	Subject Name-Software Engineering & Paper Code-CS-301	**ANS**
1	RAD stands for a) Relative Application Development b) Rapid Application Development c) Rapid Application Document d) None of the mentioned	b
2	Which one of the following models is not suitable for accommodating any change? a) Build & Fix Model b) Prototyping Model c) RAD Model d) Waterfall Model	d
3	Which is not one of the types of prototype of Prototyping Model? a) Horizontal Prototype b) Vertical Prototype c) Diagonal Prototype d) Domain Prototype	c
4	Which one of the following is not a phase of Prototyping Model? a) Quick Design b) Coding c) Prototype Refinement d) Engineer Product	b
5	What is the major drawback of using RAD Model? a) Highly specialized & skilled developers/designers are required b) Increases reusability of components c) Encourages customer/client feedback d) Increases reusability of components, Highly specialized & skilled developers/designers are required	d
6	SDLC stands for a) Software Development Life Cycle b) System Development Life cycle c) Software Design Life Cycle d) System Design Life Cycle	a
7	Which model can be selected if user is involved in all the phases of SDLC? a) Waterfall Model b) Prototyping Model c) RAD Model d) both Prototyping Model & RAD Model	c
8	Which one of the following is not an Evolutionary Process Model? a) WINWIN Spiral Model b) Incremental Model c) Concurrent Development Model d) All of the mentioned	d

9	The Incremental Model is a result of combination of elements of which two models? a) Build & FIX Model & Waterfall Model b) Linear Model & RAD Model c) Linear Model & Prototyping Model d) Waterfall Model & RAD Model	c
10	What is the major advantage of using Incremental Model? a) Customer can respond to each increment b) Easier to test and debug c) It is used when there is a need to get a product to the market early d) Easier to test and debug & It is used when there is a need to get a product to the market early	d
11	Identify the disadvantage of Spiral Model. a) Doesn't work well for smaller projects b) High amount of risk analysis c) Strong approval and documentation control d) Additional Functionality can be added at a later date	a
12	Spiral Model has user involvement in all its phases. a) True b) False	b
13	If you were to create client/server applications, which model would you go for? a) WINWIN Spiral Model b) Spiral Model c) Concurrent Model d) Incremental Model	c
14	Which two models doesn't allow defining requirements early in the cycle? a) Waterfall & RAD b) Prototyping & Spiral c) Prototyping & RAD d) Waterfall & Spiral	b
15	Which of the following life cycle model can be chosen if the development team has less experience on similar projects? a) Spiral b) Waterfall c) RAD d) Iterative Enhancement Model	a
16	Which two of the following models will not be able to give the desired outcome if user's participation is not involved? a) Waterfall & Spiral b) RAD & Spiral c) RAD & Waterfall d) RAD & Prototyping	d
17	RAD Model has high reliability requirements. a) True b) False	b
18	The two dimensions of spiral model are	c

	a) diagonal, angular b) radial, perpendicular c) radial, angular d) diagonal, perpendicular	
19	The Incremental Model is combination of elements of a) Build & FIX Model & Waterfall Model b) Linear Model & RAD Model c) Linear Model & Prototyping Model d) Waterfall Model & RAD Model	c
20	Model preferred to create client/server applications is a) WINWIN Spiral Model b) Spiral Model c) Concurrent Model d) Incremental Model	c
21	Spiral model was developed by a) Victor Bisili b) Berry Boehm c) Bev Littlewood d) Roger Pressman	b
22	Processes for evolving a software product depend on: a) Type of software to be maintained b) Development processes used c) Skills and experience of the people involved d) All of the mentioned	d
23	Program modularization and Source code translation are the activities of_____ a) Forward engineering b) Reverse Engineering c) Reengineering d) Reverse Engineering and Reengineering	d
24	Which is the first step in the software development life cycle ? a) Analysis b) Design c) Problem/Opportunity Identification d) Development and Documentation	c
25	Which tool is use for structured designing ? a) Program flowchart b) Structure chart c) Data-flow diagram d) Module	c
26	A step by step instruction used to solve a problem is known as a) Sequential structure b) A List c) A plan d) An Algorithm	d
27	In the Analysis phase, the development of the _____ occurs, which is a	c

