OOAD Interview Questions And Answers Guide.

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OOAD Job Interview Preparation Guide.

Question # 1

Which is not an attribute of an object?
a) behavior
b) state
c) time
d) space

Answer:-

c) time

Read More Answers.

Question # 2

The architecture of a software-intensive system can be described by ____ views.
a) three
b) five
c) nine
d) none

Answer:-

b) five

Read More Answers.

Question # 3

An activity diagram reflects flow of _____ among objects.
a) messages
b) processes
c) control
d) data

Answer:-

b) processes

Read More Answers.

Question # 4

A component diagram shows the organization and _____ among a set of components.
a) relationships
b) dependencies
c) grouping
d) none

Answer:-

b) dependencies

Read More Answers.

Question # 5

A dashed line with hollow arrowhead represents _____ relationship.
a) realization
b) association
c) dependency
d) generalization

Answer:-

a) realization

Read More Answers.

Question # 6

Which view doesn't represents a software-intensive system.
a) class
b) use case
c) implementation
d) deployment

Answer:-

a) class

Read More Answers.

Question # 7

A _____ is a physical element that exists at run time and represents a computational resource.
a) node
b) object
c) interface
d) component

Answer:-

a) node

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Question # 8

A model is a _____ of reality?
a) classification
b) simplification
c) justification
d) clarification

Answer:-

b) simplification

Read More Answers.

Question # 9

A line with a solid diamond represents _____ relationship.
a) specialization
b) generalization
c) aggregation
d) composition

Answer:-

d) composition

Read More Answers.

Question # 10

In a class, a public operation is shown by:
a) *
b) #
c) -
d) none

Answer:-

d) none

Read More Answers.

Question # 11

Structural things are identified by _____ of UML models.
a) nouns
b) classes
c) objects
d) entities

Answer:-

a) nouns

Read More Answers.

Question # 12

A class is used for:
a) generalization
b) classification
c) specification
d) collection

Answer:-

b) classification

Read More Answers.

Question # 13

A model is not used for:
a) documentation
b) visualization
c) understanding
d) realization

Answer:-

d) realization

Read More Answers.

Question # 14

Which is not one of the characteristic of object orientation?
a) Abstraction
b) Encapsulation
c) Polymorphism
d) Generalization

Answer:-

d) Generalization

Read More Answers.

Question # 15

A _____ allow us to you to create new kind of building blocks derived from existing one.
a) tagged value
b) stereotype
c) interface
d) class

Answer:-

b) stereotype

Read More Answers.

Question # 16

A dependency is a _____ relationship between two things.
a) structural
b) semantic
c) behavioral
d) none

Answer:-

b) semantic

Read More Answers.

Question # 17

A constraint is used to _____ rules of a UML building block.
a) add
b) modify
c) both a and b
d) none

Answer:-

c) both a and b

Read More Answers.

Question # 18

A class diagram shows relationship between/among:
a) Classes
b) Interfaces
c) Collaborations
d) all of these

Answer:-

d) all of these

Read More Answers.

Question # 19

A component diagram address the static _____ view of system.
a) stuctural
b) behavioral

c) implementation
d) none

Answer:-

c) implementation

Read More Answers.

Question # 20

An association indicates the relationship between _____.
a) nodes
b) classes
c) interfaces
d) objects

Answer:-

b) classes

Read More Answers.

Question # 21

A tagged value extends the _____ of a UML building block.
a) vocabulary
b) properties
c) semantic
d) definition

Answer:-

b) properties

Read More Answers.

Question # 22

The _____ view addresses the distribution, delivery and installation of the parts that make up of the physical system.
a) use case
b) process
c) implementation
d) none

Answer:-

d) none

Read More Answers.

Question # 23

A use case view represents _____ aspects of the view.
a) static
b) dynamic
c) both a and b
d) none

Answer:-

c) both a and b

Read More Answers.

Question # 24

A directed dashed line represents _____ relationship.
a) message
b) association
c) dependency
d) none

Answer:-

c) dependency

Read More Answers.

Question # 25

Which is not one of the model of OMT?
a) dynamic
b) static
c) functional
d) none

Answer:-

c) functional

Read More Answers.

Question # 26

The _____ view addresses the performance, scalability and throughput of the system.
a) use case
b) process
c) implementation
d) design

Answer:-

b) process

Read More Answers.

Question # 27

A _____ is a condition or situation during the life of an object during which it satisfies some condition, performs some activity, or waits for some events.
a) class
b) state
c) activity
d) specification

Answer:-

b) state

Read More Answers.

