# *OOAD*

## *Unit-v*

# Non-Object-Oriented Languages

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1.The programmer using _____ to map object-oriented language.

**ANS:** a non object oriented language

2. The Mapping object-oriented concepts implemented by using _____Steps.

**ANS:** 8

3. The _____ language is to allow the important Object –Oriented concepts implementations**.**

**ANS:** C language

4**.** The c pointer mechanism and _____ memory allocation also assist the implementation.

**ANS:** run-time

5. Ada supports data abstraction and discrete objects but doesn't support _____

**ANS:** inheritance

6. The main obstacles to a straightforward mapping come from _____ and lack of procedure pointers.

**ANS:** Ada's rigid typing system

7. An object oriented design constructed by using the _____ methodology.

**ANS:** OMT methodology

8. _____ is still widely used for numeric applications

**ANS:** Fortran

9. _____ and design can be used profitably, but you have to translate data structures into arrays.

**ANS:** object-oriented analysis

10. The Fortran programmer must manually translate many constructs that would be supported directly by _____

**ANS:** C or Ada

11. The Fortran programs can be considered computational _____ and the non-Fortran programs can manage the overall systems.

**ANS:** utilities

12. Each attribute in a class becomes an _____ in the record.

**ANS:** element

13. Each attribute has a declared type, which can be a _____ type, such as integer, real or character.

**ANS:** primitive

14. An object has _____ and identity.

**ANS:** state

15. _____ that identifies an object must be implemented as sharable reference.

**ANS:** A variable

16. _____ can be implemented as a memory address or an array index.

**ANS:** A reference

17. Each class in the design becomes _____

**ANS:** c structure.

18. Each attribute defined in the class becomes a _____ of c structure.

**ANS:** field

19. Ada code for a class is similar to the _____

**ANS:** C code

20. Ada uses a _____ type.

**ANS:** record

21. In Ada, an object reference, or pointer can be represented by an access type. So type window is _____ Window Record.

**ANS:** access

22. _____ has no user-defined data structure except the array.

**ANS:** Fortran

23. A _____is represented as an implicit group of arrays, one of the each attribute in the class.

**ANS:** class

24._____ does not support dynamic memory allocation.

**ANS:** Fortran

25. The programmer must maintain a _____ of the number of objects of a given class that have been allocated.

**ANS:** counter

26. Fortran compiler that allows identifier names as _____ or more characters.

**ANS:** 32

27. In object-oriented language every method has one argument that is _____ self argument.

**ANS:** implicit

28. In Non-object –oriented language the argument must be made _____

**ANS:** explicit

29. Standard Fortran is restrictive on names, but many _____ permits long names and use of underscore.

**ANS:** compilers

30. Access to the same _____ concurrently from the different tasks is likely to cause inconsistencies.

**ANS:** object

31. Objects can be allocated statically, dynamically or on a _____

**ANS:** stack

32. The advantage of stack based variables is that they are automatically _____ or deallocated.

**ANS:** allocated

33. Storage for _____ allocated objects is requested explicitly by special operators.

**ANS:** dynamically

34. Global objects can be declared as _____ structure variables In C.

**ANS:** top –level

35. _____ can be allocated as constant access types in Ada.

**ANS:** Global objects

36. In Fortran a programmer _____ allocates new objects from predefined arrays.

**ANS:** explicitly

37. Many applications do not require inheritance. That is called _____

**ANS:** Avoid it

38. To handle _____ embed the declaration for the super class as the first part of each subclass declaration.

**ANS:** single inheritance

39. Ada's _____ can be used to implement single inheritance.

**ANS:** variant records

40. Each _____ contains a discriminant, which is component to the alternative record.

**ANS:** record

41. If a class has _____ they can also be stored in the class descriptor as additional field.

**ANS:** class attributes

42. Most language do not explicitly support _____

**ANS:** concurrency.

43. _____ of data representation and method implementation is one of the major themes of object-oriented programming.

**ANS:** Encapsulation

44. The methods for each class into a separate file is called _____

**ANS:** Package

45. Classes should access an object only by its _____value.

**ANS:** index

# *Relational Databases*

46. _____ System is a computer program to manage the data.

**ANS:** Data Base Management

47. The repository of data is called _____ and is stored in one or more files.

**ANS:** a database

48. _____ is used to protect the database from hardware crashes, disk media failures and some user errors.

**ANS:** Crash recovery

49. Multiple users can access the database at same time is called _____ between users.

**ANS:** sharing

50. _____ can be used to protect the data from unauthorized read or write access.

**ANS:** Security

51. The most important and difficult task for many database applications is the _____

**ANS:** database design

52. A database design is often referred as a _____

**ANS:** data model or schema

53. In general there are two approaches in _____ design.

**ANS:** database

54. The first approach is _____ is compile a list of attributes relevant to the application and synthesize groups of attributes.

**ANS:** attribute design

55. The second approach is _____ is discover entities that are meaningful to the application .

**ANS:** entity driven

56. Each external schema is a _____ from the perspective of a single application.

**ANS:** database design

57. The conceptual schema is database design from the perspective of an _____

**ANS:** enterprise.

58. The relational data model was invented by _____

**ANS:** E.F.Codd

59. A RDBMS has _____ major parts.

**ANS:** three

60. A _____ logically appears as collection of tables.

**ANS:** relational database

61. Tables have a specific number of _____ and an arbitrary number of rows.

**ANS:** columns

62. The columns of the table called _____ and rows called tuples.

**ANS:** attribute

63. _____ is a set of legal values.

