

5 Lecture - CS304

Important Mcqs

1. **In simple association, how many classes are involved?**

- A) One
- B) Two
- C) Three
- D) Four

Answer: B) Two

How is simple association represented in UML diagrams?

- A) As a solid line
- B) As a dotted line
- C) As a dashed line
- D) As a double line

Answer: A) As a solid line

In simple association, which class is usually responsible for initiating the interaction?

- A) The class on the left side of the association
- B) The class on the right side of the association
- C) Both classes can initiate the interaction
- D) Neither class can initiate the interaction

Answer: A) The class on the left side of the association

Which of the following is an example of simple association?

- A) A car has an engine
- B) A car is a vehicle
- C) A car belongs to a person
- D) A car drives on a road

Answer: A) A car has an engine

Which of the following is true about simple association?

- A) It is always one-way
- B) It is always bidirectional
- C) It can be one-way or bidirectional
- D) It is always represented by an arrow

Answer: C) It can be one-way or bidirectional

What is the role of the class on the right side of the association in simple association?

- A) To provide functionality to the class on the left side
- B) To receive functionality from the class on the left side
- C) To initiate the interaction with the class on the left side
- D) To define the type of the association

Answer: B) To receive functionality from the class on the left side

Which of the following is not an example of simple association?

- A) A dog has a tail

- B) A book belongs to a library
- C) A bird can fly
- D) A student attends a class

Answer: C) A bird can fly

Which of the following is not true about simple association?

- A) It is a type of relationship between classes
- B) It enables communication and collaboration between classes
- C) It is always one-to-one
- D) It can be one-way or bidirectional

Answer: C) It is always one-to-one

What is the difference between simple association and inheritance?

- A) Inheritance involves a parent-child relationship, while simple association does not
- B) Simple association involves a parent-child relationship, while inheritance does not
- C) Simple association enables communication and collaboration between classes, while inheritance does not
- D) Inheritance and simple association are the same thing

Answer: A) Inheritance involves a parent-child relationship, while simple association does not

Which of the following is an example of bidirectional simple association?

- A) A person has a car
- B) A car belongs to a person
- C) A teacher teaches a class
- D) A student attends a class

Answer: A) A person has a car and a car belongs to a person can both be examples of bidirectional simple association.