Question # 28

In the description of a class, a protected operation is shown by:
a) +
b) #
c) -
d) none

Answer:-

b) #

Read More Answers.

Question # 29

_____ relationship is used to model an inheritance.
a) specialization
b) generalization
c) dependency
d) none

Answer:-

b) generalization

Read More Answers.

Question # 30

UML stands for:
a) Universal Modeling Language
b) Unified Modelling Language
c) Universal Modelling Language
d) ununified Modelling Language

Answer:-

b) Unified Modelling Language

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Question # 31

A relationship between use cases and collaboration can be viewed as _____ relationship.
a) association
b) generalization
c) link
d) realization

Answer:-

d) realization

Read More Answers.

Question # 32

A _____ is a contract or an obligation of a class.
a) constraint
b) note
c) responsibility
d) none

Answer:-

c) responsibility

Read More Answers.

Question # 33

In a class, a private operation is shown by:
a) +
b) #
c) *
d) none

Answer:-

d) none

Read More Answers.

Question # 34

A use case diagram is used to model _____ of a system.
a) structure
b) behavior
c) organization
d) none

Answer:-

b) behavior

Read More Answers.

Question # 35

UML is not a language for:
a) visualization
b) documentation
c) simplification
d) construction

Answer:-

c) simplification

Read More Answers.

Question # 36

In object-oriented approach, objects are:
a) Identical
b) Discrete
c) Both Identical And Discrete
d) None

Answer:-

b) Discrete

Read More Answers.

Question # 37

A _____ is a physical or replaceable part of a system that conforms to and provides the realization of set of interfaces.
a) node
b) object
c) interface
d) component

Answer:-

d) component

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Question # 38

A _____ is a general -purpose mechanism for organizing elements into groups.
a) node
b) class
c) package
d) component

Answer:-

c) package

Read More Answers.

Question # 39

The _____ view addresses the configuration management of the system's releases.
a) use case
b) process
c) implementation

d) design

Answer:-

c) implementation

Read More Answers.

Question # 40

A constraint extends the _____ of a UML building block.
a) vocabulary
b) properties
c) semantic
d) definition

Answer:-

c) semantic

Read More Answers.

Question # 41

A _____ diagram emphasizes the structural organization of the objects that send and receive messages.
A) sequence
b) activity
c) use case
d) collaboration

Answer:-

d) collaboration

Read More Answers.

Question # 42

Which doesn't represent a relationship in UML?
a) Dependency
b) Generalization
c) Specification
d) Realization

Answer:-

c) Specification

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Question # 43

A link can be viewed as a subset of _____.
a) generalization
b) association
c) both a and b
d) none

Answer:-

b) association

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Question # 44

There are generally _____ diagrams used in UML.
a) seven
b) eight
c) nine
d) ten

Answer:-

c) nine

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Question # 45

Interaction diagrams are:
a) Sequence Diagram
b) Collaboration Diagram
c) both a and b
d) none

Answer:-

c) both a and b

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Question # 46

A link shows the relationship between _____.
a) nodes
b) classes
c) interfaces
d) objects

Answer:-

d) objects

Read More Answers.

Question # 47

A relationship between classes and interfaces can be viewed as _____ relationship.
a) association
b) generalization
c) link
d) realization

Answer:-

d) realization

Read More Answers.

Question # 48

Which is not the attribute of an entity?
a) behavior
b) state
c) time
d) space

Answer:-

c) time

Read More Answers.

Question # 49

What is ooad?

Answer:-

Object Oriented Analysis and Design

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Question # 50

What do you mean by analysis and design?

Answer:-

Analysis:
Basically, it is the process of determining what needs to be done before how it should be done. In order to accomplish this, the developer refers the existing systems and documents. So, simply it is an art of discovery.
Design:
It is the process of adopting/choosing the one among the many, which best accomplishes the users needs. So, simply, it is compromising mechanism.

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Question # 51

What are the steps involved in designing?

Answer:-

Before getting into the design the designer should go through the SRS prepared by the System Analyst.
The main tasks of design are Architectural Design and Detailed Design.
In Architectural Design we find what are the main modules in the problem domain.
In Detailed Design we find what should be done within each module.

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Question # 52

What are the main underlying concepts of object orientation?

Answer:-

Objects, messages, class, inheritance and polymorphism are the main concepts of object orientation.

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Question # 53

What do u meant by SBI of an object?

Answer:-

SBI stands for State, Behavior and Identity. Since every object has the above three.
State:

It is just a value to the attribute of an object at a particular time.
Behaviour:
It describes the actions and their reactions of that object.
Identity:
An object has an identity that characterizes its own existence. The identity makes it possible to distinguish any object in an unambiguous way, and independently from its state.