	clear statement of the goals and objectives of the project. a) documentation b) flowchart c) program specification d) design	
28	Who designs and implement database structures. a) Programmers b) Project managers c) Technical writers d) Database administrators	d
29	_____ is the process of translating a task into a series of commands that a computer will use to perform that task. a) Project design b) Installation c) Systems analysis d) Programming	d
30	In Design phase, which is the primary area of concern ? a) Architecture b) Data c) Interface d) All of the mentioned	d
31	Which of the following is not an activity of Structured Analysis (SA) ? a) Functional decomposition b) Transformation of a textual problem description into a graphic model c) All the functions represented in the DFD are mapped to a module structure d) All of the mentioned	c
32	The results of structured analysis can be easily understood by ordinary customers. a) True b) False	a
33	The context diagram is also known as a) Level-0 DFD b) Level-1 DFD c) Level-2 DFD d) All of the mentioned	a
34	A directed arc or line in DFD represents a) Data Store b) Data Process c) Data Flow d) All of the mentioned	c
35	Data Store Symbol in DFD represents a a) Physical file b) Data Structure c) Logical file d) All of the mentioned	d
36	Software Maintenance includes	d

	a) Error corrections b) Enhancements of capabilities c) Deletion of obsolete capabilities d) All of the mentioned	
37	Maintenance is classified into how many categories ? a) two b) three c) four d) five	c
38	What type of software testing is generally used in Software Maintenance? a) Regression Testing b) System Testing c) Integration Testing d) Unit Testing	a
39	Which regression test selection technique exposes faults caused by modifications? a) Efficiency b) Precision c) Generality d) Inclusiveness	d
40	What are the types of requirements ? a) Availability b) Reliability c) Usability d) All of the mentioned	d
41	Select the developer-specific requirement ? a) Portability b) Maintainability c) Availability d) Both Portability and Maintainability	d
42	The user system requirements are the parts of which document ? a) SDD b) SRS c) DDD d) SRD	b
43	Which is one of the most important stakeholder from the following ? a) Entry level personnel b) Middle level stakeholder c) Managers d) Users of the software	d
44	Which of the following term describes testing? a) Finding broken code b) Evaluating deliverable to find errors c) A stage of all projects d) None of the mentioned	b
45	What is Cyclomatic complexity?	b

	a) Black box testing b) White box testing c) Yellow box testing d) Green box testing	
46	Lower and upper limits are present in which chart? a) Run chart b) Bar chart c) Control chart d) None of the mentioned	a
47	Maintenance testing is performed using which methodology? a) Retesting b) Sanity testing c) Breadth test and depth test d) Confirmation testing	c
48	White Box techniques are also classified as a) Design based testing b) Structural testing c) Error guessing technique d) None of the mentioned	b
49	Exhaustive testing is a) always possible b) practically possible c) impractical but possible d) impractical and impossible	c
50	What are the various Testing Levels? a) Unit Testing b) System Testing c) Integration Testing d) All of the mentioned	d
51	Standard Enforcer is a a) Static Testing Tool b) Dynamic Testing c) Static & Dynamic Testing d) None of the mentioned	a
52	Many applications using static analysis find 0.1-0.2% NCSS. NCSS stands for a) Non-Code Source Statement b) Non Comment Source Sentence c) Non-Comment Source Statement d) All of the mentioned	c
53	Which testing tool does a simple job of enforcing standards in a uniform way of many programs? a) Static Analyzer b) Code Inspector c) Standard Enforcer d) Both Code Inspector & Standard Enforcer	d
54	Software Testing with real data in real environment is known as	b

