Module 6

1. In your program you want to use the JDBC-ODBC Bridge driver. What code do you use?

1. Class.forName("sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcDriver");
2. Class.callName("sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcDriver");
3. Class.Name.init("sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcDriver");
4. Class.callfunc("JdbcOdbcDriver");

Ans. 1

2. Suppose a callable statement is created as follows:

CallableStatement callableStatement = connection.prepareCall("{call sampleProcedure(?, ?, ?)}");

Assume that the first parameter is an IN parameter with value John. To set this parameter value, use

1. callableStatement.setString(1, "John");
2. callableStatement.setString(0, "John");
3. callableStatement.setString(1, 'John');
4. callableStatement.setString(0, 'John');

Ans. 1

3. Suppose a prepared statement is created as follows:

Statement preparedStatement = connection.prepareStatement ("insert into Student (firstName, mi, lastName) " + "values (?, ?, ?)");

To set a value John to the first parameter, use

1. preparedStatement.setString(0, 'John');
2. preparedStatement.setString(0, "John");
3. preparedStatement.setString(1, 'John');
4. preparedStatement.setString(1, "John");

Ans. 4

4. Which of the following statements are true?

1. You may create multiple connections to a database.
2. You many create single connections to a database.
3. None.

Ans. 1,2

5. [CHAPTER-3-1] Some of the tasks in the general problem-solving model are listed below. Which of the following list these tasks in the correct sequence?

A) Problem definition, Finding solutions, Problem redefinition.

B) Data gathering, Finding solutions, Finding ideas.

C) Problem definition, Data gathering, Problem redefinition.

Answer: C

6. [CHAPTER-3-18] Consider the following statements about CASE tools.

Current CASE tools can perform semantic checks on a set of diagrams modelling an information system.

Current CASE tools can perform syntactic and consistency checks on a set of diagrams modelling information system.

Current CASE tools can perform syntactic checks on a set of diagrams modelling information system.

Which of the following is true?

A) Statements A, Band C are true.

B) Statements A and C are true.

C) Statements B and C are true.

Answer: C

7. [CHAPTER-4-4] What do all objects have?

A) State, behaviour and identity.

B) Behaviour, data and identity.

C) Instances, structure and similarity.

Answer: A

8. [CHAPTER-4-10] What is generalization?

A) A process of broadening the scope of an object, such that it becomes more gen12ally useful.

B) A kind of relationship between a more general element and a more specific element.

C) A process of collecting together objects into their respective classes.

Answer: B

9. [CHAPTER-4-19] Which of the following best describes encapsulation?

A) The implementation of an object can only be changed by its original programmer.

B) Data within an object can only be accessed by passing a valid message to one of its own operations.
C) Data within an object can only be accessed by passing a valid message to its class

. Answer: B

10. Which of the following does the Figure below show?

Image

A) A model.

B) A sub-system

C) A package

11. Which of these figures is a collaboration diagram?

A)

B)

C)

12. One of these is not a permitted symbol for an entity class. Which one?

A)

13

B)

CORRECT

C)

1. What is the disadvantage of Traditional life cycle?
2. What is the best advantage of abstraction?
3. What is called data about data?
4. What is called the ability of different methods to implement same operation in different way?
5. Which method is used to move courser next line?
6. Which one is connect prepared Statement?
7. Which extensible language add new element?
8. Which symbol is used to add one or more value/data?
9. <!Element Email (To+, From, cc*, subject, body)?
10. Which one is most appropriate for UML?

12.XML uses the features of

A.HTML

B.XHTML

C.VML

D.SGML

Ans. D

13.What is the significance of the multiplicity of an association?

A. It constrains the number of times that an object of one participating class can be linked during its lifetime.

B. It denotes the number of different classes that can be linked together.

C. It constrains the number of objects of one participating class that can be linked to an object of the other class.

Ans. C

14.Which fact-finding technique is most suitable to be used in the initial stages of fact-finding and particularly where the analyst is not familiar with the organization that is being studied?

A. Questionnaires.

B. Background reading.

C. Interviewing.

Ans. B

15. Which of the following is a disadvantage of the traditional life cycle?

A. Requirements change during development after the main system requirements have been agreed and are difficult to accommodate.

B. It separates requirements analysis and design.

C. It does not allow the use of object-oriented technology.

Ans. A

16. Which of the following are the rules that modelling techniques should enforce ?

A. Simplicity, internal consistency, completeness and hierarchical symbols

B. Simplicity of representation, external consistency, completeness and network representation

C. Simplicity of representation, internal consistency, completeness and hierarchical representation

Ans. C

17. Which of the following best describes an object's interface?

A. The links that and object has with other objects.

B. The complete set of signatures for all the object's operations.

C. The view that an object presents to users of the system.

Ans. B

18. What is the significance of the multiplicity of an association?

A. It constrains the number of times that and object of one participating class can be linked during its lifetime.

B. It constrains the number of objects of one participating class that can be linked to an object of the other class.

C. It denotes the number of different classes that can be linked together.

Ans. B

19. Which of the following is true?

A. An extend relationship means that the functionality of one use case inherits the functionality of another at a particular point or points in its execution.

B. An extend relationship means that the functionality of one use case always extends the functionally of another at particular point or points in its execution.

C. An extend relationship means that the functionality of one use case optionally extends the functionality of another at a particular point or points in its execution.

Ans. C