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Question # 54

Differentiate persistent & non-persistent objects?

Answer:-

Persistent refers to an object's ability to transcend time or space. A persistent object stores/saves its state in a permanent storage system with out losing the information represented by the object.
A non-persistent object is said to be transient or ephemeral. By default objects are considered as non-persistent.

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Question # 55

What are models and meta models?

Answer:-

Model:
It is a complete description of something (i.e. system).
Meta model:
It describes the model elements, syntax and semantics of the notation that allows their manipulation.

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Question # 56

What do you meant by static and dynamic modeling?

Answer:-

Static modeling is used to specify structure of the objects that exist in the problem domain. These are expressed using class, object and USECASE diagrams.
But Dynamic modeling refers representing the object interactions during runtime. It is represented by sequence, activity, collaboration and statechart diagrams.

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Question # 57

How to represent the interaction between the modeling elements?

Answer:-

Model element is just a notation to represent (Graphically) the entities that exist in the problem domain. e.g. for modeling element is class notation, object notation etc.
Relationships are used to represent the interaction between the modeling elements.
The following are the Relationships.
Association: Its' just a semantic connection two classes.
e.g.:
Aggregation: Its' the relationship between two classes which are related in the fashion that master and slave. The master takes full rights than the slave. Since the slave works under the master. It is represented as line with diamond in the master area.
ex:
car contains wheels, etc.
car
Containment: This relationship is applied when the part contained with in the whole part, dies when the whole part dies.
It is represented as darked diamond at the whole part.
example:

```
class A{
//some code
};
class B
{
A aa; // an object of class A;
// some code for class B;
};
```

In the above example we see that an object of class A is instantiated with in the class B. so the object class A dies when the object class B dies.we can represnt it in diagram like this.
Generalization: This relationship used when we want represents a class, which captures the common states of objects of different classes. It is represented as arrow line pointed at the class, which has captured the common states.
Dependency: It is the relationship between dependent and independent classes. Any change in the independent class will affect the states of t

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Question # 58

Why generalization is very strong?

Answer:-

Even though Generalization satisfies Structural, Interface, Behaviour properties. It is mathematically very strong, as it is Antisymmetric and Transitive.
Antisymmetric: employee is a person, but not all persons are employees. Mathematically all As' are B, but all Bs' not A.
Transitive: A=>B, B=>c then A=>c.
A. Salesman.

B. Employee.
C. Person.
Note: All the other relationships satisfy all the properties like Structural properties, Interface properties, Behaviour properties.

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Question # 59

Differentiate Aggregation and containment?

Answer:-

Aggregation is the relationship between the whole and a part. We can add/subtract some properties in the part (slave) side. It won't affect the whole part.
Best example is Car, which contains the wheels and some extra parts. Even though the parts are not there we can call it as car.
But, in the case of containment the whole part is affected when the part within that got affected. The human body is an apt example for this relationship. When the whole body dies the parts (heart etc) are died.

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Question # 60

Can link and Association applied interchangeably?

Answer:-

No, You cannot apply the link and Association interchangeably. Since link is used represent the relationship between the two objects.
But Association is used represent the relationship between the two classes.
link :: student:Abhilash course:MCA
Association:: student course

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Question # 61

Why is planning too much up front a mistake in an OOSAD?

Answer:-

You cant plan only for the current phase of the project as
your future activities are still coarse granular. To have
good plannig you need to have fine granularity w.r.t the
tasks to get clear WBS

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Question # 62

Why should project managers complete hard problems first in an OOSAD project?

Answer:-

The query actually holds good in general for every situation in life. It is one of the principles of good time management.
The idea is to tackle hard (and important) problems first. This, if resolved - will pep up your confidence to deal with other not so hard issues. Also, this could have cascading effect on other issues that may get resolved on its own.
I would rather stress on "important" than "hard" issues. If a "hard" problem is not coming in the way of your deliverables (means it is not important) - keep it aside. There is no need to spend a lot of time on it.

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Question # 63

Why does the function arguments are called as signatures?

Answer:-

The arguments distinguish functions with the same name
(functional polymorphism). The name alone does not
necessarily identify a unique function. However, the name
and its arguments (signatures) will uniquely identify a
function.
In real life we see suppose, in class there are two guys
with same name, but they can be easily identified by
their signatures. The same concept is applied here.
ex:

```
class person
{
public:
char getsex();
void setsex(char);
void setsex(int);
};
```

In the above example we see that there is a function setsex
() with same name but with different signature.

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