	a) alpha testing b) beta testing c) regression testing d) none of the mentioned	
55	Which testing tool is responsible for documenting programs ? a) Test/File Generator b) Test Harness System c) Test Archiving Systems d) Coverage Analyzer	c
56	Standard enforcer tool looks at the whole program. a) True b) False	b
57	Execution Verifier is a dynamic tool that is also known as a) Test File Generator b) Coverage Analyzer c) Output Comparator d) Test Harness System	b
58	Which of the following is not a software testing generic characteristics? a) Different testing techniques are appropriate at different points in time b) Testing is conducted by the developer of the software or an independent test group c) Testing and debugging are different activities, but debugging must be accommodated in any testing strategy d) None of the mentioned	a
59	By collecting _____ during software testing, it is possible to develop meaningful guidelines to halt the testing process. a) Failure intensity b) Testing time c) Metrics d) All of the mentioned	c
60	Test cases should uncover errors like a) Nonexistent loop termination b) Comparison of different data types c) Incorrect logical operators or precedence d) All of the mentioned	a

	Subject Name-Optimisation Of Algorithm & Paper Code-CS-302	**ANS**
1	_____is used to reduce the game. A. Transportation Problem B. Assignment Problem C. Dual simplex method D. Graphical Method	D
2	In Program Evaluation Review Technique the maximum time that is required to perform the activity under extremely bad conditions is known as_____. A. normal time B. optimistic time C. most likely time D. pessimistic time	D
3	_____is a mathematical technique used to solve the problem of allocating limited resource among the competing activities A. Linear Programming problem B. Assignment Problem C. Replacement Problem D. Non linear Programming Problem	A
4	The irreducible minimum duration of the project is called_____. A. critical time B. crashed duration C. cost slope D. crash cost	B
5	In the network, only one activity may connect any _____nodes A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4	B
6	If the constraints of an LPP has an in equation of greater than or equal to type, the variable to be added to are _____ A. slack B. surplus C. artificial D. decision	A
7	The area bounded by all the given constraints is called _____. A. feasible region B. basic solution C. non feasible region D. optimum basic feasible solution	A
8	If one or more variable vanish then a basic solution to the system is called _____. A. non feasible region B. feasible region C. degenerate solution	C

	D. basic solution	
9	The non basic variables are called _____. A. shadow cost B. opportunity cost C. slack variable D. surplus variable	A
10	The method used to solve Linear Programming Problem without use of the artificial variable is called _____. A. Simplex Method B. Big-M Method C. Dual Simplex Method D. Graphical Mehtod	C
11	. ll the basis for a transportation problem is _____. A. square B. rectangle C. triangle D. polygon	C
12	The solution to a transportation problem with m-sources and n-destinations is feasible if the numbers of allocations are _____. A. m+n B. mn C. m-n D. m+n-1	D
13	The technique for selecting a new point depends upon _____ a) Scope of the problem b) Nature of the problem c) Range of the problem d) Analysis of the problem	b
14	In linear programming, the solution is based on _____ a) Tensile properties b) Strain properties c) Elementary properties d) None of the mentioned	c
15	A linear function in three-dimensional space is a _____ a) Midpoint b) Plane c) Laminar d) Zero	b
16	Linear programming problems can be solved by _____ a) Revised simplex method b) Termed method c) Moment derivation method d) Hollow method	a
17	One of the most powerful techniques for solving non linear programming is to transform the _____ a) Data	b

	b) Problems c) Materials d) Labour	
18	In non linear programming the boundaries of the contours of the function are _____ a) Parallel line b) Zig Zag lines c) Straight lines d) Trapezoidal lines	c
19	One of the techniques developed for solution of non linear programming is? a) Single programming b) Multilinear proprramming c) Reverse programming d) Dynamic programming	d
20	The method of feasible direction can be grouped under the _____ a) Direct methods of approach b) Sequential method of approach c) Terminate method of approach d) Laminar method of approach	a
21	The first non linear programming procedure to be used in which year? a) 1950 b) 1940 c) 1960 d) 1970	c
22	One of the element considered in the economy of prestressed concrete structural system is? a) Structural optimization b) Beam optimization c) Slab optimization d) Transverse optimization	a
23	In the design of prestressed concrete structural elements the objective is? a) Total cost of member b) Design of the member c) Economy of the member d) Foundation of the member	a
24	The stresses developed at the top and bottom fibres of the critical section developed at _____ a) Stages of stresses b) Stages of deflection c) Stages of transfer d) Limits of transfer	c
25	The deflection constraint at the limit state of serviceability is taken as _____ a) a < ap b) a > ap c) a > ae	a

