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Object-Oriented Programming with Java

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE
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1. Which of the following statements about object-oriented programming is **INCORRECT**?

1 / 1 point

○ Objects can contain data, called "**properties**", and functions that manipulate the data, called "**methods**".

○ Objects can hide certain details from other objects

◉ In object-oriented programming. Data and functions that manipulate them are usually separate entities that interact with each other.

○ Objects often interact with each other much like they do in real life.

> ✓ **Correct**
> Well done! This statement is incorrect. In object-oriented programming, data and functions that manipulate them are **often** bundled into objects. This is called "**encapsulation**".

2. Which of the following keyword is used in Java to define the blueprint of an object?

1 / 1 point

○ method

○ constructor

◉ class

○ private

> ✓ **Correct**
> Well done. In Java and many other languages, classes are blueprints of objects.

3. In Java, which of these is a correct statement to call the constructor of the ancestor class named "**Animal**" with no parameters?

1 / 1 point

◉ super( );

○ super.constructor( );

○ ancestor( ).

○ **Animal**.constructor( );

> ✓ **Correct**
> Well done! The constructor of the ancestor class is simply super( ).

4. If we want to extend a base class called "**Flower**" and call it "**Rose**", which of these is the correct syntax to do that in Java?

1 / 1 point

○ public class **Rose** as **Flower** {

   }

○ public class **Flower** descendent **Rose** {

   }

◉ public class **Rose** extends **Flower** {

   }

○ public class **Flower** extends **Rose** {

,

5. Which of the follow statement is **CORRECT** about abstraction? `1 / 1 point`

    ○ Abstraction is a principle of object-oriented programming where abstract variable names are used to make the code more compact.

    ● Abstraction is the practice of hiding complex or proprietary processes from users of a class.

    ○ Abstraction is a way for base objects to behave more generically when compared to their descendents.

    ○ Abstraction is the practice of making code more obscure to read and understand so other people who look at the code have no idea what it does.

    ✓ **Correct**
    Correct!

6. In Java, if we have a property **String secretCode**, which of these declarations hides it from other users of the objects? `1 / 1 point`

    ● private **String secretCode**;

    ○ hidden **String secretCode**;

    ○ nonpublic **String secretCode**;

    ○ abstract **String secretCode**;

    ✓ **Correct**
    Correct! The private keyword means that a property or method is only accessible from within the object.

7. Which of these statements about polymorphism is **correct**? `1 / 1 point`

    ○ Polymorphism refers to the principle of object-oriented programmer where one definition of an object can have multiple names.

    ● Polymorphism makes it possible for methods of objects in the same object hierarchy to have different behaviors.

    ○ Polymorphism allows methods of an object to have different names in their descendents.

    ○ Polymorphism allows objects to become other types of unrelated objects during program execution.

    ✓ **Correct**
    Correct!

8. If we want a method **public double offerBestPrice( )** in our object to have a completely different algorithm than the one in the ancestor class, how would we redefine it in our object? `1 / 1 point`

    ○ **public double offerBestPrice( )**

    ○ @Redefine **public double offerBestPrice( )**

    ○ #OVERRIDE **public double offerBestPrice( )**

    ● @Override **public double offerBestPrice( )**

    ✓ **Correct**
    Correct!

9. What does the Java keyword "**protected**" do? `1 / 1 point`

    ● When it is in front of a property or method definition, it makes that property or method accessible from within the class itself and **ALSO** from any descendent classes.

    ○ It is used in front of a class declaration to make sure that the class **CANNOT** be inherited by any descendent classes.

○ It makes everything in the class protected and **inaccessible** to any code outside of the class.

○ When it is in front of a property or method definition, it makes that property or method accessible from within the class itself **ONLY**

✓ **Correct**
Correct!

10. Which of the following statements about constructors in Java is **CORRECT**?   [1 / 1 point]

○ An object **CANNOT** have multiple constructors.

○ All the parameters in a constructor definition are optional at runtime.

○ An object **CAN** have multiple constructors as long as they have different names.

● An object **CAN** have multiple constructors but they must have different parameter lists. The one matching the parameters provided by the caller at runtime will be called.

✓ **Correct**
Correct!