**Multiple Choice Questions on Unit-2**

1. Which of the following data types are available in Java?  
a) Primitive Datatypes  
b) Reference Datatypes  
c) Both  
d) None of the mentioned

Answer : b

**Explanation:** Primitive Datatypes are defined by Java. Reference Datatypes are user defined, created using defined constructors of class.

2. How many Primitive data types are there in Java?  
a) 4  
b) 2  
c) 8  
d) 7

Answer: c  
Explanation: Java defines eight simple types of data which are put in four groups. They are integers, floating-point numbers, boolean, characters.

3. Which of the following data types comes under ‘Integer’ data type?  
a) short  
b) long  
c) int  
d) all of the mentioned

Answer: d  
Explanation: None.

4. Primitive data type are

a) Data Type

b) Composite Type

c) Built in data type

d) All of the above

Answer: d

5. Composite Type

a) Recursively constructed starting from basic types

b) Programming language provides built-in support.

c) Data types are built-in.

d) None

Answer: a

6. I) Character is a primitive type in C. II) But Strings are not.

a) First Part is true ,Second Part is false

b) First part is false, Second part is true

c) First and Second part is true

d) First and Second part is false

Answer: c

7. I) Boolean is not a primitive type in C II) Boolean is in Java.

a) First Part is true ,Second Part is false

b) First part is false, Second part is true

c) First and Second part is true

d) First and Second part is false

Answer: c

8) Data Aggregates are what?

a) simple type elements

b) heterogeneous type elements

c) homogenous type elements

d) Both a & b

Answer: c

9) A language which define both aggregate objects and new aggregate(compound type) are what?

a) Aggregate

b) Constructor

c) Destructor

d) None

Answer: b

10) Which is the example of aggregate?

a) function

b) array

c) pointers

d) none

Answer: b

11) Cartesian Product constructors in programming language are what in C, C++, Algol 68 and PL/I

a) function

b) array

c) structures

d) none

Answer: c

12) *Records* as a cartesian product constructor was introduced in which language

a) C,C++, Algol 68

b) COBOL, Pascal, Ada

c) C, C++

d) Both a & c

Answer: b

13) C declaration

typedef struct{

int no\_of\_edges;

float edge\_size;

}reg\_polygon;

reg\_polygon a\_pol=(3,3.45);

What does the notation(3,3.45) is used to specify?

a) constant value of type reg\_polygon

b) compound value of type reg\_polygon

c) Both a & b

d) None

Answer: c

14) In Pascal the declaration **var** x: **array** [2..5] **of** integer; means what?

a) x an array whose domain type is the subrange 2 to 5.

b) domain type is an integer subrange whose lower bound is zero.

c) An error is trapped

d) Both b & c

Answer: a

15) A finite mapping is what?

a) a finite set of value of domain type onto values of range type .

b) routine encapsulates the rules for associating values of range type to domain type

c) intensional

d) Bothe b & c

Answer: a

16) A routine definition encapsulates the rules for associating values of type range type to values of type domain type

a) domain

b) intensional

c) mapping

d) range

Answer: b

17) Extensional is what?

a) mapping

b) all values of function are explicitly enumerated

c) all values of function are implicitly enumerated

d) none

Answer: b

18) Slicing is not supported in C

a) true statement

b) false statement

c) irrelevant statement

d) none

Answer: a

19) SNOBOL4 dynamically typed language the array construct is to?

a) requires to select more than one element of the range

b) does not requires to select the elements of the domain of same type

c) none

Answer: b

20) Associative retrieval operation is said to be

a) element of the range

b) mapping abstraction

c) indexing

d) associative data structure

Answer: d

21) SNOBOL4 is?

a) does not require domain type to be ordered subrange of a discrete type

b) require domain type to be ordered subrange of a discrete type

c) does not require range type to be ordered subrange of a discrete type

d) require range type to be ordered subrange of a discrete type

Answer: a

22) Compile time Binding rule was adopted by whom?

a) FORTAN,C, Pascal

b) APL, Algol 68, Ada

c) SNOBOL 4

d) none

Answer: a

23) Object creation time binding is an instance of the variable created at?

a) subsets is fixed at run time

b) subsets is fixed at program is written

c) subsets is fixed at translation time

d) none

Answer: a

24) Who provides object creation time binding

a) FORTAN,C, Pascal

b) ALOGOL 68, Ada

c) SNOBOL 4

d) none

Answer: b

25) Object manipulation time binding is

a) flexible array, size of subset can vary at any time during objects lifetime

b) fixed array, size of subset do not vary at any time during objects lifetime.