	d) a < ae	
26	The limitation on the minimum and maximum ratios of reinforcements is expressed as _____ a) ρmin < ρ < ρmax b) ρmin < ρ c) ρ < ρmax d) ρmin > ρ > ρmax	a
27	In case of partially prestressed members cracks of limited width are permissible under? a) Deflection loads b) Working loads c) Tensile loads d) Compressive	b
28	The additional constraints are imposed on the geometrical dimensions of _____ a) Cross section b) Edges c) Corners d) Ranges	a
29	The complete definition of the optimum design of prestressed beams for class 1 is? a) 24 constraints b) 27 constraints c) 23 constraints d) 20 constraints	b
30	Which elements were standardized and tabulated for design office use? a) Bridge girders b) Span Girders c) Foundation girders d) Transverse girders	a
31	Optimization studies were conducted for slabs of type _____ a) Pretensioning b) Post tensioning c) Partially prestressed slabs d) Limited slabs	c
32	The structural shapes, unit costs are assumed without considering _____ a) Machines used b) Site conditions c) Constructions d) Funds	b
33	Which is more economical to use along precast reinforced concrete trusses? a) Roller member b) Hinge member c) Tie member d) Flange member	c

34	The configuration of truss depends upon the shape of? a) Beam b) Roof c) Foundation d) Area	b
35	Which type of trusses in case of structure located in coastal areas? a) Steel b) Tensile trusses c) Concrete trusses d) Tensile & Concrete trusses	c
36	The use of concrete trusses will considerably reduce _____ a) Costs b) Beams c) Slabs d) Layers	a
37	Most favorable configuration of the top chord is obtained in _____ a) Bow strung truss b) Elevated truss c) Curved truss d) Termed truss	a
38	The cables strayed bridges are preferred to convential suspension bridges due to reduction of _____ a) Moments b) Bending moment c) Loads d) Area	b
39	The suspension bridges require a stiffening girder for covering the span, with a _____ a) Flexural stiffness b) Tensile stiffness c) Compressive stiffness d) Principle stiffness	a
40	The second Hooghly bridge (vidyasagar sethu) at Kolkata is an excellent example of this? a) Cable strayed bridge b) Cable tensioned bridge c) Cable stressed bridge d) Cable strained bridge	a
41	The bridge provides how many large carriage ways? a) 2 b) 1 c) 4 d) 3	d
42	The world’s tallest and longest cable stayed bridge is located in? a) America	b

	b) France c) Iraq d) India	
43	The concrete used in trusses is normally of grade ranging from _____ a) M35 b) M50 c) M40 d) M25	a
44	The requirement consists of _____ a) Aluminium bars b) HYSD bars c) Torsion bars d) Wooden bars	b
45	The trusses spacing for 6m prestressed bow string truss with cable reinforcement span for 18m material requirement per truss? a) 338-433 b) 311-234 c) 829-456 d) 675-919	a
46	The polygonal built up from blocks with prestressed bottom chord having wire cable for 18m – concrete requirement per truss (m3) is? a) 2.50 b) 2.63 c) 2.78 d) 2.00	b
47	The truss spacing 12m prestressed bow string of linear element with wire reinforcement (18m) grade of concrete (n/mm2). a) 30- 40n/mm2 b) 10- 50n/mm2 c) 20- 70n/mm2 d) 40- 90n/mm2	a
48	Calculate effective length of warehouse shed such that length is given as 2.11m and area is given as 650mm2? a) 3.28m b) 4.28m c) 6.25m d) 1.37m	d
49	Calculate total diameter ratio (d'/D) of reinforced concrete truss member such that the internal diameter is 40mm and external diameter is given as 200mm? a) 0.6 b) 0.8 c) 0.2 d) 9.6	c
50	Calculate moment of reinforced concrete truss such that bending moment is given as 4.3 and breadth is given as 250mm and depth is 200mm, characteristic strength of concrete is 35n/mm2?	a

