b are class variables.

The default Equals implementation determines:

○ a. whether two references have the same type.

○ b. whether two objects have the same instance variable values.

○ c. whether two objects have the same instance variables.

○ d. whether two references refer to the same object in memory.

An advantage of inheritance is that:

○ a. all methods can be inherited.

○ b. Objects of a derived class can be treated like objects of their base class.

○ c. all instance variables can be uniformly accessed by base classes and derived classes.

○ d. None of these.

A class cannot have references to objects of other classes as members.

Select one:

○ True

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Which of the following will violate the rules of overloading methods?

- ○ a. Methods with different number of arguments.
- ○ b. Methods with different signatures but the same return type.
- ○ c. Methods with the same signatures but different return types.
- ○ d. Method with different types of arguments.

What will be the output of the following C# code?

```
class A
{
    public virtual void display()
```

Question 11

Not yet
answered

Marked out of 1

⚑ Flag
question

A value-returning statement must have a(n) _____ statement.

Select one:

○ a.   assignment

○ b.   return

○ c.   void

○ d.   logical

Question 12

Not yet
answered

Marked out of 1

⚑ Flag
question

Whenever you use the **new** operator, a special method defined in the given class
constructor which is a special method having the same name as the class name)
called.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

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Question 14

Not yet
answered

Marked out of 1

Flag
question

The method that is automatically executed when an object is created is

Select one:
- ○ a. constructor
- ○ b. setter
- ○ c. getter
- ○ d. tostring

Question 15

Not yet
answered

Marked out of 3

Flag
question

Match the following

Members of a class that can be referenced only within that class	Choose... ⇕
Members of class that can be referenced by any class in the same namespace	Choose... ⇕
Members of a class that can be referenced anywhere	Choose... ⇕

Choose...
have internal visibility
have private visibility
have public visibility

Question 16

Not yet

Which of the following is *false*?

Question 15

Not yet
answered

Marked out of 3

⚑ Flag
question

Match the following

Members of a class that can be referenced only within that class	have private visibility ⇕
Members of class that can be referenced by any class in the same namespace	have public visibility ⇕
Members of a class that can be referenced anywhere	have internal visibility ⇕

Question 16

Not yet
answered

Marked out of 1

⚑ Flag
question

Which of the following is *false*?

○ a. A static method has no this reference.

○ b. A static method can be accessed even when no objects of its class have been instantiated.

○ c. A static method can call instance methods directly.

○ d. A static method or property must be used to access private static instance variables.

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of 1

What is the private visibility symbol in the UML class diagram?

- a. +
- b. *
- c. ^
- d. --

Finish attempt ...

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t of 1

To create an aggregation relationship between a whole class A and a part Class B we use a ———

- a. Reference in class A of type B as a Local Variable
- b. Reference in class A of type B as a Static Variable
- c. Reference in class B of type A as an Instance Reference Variable
- d. Reference in class A of type B as an Instance Reference Variable
- e. Reference in class B of type A as a Parameter

19

The Object class is the ultimate root of all class hierarchies

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○ d. None of these.

51

The parameter list in the method header and the arguments in the method call must agree in:

e of 1

○ a. number.
○ b. order.
○ c. All of these.
○ d. type.

32

Methods of a class can access all members defined in that class.

Select one.

of 1
○ True
○ False

○ d.   None of these.

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The parameter list in the method header and the arguments in the method call must agree in:

○ a.   number.

○ b.   order.

○ c.   All of these

○ d.   type.

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Methods of a class can access all members defined in that class.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