**ANS:** A domain

64. Most _____ do not support domains and only support simple data format like number, date, character string.

**ANS:** RDBMS

65. _____ means that an attribute value is unknown or not applicable for given row.

**ANS:** Null

66. _____ is far from an ideal language and has no technical flows.

**ANS:** SQL

67. SQL provides _____ for manipulating tables.

**ANS:** operators

68. _____ is a combination of one or more attributes.

**ANS:**A primary key

69. A primary key is always called _____

**ANS:** candidate key

70. _____ is a primary key of one table that is embedded in another table.

**ANS:** foreign key

71. _____ is useful when mapping object models to tables.

**ANS:** Referential integrity

72. _____ are rules developed to avoid logical inconsistencies from table update operation.

**ANS:** Normal forms

73. Each normal prohibits a form of _____ in table organization.

**ANS:** redundancy

74. There are _____ levels of normal form.

**ANS:** multiple

75. A table is in _____when each attribute value does not contain a repeating group.

**ANS:** first normal form

76. A table is in second normal form when its satisfies first normal form and each row has a _____

**ANS:** primary key

77. A table is in third normal form when its satisfies _____ and each nonprimary key attribute directly depend on the primary key.

**ANS:** second normal form

78. A _____ is a virtual table that is dynamically computed as needed.

**ANS:** view

79. A view does not _____ exist but is derived from one or more underlying tables.

**ANS:** physically

80. In _____ first you should formulate object models for the external and conceptual schema.

**ANS:** schema architecture

81. Conceptual tables convert to _____

**ANS:** internal schema.

82. _____ consists of many classes, associations, generalizations and attributes.

**ANS:** object model

83. Each table model consists of many _____ tables.

**ANS:** ideal

84. _____ rules apply equally to the external and conceptual object models.

**ANS:** The mapping

85. _____ is the example of primary key .

**ANS:** ID

86. IDs provide _____ a mechanism for referencing objects.

**ANS:** uniform

87. The objects in a _____may be partitioned horizontally and/or vertically.

**ANS:** class

88. Many RDBS do not semantically support _____

**ANS:** primary keys.

89. A table for each class participating in the _____ even for a class that may be trivial.

**ANS:** EXODUS

90. Mapping _____ table to tables is used to map the super class and subclasses.

**ANS:** ternary association

91. Another mapping object model is used to store <entity-name, key, _____ value>

**ANS:** attribute-name

92. An explicit goal of advanced _____ is to make a few changes as possible to the relational model.

**ANS:** RDBMS

93. _____ is one example of the advanced approach

**ANS:** POSTGERS

94. _____ is a prototype at the university of Wisconsin.

**ANS:** generalization

# *Object Diagram Compiler*

95. _____ provide a natural application for the OMT methodology.

**ANS:** compilers

96. The compiler is a _____ that accepts an object diagram as input and produces relational DBMS schema as output.

**ANS:** batch program

97. The list of parts chosen by a manufacturer to build a product is called _____

**ANS:** a bill-of-material(BOM)

98. _____ is a tree of direct and indirect parts that compose an assembly.

**ANS:** A BOM

99. The new BOM configuration system has a subsystem is called the _____

**ANS:** Object Diagram Compiler.

100. In _____ the Object Diagram Compiler is to translate BOM object diagrams into database commands check for input errors.

**ANS:** problem statement

101. The compiler must read an ASCII description of a BOM object diagram produced by a general purpose _____

**ANS:** graphics editor

102. _____ editor must be geometric -shape-based and not pixel based.

**ANS:** Graphics

103. The compiler must produce a series of _____ commands.

**ANS:** database

104. The _____ stores its output in a data dictionary.

**ANS:** Object Diagram Compiler

105. The compiler must detect _____ but need not correct the errors.

**ANS:** input errors

106. _____ is the first step to solving the problem.

**ANS:** Analysis

107. Each ellipse represents a _____ pass.

**ANS:** compiler

108. _____ model regards an object diagram as simply a picture.

**ANS:** The geometry

109. _____ is a single line of text that may be placed anywhere on page.

**ANS:** A Textline

110. _____ describes text size and special features such as italics, bold, underlying.

**ANS:** Font

111. The geometry model includes in _____ for use in error messages.

**ANS:** page number

112. Every class and association in the connection model is the output of one or more _____ processes.

**ANS:** functional model

113. _____ block is associated with two textiles as mower number and mower width.

**ANS:** The Lawn-mower

114. ABOM _____ has many class and association table.

**ANS:** database

115. The system architecture for the _____ was straightforward and directly follows from the overall functional model.

**ANS:** Object Diagram Compiler

116. The advantage of _____ is increased information hiding which simplifies debugging, extension and porting.

**ANS:** a closed architecture

117. The disadvantage of a closed architecture is _____

**ANS:** loss of efficiency

118. The first pass reads the _____ contains a BOM diagram and loads the geometry model.

**ANS:** ASCII file

119. _____ may access points through the array of points stored in the points attribute.

**ANS:** A polygon object

120. _____ is an in house Object-Oriented programming language that is implemented on top of C.

**ANS:** DSM

121. _____ is presently being used for several BOM generation application.

**ANS:** The compiler

122. The compiler runs fast compiling _____ lines per minute.

**ANS:** 5000

# THANK YOU