	a) 0.48 b) 0.56 c) 0.34 d) 0.23	
51	Calculate the compression moments of reinforced concrete trusses such that compression in the member is 395, characteristic strength is 35n/mm2, breadth is 250mm and depth is given as 200? a) 0.443 b) 0.338 c) 0.654 d) 0.234	b
52	Calculate minimum reinforcement of 0.8% in the section such that given breadth is 250mm, Diameter is 200m? a) 400 b) 600 c) 500 d) 800	a
53	The chords and struts of trusses are designed for convenience in _____ a) Plastering b) Fabricating c) Rubbing d) Forrowing	b
54	The precast roof slabs are used for _____ a) Roof coverings b) Slab coverings c) Column coverings d) Beam coverings	a
55	For spans in the range of 18-24m, the trusses are made in how many pieces? a) 4 pieces b) 2 pieces c) 1 piece d) 5 pieces	c
56	The polygonal trusses with inclined top chords are generally made of _____ a) 8m Blocks b) 6m blocks c) 12m block d) 65m block	b
57	The polygonal trusses are less economical than? a) Circular b) Bow type c) Curved d) Oval	a
58	The steel bearing plates which are anchored serves as _____ a) Loading b) Bearing	b

	c) Stressing d) Deforming	
59	Calculate the area of concrete section such that loss ratio is 0.18 and compressive strength is 15n/mm2 (Nd = 377×103)? a) 9.43n/mm2 b) 6.54n/mm2 c) 8.5n/mm2 d) 9.34n/mm2	a
60	Calculate the cracking load such that section adopted is 50000, the loss ratio is 0.8, compressive strength of concrete is 9.43 and minimum reinforcement is 4.0mm2? a) 455kn b) 324kn c) 577.2kn d) 456.6kn	c

	Subject: Advanced Java Programming & Code:-CS-303	**ANS**
1	Which of these class is superclass of String and StringBuffer class? a) java.util b) java.lang c) ArrayList d) None of the mentioned	b
2	Which of these operators can be used to concatenate two or more String objects? a) + b) += c) & d) ||	a
3	Which of this method of class String is used to obtain a length of String object? a) get() b) Sizeof() c) lengthof() d) length()	d
4	Which of these method of class String is used to extract a single character from a String object? a) CHARAT() b) chatat() c) charAt() d) ChatAt()	c
5	Which of these constructors is used to create an empty String object? a) String() b) String(void) c) String(0) d) None of the mentioned	a
6	Which of these is an incorrect statement? a) String objects are immutable, they cannot be changed b) String object can point to some other reference of String variable c) StringBuffer class is used to store string in a buffer for later use d) None of the mentioned	c
7	Which of these packages contains all the classes and methods required for even handling in Java? a) java.applet b) java.awt c) java.event d) java.awt.event	d
8	What is an event in delegation event model used by Java programming language? a) An event is an object that describes a state change in a source b) An event is an object that describes a state change in processing c) An event is an object that describes any change by the user and system	a

	d) An event is a class used for defining object, to create events	
9	Which of these methods are used to register a keyboard event listener? a) KeyListener() b) addKistener() c) addKeyListener() d) eventKeyboardListener()	c
10	Which of these methods are used to register a mouse motion listener? a) addMouse() b) addMouseListener() c) addMouseMotionListner() d) eventMouseMotionListener()	c
11	What is a listener in context to event handling? a) A listener is a variable that is notified when an event occurs b) A listener is a object that is notified when an event occurs c) A listener is a method that is notified when an event occurs d) None of the mentioned	b
12	Event class is defined in which of these libraries? a) java.io b) java.lang c) java.net d) java.util	d
13	Which of these methods can be used to determine the type of event? a) getID() b) getSource() c) getEvent() d) getEventObject()	a
14	Which of these class is super class of all the events? a) EventObject b) EventClass c) ActionEvent d) ItemEvent	a
15	Which of these events will be notified if scroll bar is manipulated? a) ActionEvent b) ComponentEvent c) AdjustmentEvent d) WindowEvent	c
16	Which of these events will be generated if we close an applet's window? a) ActionEvent b) ComponentEvent c) AdjustmentEvent d) WindowEvent	d
17	Which of these events is generated when the size of an event is changed? a) ComponentEvent b) ContainerEvent c) FocusEvent d) InputEvent	a

