```
Given the following declarations in Scala:
class A { def foo(i:Int) = print(i) }
trait B extends A { override def foo(i:Int) = super.foo( i * 2) }
trait C extends A { override def foo(i:Int) = super.foo( i + 1 ) }
trait D extends A { override def foo(i:Int) = super.foo( i * i ) }
val x = new A with B with C with D
What is the value printed by the call x.foo(7)?
Câu trả lời: 52
Given the following code in Python:
  class M:
  def foo(self,i):
   print(i * 2)
  class N(M):
  pass
  class Q(N):
  def foo(self,i):
    print(i * i)
What is the printed result of the following code?
x = Q()
N.foo(x,4)
Câu trả lời: 8
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| Given the following declarations in a static type checking object-oriented programming language: |
|--|
| class A { def foo() = print("a") } |
| class B extends A { } // B is a subclass of A |
| class C extends B { override def foo() = print("c") } // C is a subclass of B |
| class D extends A { override def foo() = print("d") } // D is a subclass of A |
| Assume that variable b is declared in type B and is referred to some object, what value can be printed by the call b.foo() in the corresponding object referred by variable b? |
| |
| Chọn một hoặc nhiều hơn: |
| ☑ a. a (if b is referred to a B object) |
| □ b. c (if b is referred to a C object} |
| ✓ c. a (if b is referred to an A object) |
| ☐ d. d (if b is referred to a D object) |
| |
| Given that class A is the super class of class B and the following declarations and initializations in a general static- |
| type checking object-oriented programming language: |
| A x = new B(); //a |
| B y = new A(); //b |
| Select the correct choice? |
| |
| Chọn một: |
| Chọn một: ○ a. both are correct |
| |
| a. both are correct |
| a. both are correctb. both are wrong |
| a. both are correct b. both are wrong c. Statement //a is wrong but statement //b is correct |

| Given the following Scala fragment code, |
|--|
| class SpecialNum(val x:Int) |
| trait Add extends SpecialNum { def +(other:SpecialNum) = x + other.x } |
| trait Mul extends SpecialNum { def *(other:SpecialNum) = x * other.x } |
| val x = new SpecialNum(3) with Add |
| val y = new SpecialNum(5) with Mul |
| Fill in the blanks such that expressions $x + y$ and $y * x$ are valid while $y + x$ and $x * y$ are invalid. Make sure that there is only one space in each blank. |
| Please select the APPROPRIATE static field when defining class CLASS in a school? |
| Chọn một hoặc nhiều hơn: □ a. int number; // the number of student in the class □ b. String name; // the name of the lecture in charge of the class ☑ c. int maxNo; // the maximum number of students are allowed in a class ☑ d. int classCount; // the number of classes in the school |
| Assume class A is declared in package example using Scala. Write the access modifier in the blank such that the corresponding member can be accessed only in package example? Write word empty if you think it does not need |
| to write anything. |
| Trả lời: private |
| |

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Given the following Python code:
class A:

def foo(self,i): print (i)

class B(A):

def foo(self,i): super().foo(i * 2)

class C(A):

def foo(self,i): super().foo(i + 1)

class D(A):

def foo(self,i): super().foo(i * i)

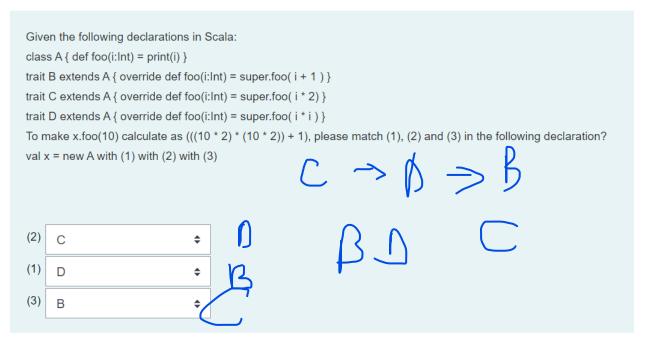
class E(BDC): pass

x = E()

x.foo(3) // printed value is 37 i.e. ((3*2)*(3*2))+1

Fill the superclass of E in the blank such that the expression x.foo(3) gives the expected result (37)
```

"B, D, C"



- (2) D
- (1) C
- (3) B