

નોંધ : વિદ્યાર્થીએ માત્ર ૩૫ પ્રશ્નો જ ટીક કરવાના રહેશે. જો વધારે ટીક કરેલ હશે તો પ્રથમ ૩૫ પ્રશ્નો જ ગણતરીમાં લેવામાં આવશે.

- 1) Android is licensed under which open source licensing license?
(a) Gnu's GPL (b) Apache/MIT (c) OSS (d) Source forge
- 2) Although most people's first thought when they think of Android is Google, Android is not actually owned by Google. Who owns the Android platform?
(a) Oracle Technology (b) Dalvik
(c) Open Handset Alliance (d) The above statement is and Android is owned by Google
- 3) As an Android programmer, what version of Android should you use as your minimum development target?
(a) Versions 1.6 or 2.0 (b) Versions 1.0 or 1.1 (c) Versions 1.2 or 1.3 (d) Versions 2.3 or 3.0
- 4) What was Google's main business motivation for supporting Android?
(a) To level the playing field for mobile devices (b) To directly compete with the iPhone
(c) To corner the mobile device application market for licensing purposes (d) To allow them to advertise more
- 5) What was the first phone released that ran the Android OS?
(a) Google gPhone (b) T-Mobile G1 (c) Motorola Droid (d) HTC Hero
- 6) From a phone manufacturer's point of view, what makes Android so great?
(a) Aside from some specific drivers, it provides everything to make a phone work
(b) It makes the hardware work better
(c) It allows them to compete with Apple's iPhone
(d) It allows users to create apps, generating revenue for the companies
- 7) What is a funny fact about the start of Android?
(a) It was originally going to be called UFO
(b) The first version of Android was released without an actual phone on the market
(c) Androids main purpose was to unlock your car door when you left the keys inside of it.
(d) Was going to be a closed source application to make more money for its company.
- 8) What year was the Open Handset Alliance announced?
(a) 2005 (b) 2006 (c) 2007 (d) 2008
- 9) Android tries hard to _____ low-level components, such as the software stack, with interfaces so that vendorspecific code can be managed easily.
(a) confound (b) abstract (c) modularize (d) compound
- 10) What part of the Android platform is open source?
(a) low-level Linux modules (b) all of these answers #The entire stack is an open source platform
(c) native libraries (d) application frame work
- 11) When did Google purchase Android?
(a) 2007 (b) 2005 (c) 2008 (d) 2010
- 12) Android releases since 1.5 have been given nicknames derived how?
(a) Adjective and strange animal (b) Food
(c) Something that starts w/ 'A' -> Something that starts w/ 'B'... (d) American states
- 13) Which one is not a nickname of a version of Android?
(a) cupcake (b) Gingerbread (c) Honeycomb (d) Muffin
- 14) Why are the so few users left with versions 1.0 and 1.1?
(a) The first phones were released with version 1.5
(b) 1.0 and 1.1 had security holes that forced carriers to recall phones using them
(c) 1.0 and 1.1 are just number designations for the version Apple's iPhone is running
(d) Everyone with 1.0 and 1.1 were upgraded to 1.5 over the air automatically
- 15) Which Android version had the greatest share of the market as of January 2011?
(a) 1.1 (b) 1.5 (c) 2.3 (d) 3.4
- 16) Which piece of code used in Android is not open source?
(a) Keypad driver (b) WiFi? driver (c) Audio driver (d) Power management
- 17) Which among these are NOT a part of Android's native libraries?
(a) Webkit (b) Dalvik (c) OpenGL (d) SQLite
- 18) Android is based on Linux for the following reason.
(a) Security (b) Portability (c) Networking (d) All of these
- 19) What operating system is used as the base of the Android stack?
(a) Linux (b) Windows (c) Java (d) XML
- 20) What year was development on the Dalvik virtual machine started?
(a) 2003 (b) 2005 (c) 2007 (d) 2006
- 21) What is a key difference with the distribution of apps for Android based devices than other mobile device platform applications?
(a) Applications are distributed by Apple App Store only
(b) Applications are distributed by multiple vendors with different policies on applications.
(c) Applications are distributed by multiple vendors with the exact same policies on applications.
(d) Applications are distributed by the Android Market only.
- 22) When developing for the Android OS, Java byte code is compiled into what?
(a) Java source code (b) Dalvik application code (c) Dalvik byte code (d) C source code
- 23) What does the .apk extension stand for?
(a) Application Package (b) Application Program Kit (c) Android Proprietary Kit (d) Android Package