18	Which of these events is generated when the component is added or removed? a) ComponentEvent b) ContainerEvent c) FocusEvent d) InputEvent	b
19	Which of these methods can be used to obtain the reference to the container that generated a ContainerEvent? a) getContainer() b) getContainerCommand() c) getActionEvent() d) getContainerEvent()	d
20	Which of these methods can be used to get reference to a component that was removed from a container? a) getComponent() b) getchild() c) getContainerComponent() d) getComponentChild()	b
21	Which of these are integer constants of ComponentEvent class? a) COMPONENT_HIDDEN b) COMPONENT_MOVED c) COMPONENT_RESIZE d) All of the mentioned	d
22	Which of these events is generated when computer gains or loses input focus? a) ComponentEvent b) ContainerEvent c) FocusEvent d) InputEvent	c
23	FocusEvent is subclass of which of these classes? a) ComponentEvent b) ContainerEvent c) ItemEvent d) InputEvent	a
24	Which of these methods can be used to know the type of focus change? a) typeFocus() b) typeEventFocus() c) isTemporary() d) isPermanent()	c
25	Which of these is superclass of ContainerEvent class? a) WindowEvent b) ComponentEvent c) ItemEvent d) InputEvent	b
26	Which of these packages contains all the event handling interfaces? a) java.lang b) java.awt c) java.awt.event	c

	d) java.event	
27	Which of these interfaces handles the event when a component is added to a container? a) ComponentListener b) ContainerListener c) FocusListener d) InputListener	b
28	Which of these interfaces define a method actionPerformed()? a) ComponentListener b) ContainerListener c) ActionListener d) InputListener	c
29	Which of these interfaces define four methods? a) ComponentListener b) ContainerListener c) ActionListener d) InputListener	a
30	Which of these interfaces define a method itemStateChanged()? a) ComponentListener b) ContainerListener c) ActionListener d) ItemListener	d
31	Which of these methods will respond when you click any button by mouse? a) mouseClicked() b) mouseEntered() c) mousePressed() d) all of the mentioned	d
32	Which of these methods will be invoked if a character is entered? a) keyPressed() b) keyReleased() c) keyTyped() d) keyEntered()	c
33	Which of these methods is defined in MouseMotionAdapter class? a) mouseDragged() b) mousePressed() c) mouseReleased() d) mouseClicked()	a
34	Which of these is a superclass of all Adapter classes? a) Applet b) ComponentEvent c) Event d) InputEvent	a
35	Which of these keywords is used to define packages in Java? a) pkg b) Pkg c) package	c

	d) Package	
36	Which of these is a mechanism for naming and visibility control of a class and its content? a) Object b) Packages c) Interfaces d) None of the Mentioned	b
37	Which of this access specifies can be used for a class so that its members can be accessed by a different class in the same package? a) Public b) Protected c) No Modifier d) All of the mentioned	d
38	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	a
39	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.*	c
40	Which of the following is an incorrect statement about packages? a) Package defines a namespace in which classes are stored b) A package can contain other package within it c) Java uses file system directories to store packages d) A package can be renamed without renaming the directory in which the classes are stored	d
41	Which of the following package stores all the standard java classes? a) lang b) java c) util d) java.packages	b

42	What will be the output of the following Java program?
	`package pkg;`
	`class display`
	`{`
	`int x;`
	`void show()`
	`{`
	`if (x > 1)`
	`System.out.print(x + " ");`
	`}`
	`}`
		c

	class packages
	{
	public static void main(String args[])
	{
	display[] arr=new display[3];
	for(int i=0;i<3;i++)
	arr[i]=new display();
	arr[0].x = 0;
	arr[1].x = 1;
	arr[2].x = 2;
	for (int i = 0; i < 3; ++i)
	arr[i].show();
	}
	}
	Note : packages.class file is in directory pkg;
	a) 0
	b) 1
	c) 2
	d) 0 1 2	