c) fixed at run time.

d) none

Answer: a

26) An abstract data type is a new type which helps to define?

a) the operations to be used for manipulating instances

b) the operations to be used for matching the instances

c) the operations to be used for mapping the instances

d) none

Answer: a

27) What are the two main benefits of introducing types in a language?

a) classification and protection

b) data to be organized as a collection of different categories

c) data to be protected from undesirable manipulations by specifying exactly which operations are legal for objects of a given type and by hiding the concrete representation.

d) all of the above

Answer: d

28) A constructor

1. must have the same name as the class it is declared within.
2. is used to create objects.
3. may be declared private
4. A and B
5. A, B and C

Answer: e

29) Which of the following is TRUE?

1. In java, an instance field declared public generates a compilation error.
2. int is the name of a class available in the package java.lang
3. Instance variable names may only contain letters and digits.
4. A class has always a constructor (possibly automatically supplied by the java compiler).
5. The more comments in a program, the faster the program runs.

Answer: d

30) It is important feature of java that it always provides a default constructor to a class.  
  
a) Not supported   
  
b) False  
  
c) True  
  
d) None of the above

Answer: c

31) In java, string is a .............  
  
a) primitive data type  
  
b) abstract data type  
  
c) combination of boolean  
d) None of the above

Answer: b

32) Can be constructor be made final?

[a) True.](javascript:void(0);)

b) False.

Answer : b

33) Which of the following is false about Constructors ?  
  
a. Constructor can be overloaded  
b. A no argument constructor is provided by the compiler if we declare only constructors with arguments.  
c. Constructors shouldn't have any return types , not even void.  
d. If super is not explicitly called, still super() is intrinsically added by the compiler.

Answer: b

34)  A Constructor that does not have any parameters is called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Constructor.  
a. Custom

b. Dynamic

c. Static

d. Default

Answer: d

35)   Which of the followings are true about constructors?  
  
a. A class can have more than one constructor.  
b. They can be inherited.  
c. Their address can be referred.  
d. Constructors cannot be declared in protected section of the class.  
e. Constructors cannot return values.

a. Only 1,2,4

b. 1,2,4,5

c. 1,3,5

d. 1,4,5

Answer: d

36)   Which of the following statements are not true about destructor?  
  
1. It is invoked when object goes out of the scope  
2. Like constructor, it can also have parameters   
3. It can be virtual   
4. It can be declared in private section  
5. It bears same name as that of the class and precedes Lambda sign.

a. Only 2, 3, 5

b. Only 2, 3, 4

c. Only 2, 4, 5

d. Only 3, 4, 5

Answer: c

37) Generic abstract data type is

a) data types are parametric with respect to the type of their components.

b) takes as parameter of an object of same type and construct a copy of that object.

c) takes as parameters values of components of the objects and constructs the object from those components

d) none

Answer: a

38)Normal Constructor is

a) data types are parametric with respect to the type of their components.

b) takes as parameter of an object of same type and construct a copy of that object.

c) takes as parameters values of components of the objects and constructs the object from those components

d) none

Answer: c

39) Copy Constructor is

a) data types are parametric with respect to the type of their components.

b) takes as parameter of an object of same type and construct a copy of that object.

c) takes as parameters values of components of the objects and constructs the object from those components

d) none

Answer: b

40) What value should return a destructor?

a) A pointer to the class

b) An object of the class

c) A status code indicating whether the class is destroyed properly

d) Destructors do not return a value

Answer : d

41) What functions should all classes have?

a)None

b) Constructor

c) Destructor

d) Constructor and destructor 

Answer: d

42) A function with the same name as the class, but preceded with a tilde character (~) is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of that class.

a) Constructor

b) Destructor

c) function

d) object

Answer: b

43 ) Which of the following gets called when an object goes out of scope?

a) Constructor

b) Destructor

c) main

d) virtual function

Answer: b

44) Which of the following statement is correct?

1. Destructor destroys only integer data members of the object
2. Destructor destroys only float data members of the object.
3. Destructor destroys only pointer data members of the object
4. Destructor destroys the complete object

Answer: d

45) Which of the following statement is correct about destructors?

1. A destructor has void return type
2. A destructor has integer return type
3. A destructor has no return type
4. A destructors return type is always same as that of main()

Answer: c

46) The set of rules used by the language to structure and organize its collection of types is

a) type Systems

b) type error

c) data object

d) none

Answer: a

47)