- 24) How does Google check for malicious software in the Android Market?
(a) Every new app is scanned by a virus scanner (b) Users report malicious software to Google
(c) Google employees verify each new app (d) A separate company monitors the Android Market for Google
- 25) Which of these are not one of the three main components of the APK?
(a) Dalvik Executable (b) Resources (c) Native Libraries (d) Webkit
- 26) What is the name of the program that converts Java byte code into Dalvik byte code?
(a) Android Interpretive Compiler (AIC) (b) Dalvik Converter
(c) Dex compiler (d) Mobile Interpretive Compiler (MIC)
- 27) What was the main reason for replacing the Java VM with the Dalvik VM when the project began?
(a) There was not enough memory capability (b) Java virtual machine was not free
(c) Java VM was too complicated to configure (d) Java VM ran too slow
- 28) Android Applications must be signed.
(a) After they are installed (b) Before they are installed (c) Never (d) Within two weeks of installation
- 29) Which of the following are not a component of an APK file?
(a) Resources (b) All of these are components of the APK (c) Native Libraries (d) Dalvik executable
- 30) What is contained within the manifest.xml file?
(a) The permissions the app requires (b) The list of strings used in the app
(c) The source code (d) All other choices
- 31) What is contained within the Layout.xml file?
(a) Orientations and layouts that specify what the display looks like. (b) The permissions required by the app.
(c) The strings used in the app. (d) The code which is compiled to run the app.
- 32) The emulated device for android.
(a) Runs the same code base as the actual device, all the way down to the machine layer.
(b) Is more of a simulator, and acts as a virtual machine for the Android device.
(c) Runs the same code base as the actual device, however at a higher level.
(d) An imaginary machine built on the hopes and dreams of baby elephants.
- 33) The Emulator is identical to running a real phone EXCEPT when emulating/simulating what?
(a) Telephony (b) Applications (c) Sensors (d) The emulator can emulate/simulate all aspects of a smart phone.
- 34) How is a simulator different from an emulator?
(a) Emulators are only used to play old SNES games, simulators are used for software development
(b) The emulator is shipped with the Android SDK and third party simulators are not
(c) The emulator can virtualize sensors and other hardware features, while the simulator cannot
(d) The emulator imitates the machine executing the binary code, rather than simulating the behavior of the code at a higher level.
- 35) The R file is a(n) generated file
(a) Automatically (b) Manually (c) Emulated (d) None of the above
- 36) An activity can be thought of as corresponding to what?
(a) A Java project (b) A Java class (c) A method call (d) An object field
- 37) To create an emulator, you need an AVD. What does it stand for?
(a) Android Virtual Display (b) Android Virtual Device (c) Active Virtual Device
(d) Application Virtual Display
- 38) The _____ file specifies the layout of your screen.
(a) Layout file (b) Manifest file (c) Strings XML (d) R file
- 39) What is the driving force behind an Android application and that ultimately gets converted into a Dalvik executable?
(a) Java source code. (b) R-file. (c) the emulator. (d) the SDK
- 40) While developing Android applications, developers can test their apps on...
(a) Emulator included in Android SDK (b) Physical Android phone
(c) Third-party Emulators (Youwave, etc.) (d) All three options will work.
- 41) What file is responsible for glueing everything together, explaining what the application consists of, what its main building blocks are, etc...?
(a) Layout file (b) Strings XML (c) R file (d) Manifest file
- 42) The XML file that contains all the text that your application uses.
(a) stack.xml (b) text.xml (c) strings.xml (d) string.java
- 43) Which of the following is the most "resource hungry" part of dealing with Activities on Android
(a) Closing an app (b) Suspending an app (c) Opening a new app (d) Restoring the most recent app
- 44) What runs in the background and doesn't have any UI components?
(a) Intents (b) Content Providers (c) Services (d) Applications
- 45) What is an Activity?
(a) A single screen the user sees on the device at one time
(b) A message sent among the major building blocks
(c) A component that runs in the background without any interface.
(d) Context referring to the application environment.
- 46) When an activity doesn't exist in memory it is in.
(a) Starting state (b) Running state (c) Loading state (d) Inexistent state.
- 47) Which of the following is NOT a state in the lifecycle of a service?
(a) Starting (b) Running (c) Destroyed (d) Paused
- 48) Intents
(a) are messages that are sent among major building blocks (b) trigger activities to begin, services to start or stop, or broadcast
(c) are asynchronous (d) all of these
- 49) When the activity is not in focus, but still visible on the screen it is in?
(a) running state (b) Paused state (c) stopped state (d) destroyed state
- 50) What built-in database is Android shipped with?
(a) SQLite (b) Apache (c) MySQL (d) Oracle