43	What will be the output of the following Java program?
	package pkg;
	class output
	{
	public static void main(String args[])
	{
	StringBuffer s1 = new StringBuffer("Hello");
	s1.setCharAt(1, x);
	System.out.println(s1);
	}
	}
	a) xello
	b) xxxxx
	c) Hxllo
	d) Hexlo
		c

44	What will be the output of the following Java program?
	package pkg;
	class output
	{
	public static void main(String args[])
	{
	StringBuffer s1 = new StringBuffer("Hello World");
	s1.insert(6 , "Good ");
	System.out.println(s1);
	}
	}
	Note : Output.class file is not in directory pkg.
		d

	a) HelloGoodWorld b) HellGoodoWorld c) Compilation error d) Runtime error	

45	What will be the output of the following Java code?
	`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());`
	`}`
	`}`
	a) H
	b) Hello
	c) Runtime Error
	d) Compilation Error
		b

46	What will be the output of the following Java code?
	`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;`
	`}`
		b

	}
	class Output
	{
	public static void main(String args[])
	{
	genericstack <Integer> gs = new genericstack<Integer>();
	gs.push(36);
	System.out.println(gs.pop());
	}
	}
	a) 0
	b) 36
	c) Runtime Error
	d) Compilation Error	

47	What will be the output of the following Java code?
	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.print(gs.pop() + " ");
	genericstack <Integer> gs = new genericstack<Integer>();
	gs.push(36);
	System.out.println(gs.pop());
	}
	}
	a) Error
	b) Hello
	c) 36
	d) Hello 36
		d

48	Which of these Exception handlers cannot be type parameterized?	d

	a) catch b) throw c) throws d) all of the mentioned	
49	Which of the following cannot be Type parameterized? a) Overloaded Methods b) Generic methods c) Class methods d) Overriding methods	a
50	What are generic methods? 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	c
51	Which of these type parameters is used for a generic methods to return and accept a number? a) K b) N c) T d) V	b
52	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} { /* … */ }	b
53	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	a

54	What will be the output of the following Java program?
	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[])
		b

	{
	genericstack <String> gs = new genericstack<String>();
	gs.push("Hello");
	System.out.println(gs.pop());
	}
	}
	a) H
	b) Hello
	c) Runtime Error
	d) Compilation Error	

55	What will be the output of the following Java program?
	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 <Integer> gs = new genericstack<Integer>();
	gs.push(36);
	System.out.println(gs.pop());
	}
	}
	a) 0
	b) 36
	c) Runtime Error
	d) Compilation Error
		b

56	Which of these types cannot be used to initiate a generic type? a) Integer class b) Float class c) Primitive Types d) Collections	c
57	Which of these instance cannot be created? a) Integer instance b) Generic class instance	c

	c) Generic type instance d) Collection instances	
58	Which of these data type cannot be type parameterized? a) Array b) List c) Map d) Set	a

59	What will be the output of the following Java program?
	public class BoxDemo
	{
	public static <U> void addBox(U u,
	java.util.List<Box<U>> boxes)
	{
	Box<U> box = new Box<>();
	box.set(u);
	boxes.add(box);
	}
	public static <U> void outputBoxes(java.util.List<Box<U>> boxes)
	{
	int counter = 0;
	for (Box<U> box: boxes)
	{
	U boxContents = box.get();
	System.out.println("Box #" + counter + " contains [" +
	boxContents.toString() + "]");
	counter++;
	}
	}
	public static void main(String[] args)
	{
	java.util.ArrayList<Box<Integer>> listOfIntegerBoxes = new
	java.util.ArrayList<>();
	BoxDemo.<Integer>addBox(Integer.valueOf(10), listOfIntegerBoxes);
	BoxDemo.outputBoxes(listOfIntegerBoxes);
	}
	}
	a) 10
	b) Box #0 [10]
	c) Box contains [10]
	d) Box #0 contains [10]
		d

60	What will be the output of the following Java program? import java.util.*; class Output { public static double sumOfList(List<? extends Number> list) {	b

```
            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));
        }
    }
```

a) 5.0
b) 7.0
c) 8.0
d) 6.0