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Time left 0

A base class's constructors are inherited into its derived classes.
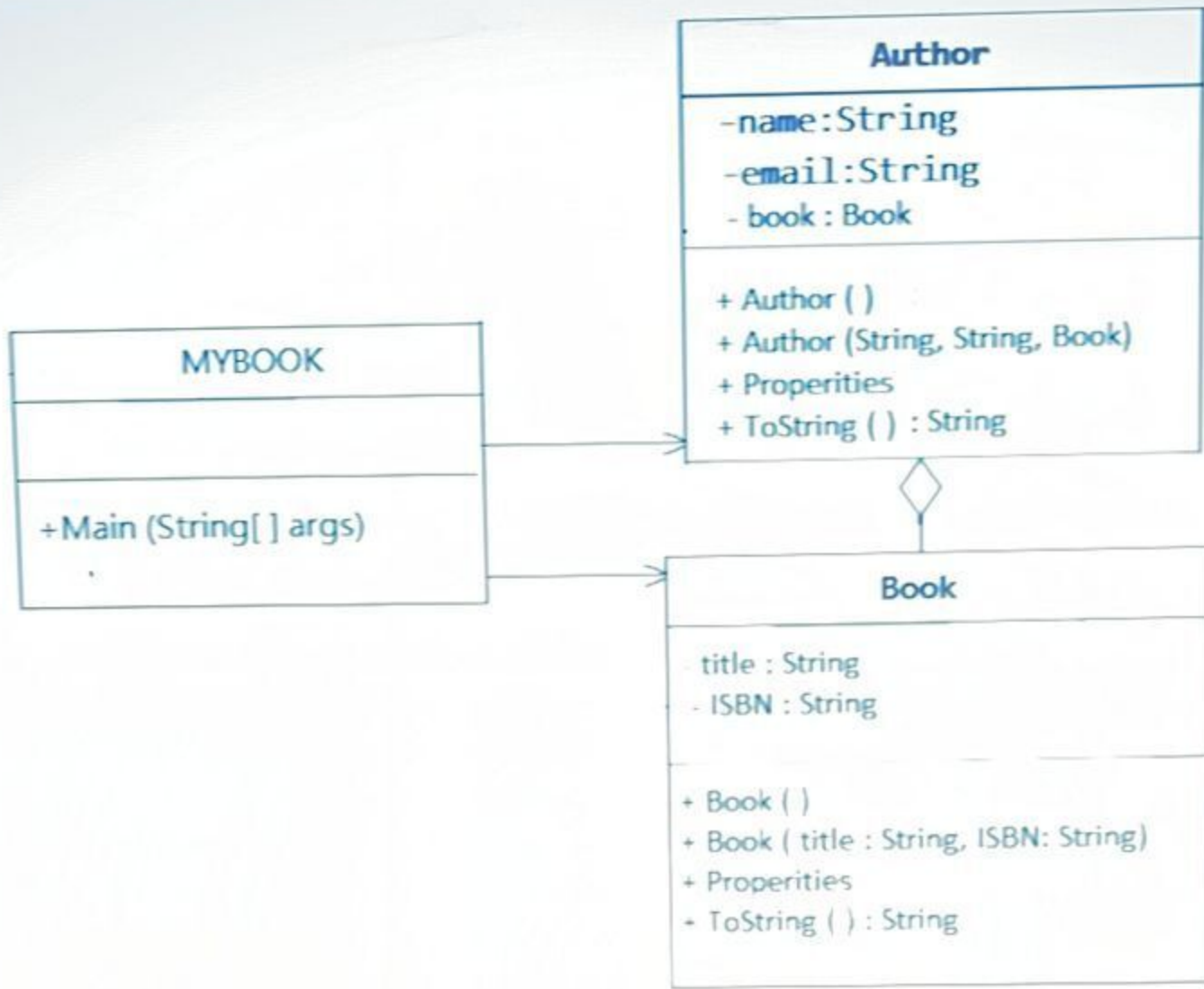
Select one:

○ True

○ False

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Finish attem

Code the following UML:

Author

-name:String
-email:String
- book : Book

+ Author ( )
+ Author (String, String, Book)
+ Properities
+ ToString ( ) : String

MYBOOK

+Main (String[ ] args)

Book

title : String
- ISBN : String

+ Book ( )
+ Book (title : String, ISBN: String)
+ Properities
+ ToString ( ) : String

○ e.   Reference in class B of type A as a Parameter

Question 19

Not yet
answered

Marked out of 1

⚑ Flag
question

The Object class is the ultimate root of all class hierarchies

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 20

Not yet
answered

Marked out of 1

⚑ Flag
question

Attributes of a class are also known as:

○ a.   constructors.

○ b.   local variables.

○ c.   classes.

○ d.   instance variables

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Question 21

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

⚑ Flag question

A child class inherits from all its ancestor classes

Time left 0:48:46

Select one:

○ True

○ False

Question 22

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

⚑ Flag question

Which is used to specify that a class will be implementing an interface?

○ a. extends

○ b. using

○ c. :

○ d. implements

Question 23

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1

⚑ Flag question

A constructor cannot:

○ a. initialize variables to their defaults.

○ b. have the same name as the class.

○ c. specify return types or return values.

○ d. be overloaded.

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d

out of 1

n

Suppose non-abstract "Horse" class is a subclass of non-abstract Animal class. Which of the following is an invalid declaration and initialization?

Select one:

- a. All of them are valid
- b. Animal a2 = new Horse();
- c. Horse h2 = (Horse) new Animal();
- d. Animal a1 = new Animal();
- e. Horse h1 = new Horse();

ion 26

What will be the output of the following C# code?

○ d. Derived method

A method must be declared _____ for it to be overridden by derived classes.

○ a. overrides

○ b. overridable

○ c. virtual

○ d. None of these

A constructor may *not* call other methods.

Select one:

○ True

○ False

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